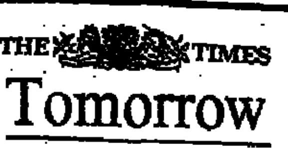
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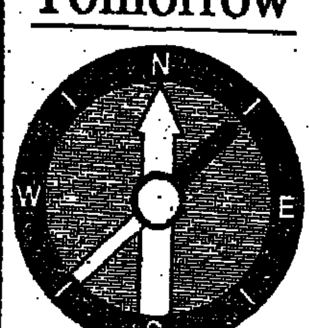
THE TIMES

FRIDAY OCTOBER 12 1984

20p



Tomorrow



Going places
Orienteering, the popular sport which combines imagination and physical skills

Pumpkins to palaces
The regency charm of Brighton

Forgotten slur
Why *Der Spiegel* dropped its libel suit against Sir James Goldsmith

Le football
An interview with the first Frenchman in the English league

Portfolio

There was no winner in The Times Portfolio competition yesterday. Today's prize is therefore increased to £4,000. Portfolio list, page 20. How to play, information service, back page.

Athletics at Olympics used drugs

Competitors in the Modern Pentathlon in this year's Olympic Games used drugs to aid their performances, but escaped disqualification because of a loophole in the regulations Page 25

Nobel poet ill

Jaroslav Seifert, the Czechoslovak poet, was told of his Nobel Literature prize, in hospital, and is unlikely to be able to go to Stockholm to receive it Page 5

Widow accused

The widow of Mr Michael Robertson, an IBM executive, was accused at Havant Hampshire, of soliciting a man to murder her husband Page 2

More SS20s

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, told Nato defence ministers that the Soviet Union had increased its deployment of SS20 nuclear missiles targeted on Western Europe.
Report of meeting; and Military cash shortage, page 8

Home costs slow

The rate of house price increases more than halved between the second and third quarters of the year Page 3

Teachers unite

Fival teachers' unions have agreed to shelve differences on pay policy and present a united front to try to win a substantial pay rise Page 2

Pound slips

The dollar, after a strong day, closed lower at DM3.092 in London after heavy selling in New York. The pound closed 15 points down at $1.2285 Page 21

Reagan lead cut

The television debate with Mr Walter Mondale has reduced President Reagan's poll lead slightly Page 5

Parking claim

Illegal parking on yellow lines fell by up to 40 per cent in central London after wheel clamps were introduced last May Page 3

Tory differences on economic policy revealed

From Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, Brighton

The wet-dry divisions in the Conservative Party were highlighted yesterday in speeches from Mr Peter Walker and Mr Norman Tebbit about the importance of free enterprise and the market economy.

Mr Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, delivered a total denunciation of all nationalization and pledged himself to market forces and the customer in a conference debate which established his position as a hero of the party's rank and file activists.

He told the Brighton conference: "The market system, allied with free enterprise, gives a better allocation of capital and human resources than any other yet devised."

The Government's programme for privatization, Mr Tebbit said, was driven partly by the belief that business existed to serve the customer. He also spoke of "the need to create wealth in order to lift compassion from hollow rhetoric to practical help."

Mr Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said at a fringe meeting organized by a centrist Tory ginger group: "The market economy idolized peopleas consumers and as long as the market mechanism is working it does give consumers a wide freedom of choice. But people are more than just consumers. They are workers, managers, householders and students.

"Consumer freedom for them is one aspect of a free society, an important aspect". But he added: "Progressive Tories cannot rest easy if Government restricts their activities to just oiling the wheels of the market economy.

The heat of the ovation given to Mr Tebbit, and the boos and hisses which greeted two conference speakers who questioned "unbridled capitalism" and spoke of the need for "the mixed economy", graphically showed that Mr Walker was fighting a rearguard action.

Conference reports, Geoffrey Smith 4
Bernard Levin, David Watt, Diary 12
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Frank Johnson 32

Mr Tebbit told the conference that he was pleased there had been no "bashing" of nationalized industry workers and management in the debate. "They are not idlers and they are not fools, but they are condemned to operate in a system that simply does not work."

The long list of firms and industries already privatized was by no means the end of the matter. "Some candidates are not yet ready", he said. "In some cases we have to take note that the market cannot absorb too much at a time.

"There is a rolling programme of review, and a searching one too." And, in a jocular aside to his few conference critics, he added: "We are not going to privatize the RAF."

But Mr Tebbit also said that privatization was not driven by some overwhelming imperative to raise cash for the Exchequer, nor solely by the view that centralized state control of commercial decision-making was inherently inefficient and free enterprise worked.

He said: "It is driven by a belief that to combine economic power and political power in the same hands constitutes a needless and unacceptable risk."

Although he did not elaborate on that yesterday, Mr Tebbit believes the break-up of old state monopolies will play a key role in getting rid of the financial, political and trade union shackles which have held back industries such as shipbuilding.

One representative indicated in yesterday's debate that that analysis should also be applied to the mining industry. Mr David Saunders, of the Federation of Conservative Students, received a rare conference cheer when he said: "Mines must be sold off, one by one, region by region, pit by pit".

Activists' hero: Mr Norman Tebbit speaking at Brighton yesterday (Photograph: John Manning)

Halt ugly rhetoric urges Walker

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Brighton

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday urged the Conservative Party to indulge less in the ugly rhetoric of economic theory and to move towards the adoption of policies aimed at the creation of full employment.

In a speech which confirmed his position as the principal advocate in the Cabinet of changes in the way the country is run, Mr Walker told the Tory Reform Group in Brighton that the Government should proclaim and not decry its investment in industry and the social services.

And in remarks which clearly challenged the emphasis placed by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on service industries as the source of future jobs, Mr Walker said: "I reject the views of those who say that we should have as our purpose to become the great service industry economy. We will not achieve that if there is nothing to service."

He added: "We need to find ways of achieving economic growth. We have always sought as our objective the high-wage, high-productivity economy. We must recognize we will only be able to achieve that with a balance of manufacturing and service industries."

Mr Walker, who was given a standing ovation by the Conservative conference earlier this week, urged the party to pursue what he termed the creed of "creative Conservatism", the ideal that everyone had the right to share in excellence.

He said that Britain should become the country where the fear of unemployment was fast diminishing. "We will want this decade to have been seen as one where the Conservatives succeeded in their traditional purpose of being the party of national unity, whose concern is not to exacerbate or profit from the divisions in society but to heal them, to reconcile them and to balance them."

Progress was measured not just in economic terms but in new parks, leisure centres, better environment and the joy of living. "We seek a society thriving on diversity but undivided by class, race, regional disparities or generation gaps."

Emphasizing the party's caring role, Mr Walker said: "We must not be content with just freedom under the law. The guiding light in our approach must be a far wider freedom: Freedom from Victorian factory conditions; freedom from unemployment."

THE TORIES are in favour of full employment – pass it on...

There was a "crying need" for vision in dealing with unemployment, he said. The party should proclaim more vigorously the reality of its achievements and indulge less in the ugly rhetoric of economic theory. It should take the credit for saving British Leyland, for helping British Steel with massive investment and for doubling expenditure on the health service.

Expansion promised for youth training

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, was given a standing ovation by the Conservative conference yesterday when he promised to extend and to build on both the youth training and enterprise allowance schemes, and to look for new ways of stimulating youth employment.

The material for his speech was thin, but he succeeded where Mr Nigel Lawson had failed the day before, in persuading the conference that the Government was showing practical concern for the unemployed.

He was answering a debate in which several speakers criticized the Government, usually obliquely, for inaction.

Mr King announced that he had secured Treasury consent for the enterprise allowance scheme, now costing some £66m a year, to be continued next year. The scheme pays £40 a week for a year to an unemployed adult who starts his own business.

With two thirds of the original applicants still in business a year after their subsidy stopped, the Department of Employment and the Treasury both regard the scheme as a success and Mr King would like to see a raising of the present limit on new entrants of 1,000 a week.

Mr King said critics of the youth training scheme, started last year, had been proved wrong. The number in training, at more than 160,000, is nearly twice as high as a year ago.

Mr King told the conference that the Government was to look again to see if "the range of protections, restrictions procedures and customs" were still justified at today's levels of unemployment.

Mr King is chairing a Cabinet committee which is to report by next Spring on ways of removing obstacles, particularly to youth employment. The levels of apprentice wages in councils and of employment protection laws will all be examined.

Gromyko to visit UK

Mr Andrei Gromyko the Soviet Foreign Minister, is to visit Britain next spring, the Foreign Office said last night. It will be his first visit here in nine years. (Henry Stanhope writes).

Sir Geoffrey Howe the Foreign Secretary, who disclosed the forthcoming visit during his speech at the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton, invited Mr Gromyko while he was in Moscow in July.

The two men last met at the opening of the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September. No date has yet been fixed for Mr Gryomyko's London visit.

Coal imports tactic to prevent power cuts

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Coal imports are now running at levels high enough to meet all UK industrial and household demand, leaving National Coal Board output from working mines and pithead and power station stocks to be used by the Central Electricity Generating Board.

The government is still hoping for an early settlement to the miners' dispute, but is now considering the alternatives open to it to prevent electricity power cuts. Among the options is the diversion of all coal board output to the power stations, leaving other markets to be met by the coal merchants from their own stocks and from imports.

Despite threats of sympathetic trade union action, imports have been rising through small ports and the coal board has been able to fulfil its export contracts by buying coal abroad and bearing the inevitable increased cost.

British Steel's dependence on coal board supplies is the major factor affecting the implementation of such a policy. The social effects in mining communities, where a higher than average proportion of homes depend on coal for heating, are also being considered by the Government.

However, import figures show that foreign coal could meet domestic and most industrial needs, while increased oil imports could meet any shortages encountered by the power industry and by other industrial users.

By diverting all NCB output, now running at 400,000 tonnes a week from working pits and 300,000 tonnes from opencast sites, and by starting to move pithead stocks to the power

Continued on back page, col 2

Acas peace talks to resume today

Leaders of both the coal industry and the coal unions made everyone play a waiting game last night as their talks aimed at settling the 21-week pit strike went on into the evening.

Few hints of how the talks were progressing came out of the London headquarters of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Just after 7.30 pm, when the leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers took a stroll around St James Square, followed by their colleagues from the pit deputies union, Nacods, the chief Acas conciliation officer, Mr Dennis Boyd, asked journalists not to question them at that stage.

Earlier when asked if there would be any movement from the NCB side, coal board chairman Mr Ian MacGregor replied: "We have been too generous already."

NUM president Mr Arthur Scargill also gave no appearance of offering any new proposals. "The old ones are satisfactory," he said

It was the first time the NUM and the board had met face-to-face since the last and fourth round of peace talks broke down a month ago.

Leaders of Nacods, whose proposal for independent arbitration on pit closures led to the new initiative, arrived at Acas offices two hours after the talks began and joined the discussions after the lunch adjournment.

The Acas chairman, Mr Pat Lowry, faces an uphill task in finding common ground between the two sides. It was made no easier by Wednesday's high court contempt fines on the NUM and Mr Scargill and the tough anti-union speeches at the Conservative party conference at Brighton.

Runcie defends church, Miners in court, page 2.

Five die and 60 hurt in Wembley train collision

By David Nicholson-Lord

At least five people were killed and more than 60 injured when a commuter train from London Euston crashed into a derailed freight train at Wembley Central station, north London, last night. British Transport Police feared the death toll could rise to seven as attempts to free trapped passengers continued. Thirty firemen with cutting gear were working throughout the night. One report said a dozen people were still trapped in the leading coach.

The crash happened only minutes after the 5.54 train for Bletchley, carrying several hundred passengers, left Euston. It ran into the rear of a freight train travelling from Willesden to Holyhead, in north Wales. Two of the freight train's wagons had earlier come off the tracks.

First reports indicated that two of eight passenger coaches came off the track, skewing sideways and blocking the main London-Glasgow line.

Police said that four people had been killed and 60 people injured seven of them seriously. Ambulances ferried casualties to Northwick Park and Central Middlesex Hospitals.

Then five people who died were trapped in the leading coach of the passenger train.

Eighteen of the casualties were taken to the Central Middlesex Hospital where a hospital spokesman described their injuries as mainly "minor". The spokesman added: "They are just suffering from cuts and bruises and similar injuries. There may be a few minor operations but there will be nothing serious at all".

The crash happened about 20 or 30 yards south of Wembley Central station, just clear of the platform, according to British Transport Police.

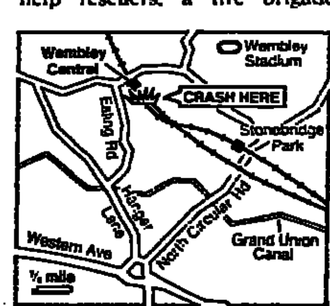
A police spokesman said that the cause of the freight train derailment was not known. The diesel-powered train was on a different line from the electric passenger train.

"The freight train came off its own line but whether it lay on the other track we do not know for certain. It is quite possible that the driver of the passenger train did not see the derailment ahead."

The crash caused chaos to London Midland Inter-City and commuter trains into and out of Euston. A British Rail spokesman said all six tracks to Euston were blocked.

Scotland Yard issued an emergency telephone number for friends and relatives to call. The number is 01 828 5666.

A dozen people were still feared trapped in the carriages two hours after the crash. As a helicopter hovered over the station using a searchlight to help rescuers, a fire brigade



spokesman said firemen expected to be working through the night to free the remaining passengers.

Thirty firemen using cutting gear were working on the overturned carriages and dozens of ambulances were taking casualties to hospital. Early reports said there were more than 500 people on board the commuter train.

The crash caused serious traffic hold-ups throughout north-west London as parts of Wembley High Road and other roads near the station were closed for the passage of ambulances and fire-engines. Delays stretched as far as the southern end of the M1 motorway.

The AA was last night advising motorists to give the area round the station a wide berth. A spokesman said: "Traffic is at a standstill."

● Thirteen people were killed and 44 injured when a rush-hour train careered off the rails near Falkirk, in central Scotland, on July 30. This was Britain's most serious rail disaster for 17 years.

On June 24 an Aberdeen-to-London sleeper train wrecked two houses and tore up more than 100 yards of track when it left the rails just south of Morpeth, Northumberland. No one was killed and only five were detained in hospital.

US woman's spacewalk

The shuttle astronaut Kathryn Sullivan yesterday became the first American woman to walk in space in a daring experiment to test hardware for future refuelling of orbiting satellites (Mohsin Ali writes from Washington).

Miss Sullivan, aged 32, a geologist and oceanographer, and Lieutenant-Commander David Leestma, aged 35, began their space stroll at 1643 BST. Nasa said. Mr Leestma came out first.

They spent about four hours moving about the open cargo bay of the space shuttle Challenger, remaining attached to the ship at all times as it cruised 137 miles above Earth.

Last July the Soviet cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya became the first woman to walk in space.

Miss Sullivan's and Mr Leestma's main task was to transfer 550lb of cold, toxic hydrazine fuel from one tank to another.

Professions boom in high-tech Britain

By Nicholas Timmins Health Services Correspondent

Huge changes in Britain's workforce over a decade, with a significant rise in unemployment, particularly among the young, big movements of jobs from manufacturing to service industries and a growth in the professional jobs of a high technology society are charted in the latest issue of Population Trends.

Using 1981 census data, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys says the half per cent increase in population since the 1971 census was the lowest increase ever recorded.

But substantial changes took place in economic activity. Jobs in manufacturing fell by 24 per cent, with agriculture, forestry and fishing down 19 per cent.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1971-81

	Increases
Finance	
Services incl government, police education, health, recreation, personal services	6
	Decrease
Energy	11
Agriculture	19
Food, drink, clothes, wood and paper manufacturing	22
Metal goods, engineering, vehicle manufacture	24
Metal, mineral products, chemicals manufacturing	28

By contrast jobs in banking and finance rose by 27 per cent and in public service by 15 per cent.

The proportion of people in professional occupations rose by 26 per cent, while the proportion in processing and agricultural industries fell by 19 and 25 per cent.

The heavy industries that lost jobs mainly employed men, the article says, but the number of women working rose, chiefly married women working part-time, often in traditional "women's work": cleaners, cooks, waitresses, clerks and typists.

Banking, finance, computers, health services and other jobs where women were more likely to find work expanded, while heavy industries contracted.

The numbers employed in professional jobs such as doctors, solicitors, teachers, nurses, engineers, designers and technicians rose "reflecting the growth of higher education and the demand for services and technical specialists in a society moving into an era of high technology"

The results was a growth in the higher social classes. The proportion of men and women in social classes one and two rose, from 23 to 29 per cent for men and from 17 to 22 per cent for women.

Unemployment in 1981 was heavily related to occupation, professional classes having the lowest proportion. Eighteen per cent of those in construction and mining were out of work. Unemployment reached almost 20 per cent for men aged between 16 and 19, and 17 per cent for girls, with the range for this group more than double the overall unemployment rate.

Unemployment was also significantly higher in the 20 to 24 age group. "This is likely to lead to young people taking work which does not match their educational at a time when educational attainment levels are increasing," the article says.

Population Trends 37, autumn 1984 (Stationery Office, £4.50).

Barclays adds £3 a quarter to bank charges

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Barclays Bank is increasing bank charges to personal customers. An extra £3 quarterly charge is to be introduced for those who do not qualify for free banking, although the cost of writing a cheque will fall from 28p to 26p.

Customers can still avoid charges by keeping a minimum of £100 in their current accounts Barcays is also now offering free banking to customers with an average balance of £500 during the charging period.

Barclays expects the tariff changes to increase revenue from bank charges by nearly 17 per cent.

The new charges begin on December 3

Teachers' unions join forces to fight for £1,200 pay rise

By Colin Hughes

Rival teachers' unions agreed yesterday to shelve most of their differences over pay policy, and present a unified front to claim a pay rise of at least £1,200 for all teachers next year.

It is expected to be a fiercely fought pay round and they are seeking to open it unusually early, by asking for talks with employers by the end of next month. As the dispute over this year's claim was settled by arbitration only a little more than a month ago, union leaders are rapidly moving towards an all-year-round pay battle.

The agreement yesterday was reached at a private meeting between the two largest unions, the 235,000-member National Union of Teachers, and the 125,000-member National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

The NAS/UWT agreed to take on board the NUT's policy of claiming a minimum flat-rate rise with allowances, plus a claim for sweeping aside existing salary scales in favour of one scale across the whole profession, including head teachers and their deputies.

In return, the NUT agreed to reopen talks with the employers' associations on new salary-structures for teachers, although the NUT stil insists on refusing to compromise with employers over their demands for teachers to accept tighter working conditions and regular assessment of performance.

The National Association of Head Teachers, which represents two-thirds of school heads does not agree with the deal. Its secretary, Mr David Hart, said: "We voted against the whole lot."

The association objects to flat rate claims on principle, and believes that head teachers and deputies should be paid on seperate salary scales. "Apart from that, we want to know how the two biggest unions expect to get that kind of money without agreeing to some of the salary structure reforms which the employers are seeking to discuss", Mr Hart said. "The NUT's agreement to go into further talks on those issues means obsolutely nothing."

Mr Fred Jarvis, NUT general secretary, insisted that the minimum £1,200 claim was not a flat-rate increase, but would be topped up throughout the proposed singel salary scale to add a minimum 14 per cent to the teacher's salary bill.

The unions will meet again next Wednesday to discuss details of minimum salaries which they intend to claim.

Labour schools concern

The Labour Party's education spokesman called on the Government yesterday for assurances on the independence of schools inspectors (HMI).

Fears have been fuelled by Mr Robert Dunn, the junior minister responsible for schools, apparently lending support to a survey being carried out among Conservative Education authority chairman on the value of inspector's reports.

Mr Les Lawson, chairman of the Conservative national advisory committee of education and a Birmingham councillor, believes that many Conservative chairman are worried that inspectors should not encroach on councils' education spending policies.

Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman, has written to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, asking him to give an assurance that the inspectors will not be gagged by what he calls "Tory backwoodsmen".

Head faces letters campaign

By Bert Lodge, of *The Times Educational Supplement*

More than 200 parents have asked for their children to be transferred from a Bradford school if the headmaster who has been accused of racism is not removed.

The indentical letters printed in English and Urdu, are the latest move in a six-month campaing to oust Mr Raymond Honeyford head of Drummond middle school, more than 80 per cent of whose 550 pupils are Asian.

In March wide publicity was given to an article Mr Honeyford wrote for the *Salisbury Review*, reprinted in *The Times* of May 21. He criticized Bradford's policy of trying to introduce Islamic culture into schools and said that in classes where most pupils spoke English only as a second language the native English-speakers would suffer.

Calls for his dismissal came from the Bradford branch of the National Union of Teachers, the Community Relations Council and several Labour councillors.

The campaign to have Mr Honeyford removed has been sustained by a parents' action group. Mrs Jenny Woodward, who claims her election as a parent governor this summer was on the strength of her campaign to get rid of Mr Honeyford, defended the orchestration of the letters.

"A small number of us went round from door to door. Very few refused to sign. We handed the letters in en bloc."

Mrs Woodward said the authority's response had so far been disappointing. Mr Richard Knight, director of education, confirmed this week that he had received letters of transfer request on behalf of 238 children. He said he was writing to all the parents individually.

Injured Servicemen cannot sue Crown

From Ian Murray, Strasboug

The European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg ruled yesterday that the Crown cannot be sued for damages by servicemen after studying the cases of two men who were crippled while serving with the Armed Forces.

The first case involved Mr Keneth Pinder, from Harrogate, who was operated on for a duodenal ulcer at the Royal Air Force Hospital in Cosford, Warwickshire. After the operation he developed multiple liver abcesses. He was invalided out of the Service in 1979.

Mr Pinder started a case for negligence against the surgeon and the Ministry of Defence, claiming that the hospital had not been properly disinfected.

The second case involved Mr Graham Dyer, from Kent, an Army sergeant who was crippled for life in a road accident in West Germany in 1981 while being driven by an officer. He sued the officer for damages.

Both cases were dropped beause British law does not allow a prosecution against the Crown.

Both were awarded disability pensions by the British Government but claimed in Strasbourg that they had been discrimnated against because they should have been able to claim substantial damages through the courts.

The British Government argued that both men had benefited from a tax free pension which could be reviewed if it was shown to be inadequte.

As to discrimination, it argued that a serviceman had to expect special treatment because he had to assume the risk of serious injury and death as part of his profession.

Tighter law on child 'stealing'

By Frances Gibb

Two new criminal offences to tackle child "stealing", both in "tug of love" cases where a child is seized by one parent from another, and where children are abducted by strangers, come into force today.

Under the Child Abduction Act, 1984, it will be an offence for one parent to seize a child against the wishes of another and take him or her abroad, punishable by up to seven years' imprisonment.

There will be a second offence with the same penalty dealing with strangers who take children from those who should be looking after them, by, for example, enticing them into a car or into their homes.

Hospitals aim for pay bed profit

A Manchester health authority is hoping to make £250,000 a year profit from private patients and to raise £100,000 a year by providing facilities for a private test-tube baby clinic.

It wants to tempt foreign private patients to use its hospitals to off-set National Health Service spending cuts.

Central Manchester Health Authority is also commissioning consultants to explore other ways of raising extra income for the health service; for instance, by providing a hospital photographer on the maternity wards.

During the past two years, the authority has spent £250,000 upgrading its private patients wing, reducing the number of beds from 43 to 34 by adding en suite bathrooms and lavatories and providing colour televisions, and telephones.

The move was decided as income from private patients dropped sharply

Mr Kenneth Collis, chairman of the authority and a Labour councillor, said yesterday: "We want to keep our vital services going and this year I have to find £300,000 towards the wage award for nurses and doctors and ancillary staff."

By upgrading the private wing, the authority hoped to bring private patients back and to make £250,000 a year profit, "That money can be ploughed back into NHS services instead of us having to make reductions in staff and services. By making a profit we can spend more on NHS services."

People Express seeks to increase UK flights

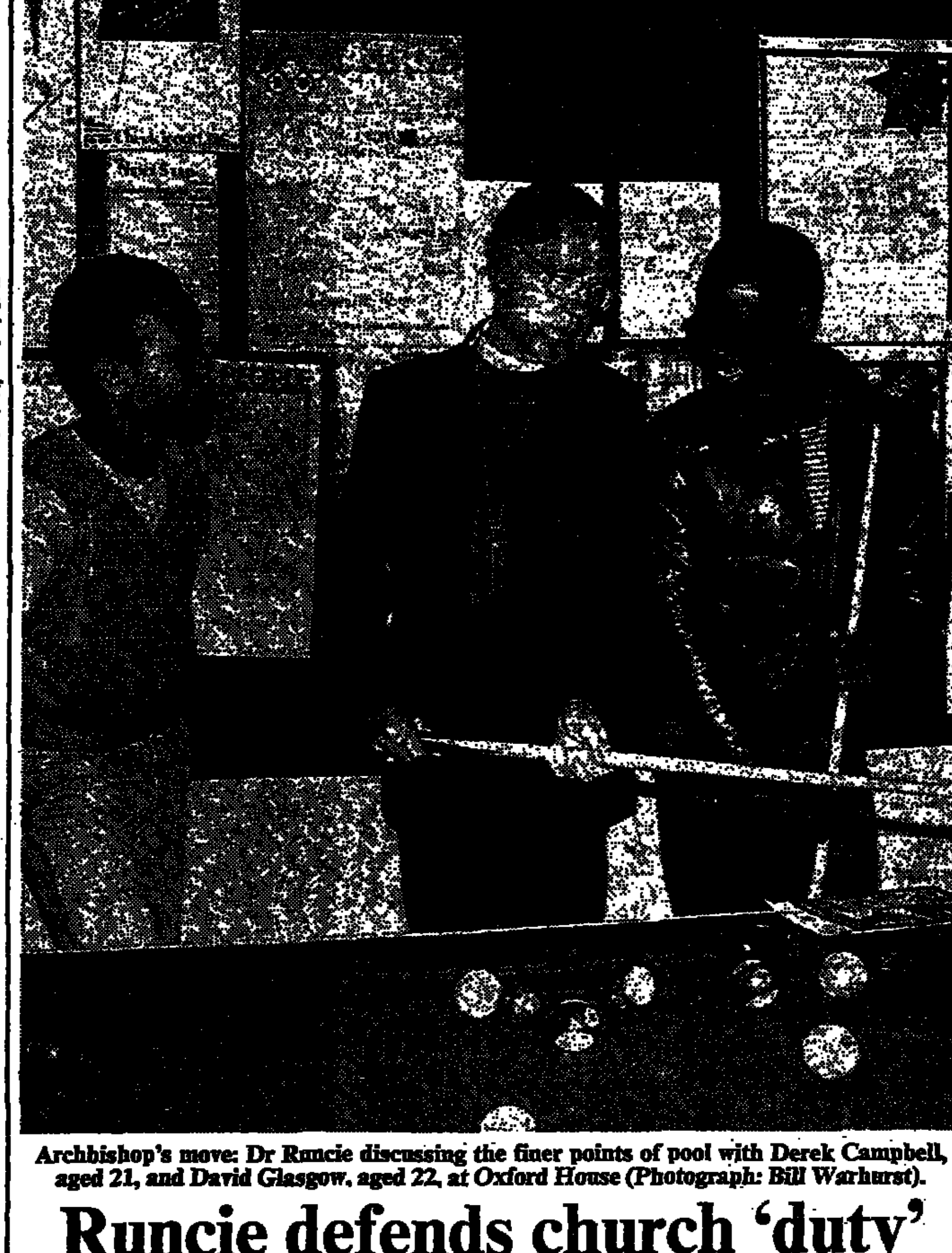
By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

A big increase in cut-price flights to New York next spring is being sought by People Express, the US airline, as the latest shot in the escalating Atlantic price war.

Charging £122 one way from Gatwick airport compared with £195 by British Airways from Heathrow, People Express wants to boost its flights from five a week out of Gatwick to 14 each from Gatwick and Stanstead.

The application, which is being considered by the Government, has provoked strong objections from the leading airlines which were not opposed to People Express while it stayed small, but are now getting worried.

Since launching its Atlantic service in May last year at £99 from Gatwick to New York, People Express has carried nearly 200,000 passengers using one Boeing 747 Jumbo flying more than 90 per cent full. Together with Virgin Atlantic, which started a similar operation last July it has been instrumental in forcing leading airlines to introduce a cheap £259 return to New York from November 1.



Archbishop's move: Dr Runcie discussing the finer points of pool with Derek Campbell, aged 21, and David Glasgow, aged 22, at Oxford House (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Runcie defends church 'duty'

By Tony Samstag

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday said that the church had "an absolute duty" to speak out on political issues and promised "to help restore and rebuild" communities torn by "violence and intimidation" as a result of the miners' strike. British traditions and institutions, he added, were being "threatened".

Speaking after a centenary visit to Oxford House, a community centre in Tower Hamlets, London, Dr Runcie said he felt "a great encouragement in a week during which an interview I gave has received wide publicity".

Renewing his challenge to Government polices outlined in his outspoken interview in *The Times* on Monday, he said.

"The church has an absolute duty to seek out and comment on the spiritual and moral dimension of political issues, to encourage, question and stimulate thought. There is a present need for a mature political debate about how people can be helped to adapt to inevitable social and economic change.

"I believe we have the traditions and institutions within which that debate can be conducted. I do not wish to see them threatened as they are being threatened.

"I have visited strike-torn communities and seen the effects of violence and intimidation. I pledge the church to help restore and rebuild those communities and to reject violence as a solution to any of our social problems.

Earlier, the Right Rev Jim Thompson, Bishop of Stepney, replied to comments by Lord Whitelaw, Leader of the House of Lords, that the church was not "in the world of reality".

Speaking on BBC 2 television, Lord Whitelaw described Dr Runcie as "a deeply religious man who cares immensely. But if he is going take these statements, he has to come to the world of reality. I do not think the church is itself in the world of reality.

"I do not think some of the Archbishop's phrases are quite fair and when I see him I shall tell him."

Bishop Thompson said: "This is a tragic assumption politicians make; that we are all out of touch. We spend a vast amount of time speaking to people, that is what we are doing. I find it perplexing. I would say we are pretty close to people."

Letters, page 13.

Threat to kill case may be heard by jury

By Craig Seton

Three striking miners accused of making threats to kill a working minor and his family will face committal proceedings for trial by a crown court, Mansfield Magistrates' Court ruled yesterday.

David Potts, aged 31, branch secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers at Manton colliery, South Yorkshire, his brother John, aged 35, and Christopher Cheetham, aged 35, also from Manton, were remanded in custody for a further week.

They are charged under the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, with threatining to kill Mr Robert Taylor, a Manton colliery face worker, his wife, Janet, their son, Rober, aged eight and daughter, Sarah, aged four.

The alleged incident involved two cars in the centre of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, on October 2. Mr David Potts is additionally charged with reckless driving.

Mr Taylor is one of the two working miners who won a High Court ruling that the miners' strike in Yorkshire is illegal.

There was confusion when they appeared before magistrates last week over whether the chairman of the magistrates, Mr Edward Highan, had lifted reporting restrictions or not. But yesterday it was made clear that restrictions were lifted.

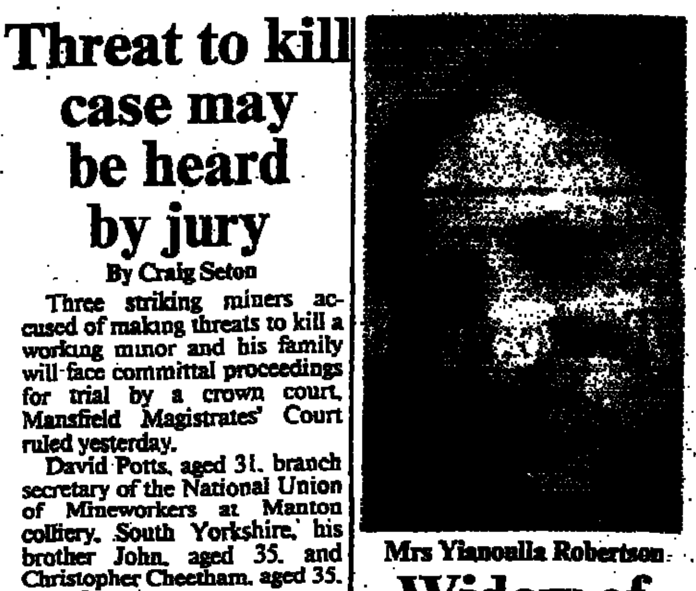
It was alleged at the hearing last week, that Mr David Potts's car had swerved towards a vehicle being driven by Mr Taylor and that threats had been shouted at him and his family.

Mr Phillip Harding, for all three accused, told the court last week that they denied making threats towards the children and said that reports of the incident given by Mr Taylor had been "substantially exaggerated".

Det Sergeant John Burton said yesterday the alleged offences were extremely serious. Mr Higham said the charge of threatening to kill should be heard in the crown court.

● A High Court action seeking orders banning the miners' union from picketing a private coke plant in South Wales was adjourned yesterday after management and the union reached an understanding (Press Association reports).

At a brief private hearing in London, Mr Justice French granted an indefinite adjournment of an action brought by British Benzol and Coal Distillation Ltd of Bedwas.



Mrs Yianoulla Robertson

Widow of IBM man accused

The Greek-born widow of Mr Michael Robertson, an IBM executive, was accused yesterday of soliciting a man to murder her husband.

Mrs Yianoulla Robertson, aged 37, of Salterns Lane, Hayling Island, Hampshire, made a brief appearance at Havant Magistrates' Court, where she was remanded in custody for eight days. The charge alleges that in Hampshire, on a day or days unknown between January 1 this year and October 10, she solicited Timothy John Funge Smith to murder Michael Robertson.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Mr Smith, aged 41, of the Seafront, Hayling Island, appeared in court on Wednesday and was remanded in local custody for 48 hours accused of the murder of Mr Robertson. Mr Smith was a gardener at Mr Robertson's Hayling Island home.

Mr Robertson, aged 41, the United Kingdom properties manager for IBM, was attacked outside his home on Friday night. He died in Southampton General Hospital on Tuesday after being in a coma for five days. Friends are looking after the Robertsons' two children, Andrew, aged 12, and Sophie, aged seven.

Mother guilty of baby's death

Anne Marie Humphreys, aged 19, of Queensway Terrace, Wrexham, was found guilty at Chester Crown Court yesterday of the manslaughter of her son of 19 months. She had kept him away from hospital to protect her boy friend after he had plunged the child into a bath of scalding water, causing horrific burns. The child, Paul Humphreys, died four days later.

Coal stocks threat to Yorkshire schools, NCB says

Schools in Yorkshire could face a shortage of fuel for their coal-fired boilers within the next few weeks and coal deliveries to leisure centres have already been halted.

More than 50 of Sheffield's 276 schools, with 12,000 pupils, are heated by coal and education officials have been told by the National Coal Board that supplies are in "imminent" danger of drying up. Some schools have only five days of stocks.

The NCB in Yorkshire has asked officials of the NUM to allow their members to wash and treat stocks of coal held at pit heads to ease the supply situation. The board needs 8,000 tons of coal a week for supplies to schools, hospitals and homes for the elderly but is receiving only 3,500 tons, from three opencast mines.

● The National Coal Board yesterday reported record attendances by miners in north Derbyshire, where 1,020 are working, and in Yorkshire where 78 miners are defying the pickets.

The north Derbyshire 24-hour figure represented just over 10 per cent of the workforce and includes 22 miners reporting for work this week for the first time since the strike began.

In Yorkshire, men are working at 20 of the 53 pits, but they have been assigned surface

In the western area, covering Lancashire, Staffordshire, Cumbria and north Wales, the 24-hour figure was 8,675, or 61 per cent of the workforce. Hem Heath colliery, near Stoke on Trent, the largest north Staffordshire pit, reported a record 79 per cent attendance.

● Glasgow's labour-controlled council decided yesterday to give £20,000 to striking miners' families. Councillor Pat Lally, chairman of the finance committee, promised that if any other local authority gave more then the City would top the figure.

Further remand on rapes charge

A labourer aged 32 was further remanded in custody until Novembr, 8 when he appealed before Dunstable Magistrats Court in Bedfordshire yesterday charged with three rapes.

He is accused of rapes in Linslade, Bedfordshire, Edlesborough, Buckinghamshire, and at Brampton en le Morthen, South Yorkshire. A committal date is expected to be fixed at the next hearing.

Euro-MPs seek end of plastic bullets

From Our Own Correspondent, Strasbourg

Euro-MPs of all nations and political colours yesterday called on Britain to stop using plastic bullets in Northern Ireland and called on other members states of the EEC to intervene "before there are any more unnecessary deaths".

They passed an emergency motion in Strasbourg to this effect by 150 votes to 29, with 13 abstentions. Only the British Conservatives supported Mr Ian Paisley to vote against.

Mr Paisley had told members that "the plastic bullet is to be preferred to the lead bullet". He had followed too many funeral processions not to know the agony of Northern Ireland and the toll of bombs and bullets of lead.

Lady Elles, for the Conservatives, objected that the motion regretted the death in August of a demonstrator hit by a plastic bullet without regretting the death of those killed by terrorists.

The use of plastic bullets was also regrettable, she said, but was needed where terrorists were rioting in the streets and threatening the life of civilians.

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said: "If governments ever reduce themselves in their methods to the level of terrorist organizations, they are promoting terrorism itself on a very wide scale.

"Nobody should be under any illusions about this deadly weapon. Northern Ireland is being used a a pilot area. Indeed the miners in Britain may discover they are to be the next victims of the weapon."

An Anglo-Irish security commission to fight republican terrorism throughout the British Isles, is called for today by an independent study group (Henry Stanhope writes).

It says that there is "vast scope" for closer collaboration with the Dublin government whose aspirations to Irish unity should be no obstacle.

The report, published by the Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies, is the work of a group headed by Sir Patrick Macrory, a former member of the Northern Ireland Development Council, and containing three MPs.

Leading article, page 13

Car men reject 21% pay rise

By Our Labour Reporter

More than 7,000 hourly-paid staff at Jaguar yesterday heeded their union leaders and rejected an estimated 21 per cent rise

The award would have meant an extra £24.65 a week by November 1 next year for the average line workers earning £116.60 The company also offered to improve maximum bonus earnings by up to £12.50 by November, 1985.

● National union officials met Vauxhall management in London last night in an attempt to end a strike over pay which has brought production lines to a halt since Tuesday.

Dole payments escape strike

Civil Service union leaders yesterday decided not to extend the 22-week pension strike to include dole payments to the unemployed.

The strike, by 400 computer staff at the Department of Health and Social Security centre in Newcastle, is affecting an estimated nine million pensioners and 7,500,000 claimants of child allowance.

Actor's funeral

The funeral of Leonard Rossiter, the actor, yesterday, at St Mary le Boltons Church in Fulham, west London, was attended by only family, relatives and close friends. A memorial service will be held later

Hall project

The Royal Agricultural Hall, built in 1861 to house the Smithfield Show, is to become a business design centre. Islington Council, which bought the building in 1976 for £1.2m is making a £2.85m grant towards the project's £10m cost.

Lawyer accused

Michael Goldstone, aged 42, a London solicitor, of Alderton Hill, Loughton, Essex, was remanded on bail for a month at Clerkenwell magistrates court yesterday accused of a £300,000 tax fraud conspiracy relating to a construction company.

Union complaint against Daily Mail upheld

The Press Council today upheld a complaint that the *Daily Mail* made an unjustified and damaging attack on a trade union without first seeking the union's views and without indication that the union disputed the allegations.

The complaint, by the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, arose about an article on the late film and television director, Mr John Kirkbride, the highest paid in his field in Australia before he came to Britain.

Lynda Lee-Potter's article, in which Mr Kirkbride's widow, Melinda, and their son, Stanislaus, were interviewed, was headed "How the union killed my husband," the council said.

A subsidiary headline, "For 11 years they denied him his right to work. They might as well have dug his grave and put him in it" appeared beside a picture captioned "John Kirkbride: victim of the closed shop."

Miss Lee-Potter, quoting Mrs Kirkbride and Stanislaus, said Mr Kirkbride, aged 52, died while planning to sue the ACCT for ruining his professional life, health and livelihood "by denying him a union ticket."

Mr Alan Sapper, the union's general secretary, complained to the council that the main headline and feature defamed the union; technically there was contempt of court because litigation was outstanding when Mr Kirkbride died.

Nobody in the union had been asked for the union's view or comment on any of the allegations made. They had no record of Mr Kirkbridge applying for membership in 1966 or 1975 as the article claimed. They accepted that he did apply in 1969 and could only assume he did not pursue the application.

The newspaper, he added, was secure in the knowledge that unions could not sue for libel after the change in their status made by the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974.

Mr Gordon Cowan, the paper's managing editor, told the Press Council there was no reaction for three months after the feature appeared. The paper believed its article was justified.

Print leaders to decide on pay claim action

By Glenn Allan

Leaders of Fleet Street's 30,000 print workers will meet next week to consider action in response to a refusal by employers to negotiate on a 12 per cent pay claim.

The Newspaper Publishers Association, which represents most companies publishing national newspapers, has given a warning that it will not negotiate on the claim until disputes affecting individual papers are settled.

Last night, however, Mr Tom Rice, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union's national officer for the print industry, said: "In the face of this NPA threat, all the print unions will be meeting on Thursday to decide what steps to take next.

"A number of different forms of action could be decided at that meeting, and I cannot predict what the outcome will be. But there is growing resentment over what many members see as a blackmail attempt by employers so that when we finally get to the negotiating table it will be on their terms.

"If employers think that they can succeed in this then they have badly nisjudged the mood of the unions."

Two disputes are troubling Fleet Street, one at the *Financial Times* involving press room workers, and another at *The Standard* in London affecting workers who check for typographical errors.

The NPA has made it clear that it wants both disputes resolved, and past promises made by unions on disputes procedures honoured, before it will enter into negotiations about new pay and conditions agreements.

Last night, Mr Adrian Ketterer, labour secretary of the NPA, said: "All we are saying to the unions is that we want to see agreements on pay and disputes made in 1984 honoured before we go on to talk about conditions in 1985. We want to see unions accept their responsibilities as they agreed them last year, and then we can go on to talk about a new deal."

Saleroom

Royal menus fetch £18,047

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The original manuscript edger book listing the menus served to the royal household at Windsor Castle between August 31, 1863, and January 12, 1864, was sold by Sotheby's in New York on Wednesday for $23,100 (estimate $3,000-$5,000) or £18,047. It was bought by an unknown bidder who secured most of the lots in the two-day sale of books relating to food and drink.

The royal ledger provides a fascinating insight into the feeding habits of the Royal Family and their various adherents the nurses, stewards, equerries, ladies-in-waiting, governesses, police, servants and kitchen staff.

On Christmas Day, 1863, the Royal Family were served for dinner: two soups, two fish dishes, beef, turkey, Husch Braten, spinach, mince pies, boudin and profiterolles. While 10 days later the Princess of Wales is recorded lunching off a simple chicken sandwich and ham.

The sale of the "Marcus and Elizabeth Craham collection of books on food, drink and related subjects" proved a triumph for Sotheby's new marketing techniques, totalling £683,207 and more than doubling presale estimates. There had been receptions and exhibitions in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York, lunches, brochures and special mailings.

The Times calendar

A full colour calendar featuring photographs of Britain is available from newsagents or can be sent directly with a good wishes message. Send for a leaflet to Times Books Ltd, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN.

The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2 75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8 00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8 00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3 00; Tunisia Din 0 700; USA $1 75; Yugoslavia Din 160

Higher interest rate and pit strike dampen house buyers' confidence

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Confidence shown by house buyers in the first half of the year has "evaporated in the face of concerns about higher interest rates and alarm at the consequences of the long-running miners' dispute," the latest survey of house prices published today says.

The survey, taken in the last week of September, indicates that the rate of house price increases more than halved between the second and third quarters of the year. In the quarter ending in September, the average price of houses and flats in England and Wales went up by 1.6 per cent, compared with 3.8 per cent in the previous quarter, figures from the *Financial Weekly* Incorporated Socety of Valuers and Auctioneers survey show.

The society expects house prices to remain stable to the end of the year, with small increases in the south. It expects an increase of over the year of about 8 per cent to 8.5 per cent on average ranging from 10 per cent to 12 per cent in the South-east to 4 per cent 8 per cent elsewhere.

There has been no evidence that house prices have been checked because of a shortage of mortgage funds, which has often happened in the past. The slowing of demand has tended to affect the market for larger houses.

In the latest quarter, prices for larger semi-detahed and detached houses increased by 0.6 per cent 1.6 per cent, while properties at the lower end of the market, such as flats, modern and older terrace properties went up by 1.7 per cent to 3.7 per cent.

Commenting on the findings, Mr John Phillips, the president, said the tailing off of confidence has checked demand and the appreciation in house values,

"In this climate, those entering the market as first-time buyers may well get a good buy, albeit that their mortgage costs will be higher than was the case earlier in the year. However, those moving home with a house to sell may well find sales are now difficult to complete, with one or more sellers in a chain having difficulty in finding a buyer or in achieving the sale price they need."

Average house prices in regions

	South-east	West	Midlands	North-west	North-east
Apr 78	£21,346	16,993	15,149	16,501	16,013
Mar 83	40,138	31,645	27,105	27,686	25,600
Jun 83	39,672	32,569	26,649	31,535	28,555
Oct 83	41,792	33,217	26,361	30,100	26,533
Dec 83	45,160	33,729	25,911	29,394	27,306
Mar 84	46,740	34,235	26,108	29,688	28,618
Jun 84	48,656	35,248	27,110	30,709	29,628
Oct 84	49,852	36,044	27,715	30,850	29,683

Table wine sales increase by 29%

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Table wine trade rose by nearly 29 per cent by volume in July according to the latest analyses by the Wine and Spirit Association, which estimates that there are 1,500,000 new consumers of wine.

The evidence for a new wine boom was becoming more solid, the association said. With pre-Christmas buying already starting, it looked as if table wine sales could increase by at least 15 per cent during the calendar year, it added.

This implies sales running nearer the July level from now because the big surge in trade came after price reductions in the last Budget with sales subsequently bolstered by the hot weather.

The association measures trade in wine at the point where it is cleared from bond and delivered into the retail system. July clearances of table wine were up 28.8 per cent in volume compared with the same month of 1983, with sparkling wines up 20.8 per cent. The July table wine increase comes after a 15.8 per cent rise in clearances in June and of about 40 per cent in April and May which partly reflected restocking after pre-Budget sales.

The sharp increases in wine sales in recent months are having considerable impact on 12-month analyses which indicate the overall trend in wine sales. Table wines in the 12 months to the end of July show an increase of 13.1 per cent, almost double the June figure of 7.5 per cent. In May the trend figure showed a rise of 6.5 per cent.

Fortified wines such as sherry and port, whose sales have been sluggish, are also improving. Clearances in July were up 22 per cent in the medium and heavy wine sectors. This also means that vermouth clearances are up.

Advice on managing the boss

Despairing emploees who get on badly with the boss should try being nice to him and finding out what makes him tick, Dr Bob Mezoff, an American management training consultant, advises.

He believes that positive action to strike up a rapport with an overbearing top man is better than resigning or sulking.

Dr Mezoff, a professional speaker and a former university business school professor, who presents workshops and seminars on "How to Manage your Boss", gave British executives a taste of his theories in London

They were attending his course on upward management, which is aimed at senior executives but whose sentiments could apply to anyone with a troublesome superior.

Managing your boss does not mean bossing your manager," Dr Mezoff emphasizes. "It means understanding your boss and managing yourself." He says that subordinates should take the initiative to improve a soured office relationship, even if it goes against accepted office practice.

Dr Mezoff believes most bosses are "kind, decent, caring people" doing the best they can

But he is not guaranteeing success. He adds: "If you're working for someone like Idi Amin, then I would suggest you quit."

ICI drive for plastic bottle banks

Imperial Chemical Industries announced a campaign to reeducate British families out of a throwaway mantality towards plastic drinks bottles.

It has a vested interest in doing so, for ICI Fibres also disclosed that it is to spend £16m on doubling its capacity at its Teeside plant making polyethyene terephthalate (pet), the tougher type of plastic used to make the larger-size soft drinks and beer bottles.

By the end of next year, it will produce enought Pet to make the equivalent of 750 million 1.5 litre bottles.

For the past two years, ICI has been running trials in Leeds and Bradford with plastic bottles banks. Miss Sally Jackson, the company's environmental officer said: "We have, of course, had all sort of things dumped in them such as fish and chip wrappings. But 85 per cent has been Pet-type plastic bottles".

ICI has 60 per cent of the European market for Pet-type bottles and is the world's second-largest producer after Eastman Kodak of the US. It has already developed new containers which can be hot-filled so that in about two years jams, ketchups and other products will be sold in them.

Clamps cut parking offences by 40%

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Wheel-clamping in central London has reduced illegal parking on yellow lines by up to 40 per cent since it was introduced in May last year, according to a study by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory published yesterday.

Traffic speeds increased markedly in the clamping areas although the total volume of traffic increased, the report says, and journey times were reduced by 8 per cent to 14 per cent, resulting in yearly savings of from £9m to £15m in motorists' costs at 1979 prices.

No decision has been taken whether to make wheel-clamping a permanent form of parking and traffic control in London as it is in some parts of the United States.

A two-year experiment approved by Parliament for the area from Kensington and Notting Hill in the west to Bloomsbury in the east expires next May.

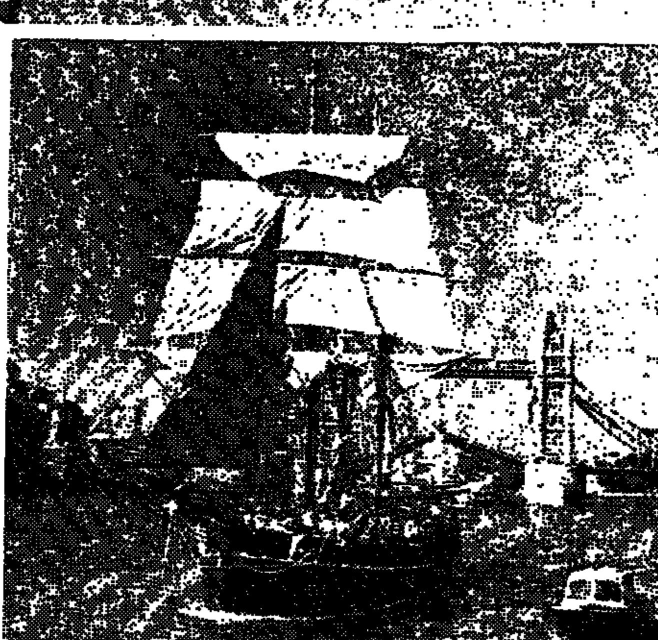
Finding a car clamped will cost a driver nearly £30 in cash and up to two hours delay before he or she can drive off.

The Effect of Wheel-Clamping in Central London, by R. M. Kimber (LR1136, Transport and Road Research Laboratory, Crowthorne, Berkshire, RG11 6AU).

Off to Sea: Four years of worldwide adventure began yesterday when the first batch of 16 youngsters on Operation Raleigh set sail from the Tower of London on the 72 feet long brigantine Zebu (right).

The square-rigged vessel and its sister ship, the Sir Walter Raleigh, will provide sail and diving training for 4,000 volunteers from 50 countries, among them Vanessa Hetherington, aged 18, from Richmond, Surrey (above).

The Prince of Wales, who has been a driving force behind the expedition, will watch the Sir Walter Raleigh sail from Hull next month with 200 young people on board. Photo graphs: Suresh Keradia.



Disc player for dashboards

Sony, the large Japanese electronics manufacturer, has launched the world's first portable compact disc player, which can be fitted into the dashboard of a car and played without any distortion through vibration.

The disc is the size of a beer mat, produces high-quality stereo sound and uses a laser, instead of a conventional stylus, to extract the sound from the disc. The system is based on technology originally developed by the European electronics group, Philips, but was then further developed jointly with Sony.

Wogan short-list

Russell Harty, Michael Aspel and Tony Blackburn are believed to be on the short-list to replace Terry Wogan when he leaves his breakfast-time Radio Two show at the end of the year. Mr Wogan said yesterday he would possibly be back to do a weekend show.

Faldo petition

Nick Faldo, aged 26, the golfer appears in the latest list of undefended cases to be heard later this month in the London Divorce Court. He is not defending the postal divorce being sought by his wife Melanie, also aged 26.

Brittle bones danger for middle-class women

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Many of today's young women will become little old ladies because they are suffering from what a food and health expert yesterday described as "middle-class malnutrition".

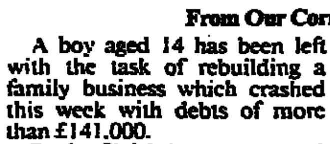
Malnutrition in an affluent society does not emerge as an overt disease, but one of the prime examples of it is osteoporosis, in which a lack of calcium leads to the weakening and shrinkage of bone, particularly in women, leaving them vulnerable to fractures and causing them to be physically shorter than they were in their younger years. Dr James Scala said.

Dr Scala, vice-president of an American-based company, Shaklee, which produces nutritional products, said in London that British women are following the trend among women in the United States and becoming more deficient in calcium.

"They are shifting away from drinking milk because they see it as fattening, and are consuming too many fizzy drinks and too much meat, which contribute to calcium loss," he continued.

About six million American women suffer bone fractures every year, because of osteoporosis, which is a major disorder in about 25 per cent of postmenopausal women in the United States, Dr Scala said.

Boy's success story told as father is bankrupt



Paul Sleightholme: "Own accounts at auctions".

From Our Correspondent, York

A boy aged 14 has been left with the task of rebuilding a family business which crashed this week with debts of more than £141,000.

Paul Sleightholme started rearing sheep alongside his grandfather's and father's pig breeding and agricultural haulage business three years ago with £50 Christmas present.

York bankruptcy court, was told that Paul's sheeprearing prospered but his father's and grandfather's business with a £500,000 turnover floundered.

His father, Mr Robert Clive Sleightholme, aged 36, of The Bungalow, Acaster Airfield, near York, said Paul had been rearing sheep since he was 11. He specialized in rare breeds and his flock had multiplied to 120, worth about £4,500. He said that Paul had his own bank account, his own computer number at the market and accounts with auctioneers at York, Pannal, Malton and other markets.

The registrar, Mr Peter Bullock, warned his father when declaring him bankrupt that he could not incur any debts for at least five years and that his son was not old enough to contract any debts.

The court was told that Mr Sleightholme, his father Eric, aged 57, of The Birches, Acaster Malbis, and another partner Neil Hudson, aged 28, of Acaster, Bishopthorpe, had been living at the door of bankruptcy for four or five years and could all be made homeless as a result of all three being declared bankrupt. The registrar asked the receiver to investigate Paul's flock of sheep

Stricter code for sales promotions

By Robin Young

A new code of practice designed to curb irresponsible sales promotions was unveiled yesterday by the Advertising Standards Authority.

The authority has received 173 complaints from the public about promotions so far this year, compared with 98 all last year.

The revised code says that promotions should not conflict with public interest, particularly by provoking anti-social behaviour, damage to property or nuisance to the public. This clause is intended to put an end to promotions such as Cadbury's Golden Egg hunt, called off after extensive damage was done by treasure hunters digging around ancient monuments.

The code also stipulates that promoters must take reasonable steps to ensure that material reaches only those for whom it is suitable; some bizarre promotions have resulted in pornography being mailed to children.

The revised code tightens requirements about making clear any conditions restricting participation in an advertised promotion before any purchase is made.

It also contains new clauses to ensure consumers' rights to reasonable privacy. When a consumer wants his name removed from a mailing list, all possible steps are to be taken to see that it is done quickly, and mailing lists compiled on behalf of sale promoters are to be regarded as confidential.

The code also stipulates that the words "win" and "prize" must not be misued in prize draw promotions to describe gifts which are offered to all participants.

In addition to complaints from the public, the authority's own monitoring had let to investigations into 78 promotions this year.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE ● Share ownership ● Jobs boost ● Gromyko visit

Government to double adult training places, King announces

Reports by Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, Derek Basnett, Howard Underwood and Anthony Hodges

The Government is to double the number of training places for adults, including provision within the community programme, Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment, announced yesterday. He made the announcement when replying to a debate on employment at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton.

Outlining measures the Government had taken and intended to take to provide more employment opportunities, he said the Government would increase the potential for jobs in small businesses and self-employment. The Enterprise Allowance Scheme had proved popular and the Government would continue to build on it.

Mrs Sally Williams, Ceredigion and Pembroke North, moved a motion acknowledging that the Government had made a positive contribution to assist the unemployed to find work but arguing that there was still a gap between help available and the needs of those unemployed.

She said caring about the unemployed was not just showing sympathy but taking action to remove them from the dole queue. Established companies must show far more commitment to investment in people as well as in machinery. The Conservative Party must rid itself of the anti-union image.

Mr Ivor Humphrey, Bassetlaw, said someone must have the courage to tell the Cabinet that it appeared to lack compassion and understanding.

Mrs Alison Wilson, Leicester, said there was not a good enough relationshiup between schools, careers officers and industry, in particular the private sector industries.

Mr Nicholas Mearing-Smith, Bermondsey, said the price of labour obeyed the same economic rules as everything else. If you reduced the price of labour you would increase demand.

Mr Colin Hancock, South Suffolk, sid that the closed shop benefited the union rulers and not the ruled. The abolition of the closed shop would not solve all the problems, but it would make a significant difference.

Mr Chris Boswell, Birkenhead, said he was one of a delegation of eight from Cammell Laird's shipyard which had come to lobby ministers and others to save the shipyard. The party and Government had to encourage the moderates.

Mr King said he readily accepted the motion which recognized the contribution the Government made while challenging it to do more. It would have been wrong for conference not to have addressed itself directly to the issue.

There should be no doubt that the Government shared the concern of church leaders, industrialists, trade unionists, and those in very walk of life. "Nobody with any sense of conscience or morality could not share that concern at the problems we face", he said.

Trade unions were ready to remind the Government of its responsibilities, but he would have considerably more respect for them when they accepted their responsibilities. "For years, our major industrise were overmanned, undertrained, uncompetitive. We crawled along in the slow lane waving as the Datsun roared by", he said. "After all the pain of becoming competitive again, we must not slide back into those bad old ways of paying ourselves bigger increases than we earn.

"Employers, trade unionists and those involved in wage negotiations, in your hands this year may very well lie many people's hopes. Remember that and remember your negotiations are not just for those in work, not just for those directly concerned in your negotiations, but in a real sense for those who seek work as well."

After his announcement about doubling training places for adults Mr King said the community programme was specifically for long term unemployment. Training would help them to get back to work.

Before Christmas he would launch a major campaign to bring home to everyone the vital importance of training for the country's future.

The Government would also increase the potential for jobs in small business and self employment and would continue to built on the enterprise allowance scheme.

The Government was spending four times as much on training as it was in 1979. Yet skill shortages and bottlenecks persisted. Was it not a scandal that Britain was still issuing work permits to overseas people because vacancies could not be filled with the country's own skills?

They must ask themselves if the range of protections, restrictions, procedures and customs were still justified with today's unemployment.

Understandably, trade unions fought more for those with jobs. Management naturally thought about the people it employed, not about those it might employ. So the balance had tipped in favour of those in work and those without work were trapped into employment. Could the balance be redressed? It was an urgent question for trade unions.

The motion was carried overwhelmingly.

Leading article, page 13


In step: Mrs Thatcher with Mr Tim Butcher at the Young Conservatives' dance (Photograph : John Voos).

UNEMPLOYMENT THATCHER MUST ACT

STAMP OUT HEROINE ABUSE

Peter Brookes

Farmers get pledge on milk quotas from Joplin

Defending himself against the criticisms of dairy farmers about the severe impact of milk quotas, Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, declared this a year when, at British insistence, the EEC Common Agricultural Policy was made to face reality.

Measures taken in the spring had sugnalled an end to the misguided philosophy of production at any cost. The United Kingdom did not get a raw deal on milk quotas. As for fears that on milk quotas and everything else the UK would play the rules but its continental partners would not, he would do everything he could to see that did not happen.

His concept of a modern British agriculture industry for the rest of the decade and beyond was based on four principles.

- **A better balance between supply and demand. They needed to be more competitive on prices and costs.**
- **A static domestic market meant they must carve out for the food industry a bigger share of home, European and world markets by improving quality and marketing.**
- **Help for farmers to meet changing demands on diet, food labelling and pesticide control. They were reviewing animal welfare codes of practice.**
- **He wanted greater emphasis on and understanding of the farmer's role in conservation**

Mr Jopling sympathized with farmers who felt aggrieved by the rapid introduction of milk quotas, a bureaucratic nightmare, but they could have had more warning if other heads of government in the EEC had been prepared to grasp the nettle in Athens in December last year when the Prime Minister had been prepared to negotiate.

To have deferred the scheme for three months after April would have cost £250m and that was impossible to contemplate.

The conference carried a motion, moved by Mr Peter Talbot, North Norfolk, that acknowledging the need for economies in the soaring cost of the CAP, urged the Government to ensure that the British farmer was treated fairly in comparison with his European equivalent and that UK policies directly supporting agriculture were maintained.

Mr John Taylor, Holland and Boston, said farmers were worried as to how far the Government could be relied upon to maintain its commitment to a productive and prosperous countryside.

Gromyko to visit Britain for more talks with Howe

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, has accepted an invitation from Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to come to Britain in 1985 for the next round of talks between the two. Sir Geoffrey, in making this announcement, pledged that the Government would continue to strive with all its might for genuine balanced measures of arms control as the only true foundation for security and peace.

Recalling that Mrs Margaret Thatcher and he had been to Moscow and Budapest for talks with the Soviet and Hungarian leaders, Sir Geoffrey, replying to a debate on foreign affairs, said he had hammered home their aims at each of his five meetings with Mr Gromyko in the past year. What seemed to separate them was the meaning attached to words when there was similarity in what they said were the basic aims of their people.

The problem was to find a way of bridging the gap, a way of matching the expressed desire of both peoples for peace and security. The West had made far-reaching, practical proposals in every arms control negotiation but no one could talk to an empty chair.

He continued "I hope the Soviet Union will find the political will to take their place at the negotiating table. The world is looking for a positive Soviet response. When they do come back, they will find us ready and willing to talk."

The debate was opened by Sir Donald Walters, Cardiff North, who moved a resolution, later carried, supporting the Government's initiative to reduce tension between the communist block and the free world, to secure balance and verifiable disarmment and thereby free resources for the promotion of wealth throughout the world.


Sir Geoffrey Howe: Arms pledge

He said that western Europe had enjoyed nearly 40 years of peace because of its collective will and resolution to preserve freedom of the indvidual and the democratic way of life and because it had the military capability, which it would use if necessary, to protect itself. Western Europe was a danger to no one. It did not seek to expand its borders, nor subjugate other people.

The West negotiated from a position of strength or it was wasting its time. Worse, it was putting the democractic way of life in peril.

Sir Geoffrey, referring to last week's Labour conference decisions, said the British people knew that one-sided disarmament was not the path to peace. Unbelievably, Mr Neil Kinnock had stated that the United States and the Soviet Union posed an "almost miserable equality of threat to Britain".

He continued to loud applause: "let there be no doubt about the feelings of this conference. This party and the British people know who their friends are and we shall stick by them".

The Government was determined that the voice of Europe should be heard more clearly in the world.

All the restrictions and obstacles to growing trade and better job prospects in Europe were an affront to the principle of the Common Market. It must be Britain's and Europe's purpose to sweep these barriers away.

● At a conference European rally, Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, announced that the European office dealing with the affairs of the European Parliament, was to be transferred from the international office to the home services department of Conservative Central Office, and he would take personal charge of relations between Euro MPs and the party at Westminster. He said it was a reaffirmation of the party's total commitment to Europe.

Spread of shares aim for Telecom

The Government would be making the launch of British Telecom another step on the road to wider share ownership, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, declared in replying to a debate on free enterprise and industry. He cautioned, in reporting on how plans had progressed, that he had to be careful. They were so close to flotation that he was governed by the stringent rules of prospectus law.

Mr Tebbit said the press might see success or failure in terms of how much cash they raised or whether trading opened at a premium or discount. "I see success or failure not just in those terms but of how widely we can spread the ownership of BT and how well it would serve its customers under the stimulus of competition and the watchful eye of the Director General of the Office of Telecommunications". While the Labour Party railed at the Government's proposals, other countries – not least Japan – were looking at what Britain was doing and would, he believed, follow suit.

Reporting the best year ever for inward investment to the UK, Mr Tebbit said that so long as Labour was committed to renationalization the voters would never give them the power to do it.

There would not be a rigid government programme of privatization. They would retain flexibility but there would be more candidates.

Mr Tebbit, who received a prolonged standing ovation, said he could not emphasize too strongly that the privatization programme was not driven by some overwhelming imperative to raise cash. It was driven by the pragmatic conclusions that nationalization did not work and that free enterprise did.

The centralized state control of commercial decision-making was inherently inefficient. Economic power should not be concentrated with political power. These were the twin pillars of the Government's privatization policy.

Mr Raymond Roberston, Scottish Conservative and Unionist Association, moved and conference carried a motion expressing the belief that industry in private ownership was a fundamental part of a free society and calling upon the Government to make known its long-term plans for the privitization of the nationalized industries. He said privatization was no cheap gimmick but the manifestation of their commitment to a free society and share-owning democracy.

More home ownership backed by delegates

The next housing Bill would carry further the process of reforming the rent Acts, Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, said in replying to the debate on homes and land. Mr Michael Woodhall, a chartered surveyor and landlord, from Romsey and Waterside, had declared that Britain faced a formidable shortfall in rented accommodation in the near future.

Mr Woodhall contended that given a freer market in rental levels and rent Acts reform, private developers and private owners would be encouraged to look upon the residential property market as an investment.

Mr Gow agreed. The rent Acts had, he said, injured those they were designed to help. They had contributed to the drying up of private rented accommodation and had harmed the interests of landlords and tenants alike.

There were other housing policy critics during the debate on a motion, moved by Mr John Wylie, Fulham, and subsequently carried, which congratulated the Government on the success of its measures to expand home ownership among council and housing association tenants. It also urged other policies to bring home ownership to the tenants of council property less suitable for sale, such as older, flatted estates or high-rise blocks.

Mr Gow said that many appalling housing conditions existed because of bad design, construction and housing management. To meet complaints from public sector tenants about long delays over repairs, they would soon be given the right to carry out repairs and receive payment from their landlord.

'Local enterprise week' to help small businesses

There is to be a local enterprise week in May next year to encourage small and newly established firms to take advice on how to run their enterprises, Mr David Tripper, Under Secretary of State for Industry, said when replying to a debate on small businesses.

The Government, he said, was devoting a great deal of time and energy to promote awareness of the whole range of advice available to small firms.

The growth of small businesses is one of the most essential elements in the increasing competitiveness and efficiency of the economy.

The Government was determined not to let the enterprenurial spirit wither. Support for small firms had been central to economic and industrial policies and would remain so.

"Even though it is clear that we are slowly climbing out of recession, it is inconceivable that the larger firms will increase their share of the market. But small firms will", he said.

They had to unlock the vitality of the small business section because in the process they would unleash the energy of the whole of society.

One important aid the Government could give was to change the quantitiy of legislation and regulation which businessmen found burdensome

The conference carried a motion stating that it believed that the adoption of a coherent small firms policy would bring immense benefits.

Today's business

After debates this morning on education and Northern Ireland, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, will address the conference in the afternoon.

Shorter working week 'will not reduce unemployment'

By David Walker

Shorter working hours and four-day weeks will not reduce unemployment, a report from the Policy Studies Institute, based on a survey of the building, engineering and printing trades, has concluded.

The survey of companies during the past four years showed that when they reduced hours yet maintained levels of production, it was not by taking on extra staff. Instead, companies increased the amount of overtime worked or reorganized production to cut out tea breaks and non-productive time allowed for "washing up" or "clocking on".

The institute's researchers, commissioned by the Department of Employment, found in some firms that by abandoning work on Friday afternoons production was increased overall because of end-of-the-week lassitude among workers.

When working hours were reduced in engineering, managers became much tougher about how the available time was being used. With surprisingly little opposition from the unions, many companies moved during 1981 and 1982 to end tea breaks. Others tightened up on absence from work and insisted on workers beginning their tasks as soon as scheduled breaks ended.

An unexpected finding came from the building industry where overtime working has increased in many companies after nationally-negotiated cuts in the working week. Managers, not only in construction, emphasized the need for flexibility in organizing workforces.

According to the PSI many companies have found that when working hours are reduced, the productivity of workers can be raised fairly easily: by investment in new equipment or by changing the way workers use their time in factories, print shops and building sites. The study pinpointed the gap between union negotiators at national level determining standard hours of work and local agreements between managers and workers.

Shorter Working Hours in Practice (Michael White and Abby Ghobadian, PSI 1 Castle Lane, London SW1E 6DR £5.50).

Mackerel fishing grounds open early

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The south-west Mackerel Fishery will open today, a month earlier than usual, because catches in the Minches, off the west coast of Scotland, have been seriously depleted. Overfishing by Dutch vessels earlier this summer is widely thought to be responsible.

There will be restrictions on the activities of large Scottish trawlers.

The Scots will be prohibited from fishing within six miles of the coasts of Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly during daylight hours, and there will be a total ban on an area around Start Point to protect the local crab industry.

There will also be a 150-tonne weekly catch limit within the so-called "mackerel box".

Dog's Day: Vicky Mitchell, aged 12, and her brother Gregory, aged nine, with their four-year-old pet whippet, "Lady", one of three dogs chosen yesterday for a walk-on part in the forthcoming West End musical *The Hired Man*.

During the auditions, the cast of 17 burst into song to test the dogs' resistance to stage fright. (Photograph: Dod Miller).

Grant loss raises fears for college

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Fears about the future character of Atlantic College in South Wales, the first of the six United World Colleges, which was formed to promote international understanding, have been raised because of the withdrawal of a £100,000 grant from the EEC.

Local authority education cuts in Britain and the international economic recession have also contributed to concern that its fundamental aims could be endangered.

Mr Andrew Stuart, the headmaster, said yesterday: "We certainly do not want to become just another fee-paying college for the sons of rich Arab oil shaikhs.

It is college policy that most places are open to all, irrespective of perental income. Students are holders of scholarships needing high academic and personal qualifications.

The £100,000 EEC grant provided places at the £5,000-a-year college at St Donats for 10 students from Third World countries

Fees for the 368 students from 60 countries at the college largely come from fund-raising programmes, government agencies, companies, individuals and foundations. There is no central endowment, and Mr Stuart estimates it would require about £15m to ensure its permanent success.

School drug story denial

A sixth former's revelations at the Conservative Party conference on Wenesday about drug-taking at his school were yesterday dismissed at untrue by his headmaster

Mr Richard Procktor, head of Oxford Boys' Comprehensive School, said the claims by Mr Colin Dobson, aged 18, were ludicrous.

"Since 1976, when I became headmaster, we have had no single recorded case of either pep-pill taking or cannabis smoking. Members of the sixth form are extremely angry.

"Without being unkind, you might find he is saying things more for rhetorical effect than to be strictly accurate".

Commentary


Geoffrey Smith

Mrs Thatcher will be addressing today a conference that has been quiet, loyal but uneasy. Those of us who travel round the conference circuit may tend to under-value the Conservative asset of loyalty. We look for dramatic effects, and we are usually disappointed at these Tory gatherings.

Never has that been more true than at Brighton this week. It has been for most of the time a decidedly dull conference. But at least this gives ministers the party backing to try to grapple with the country's problems.

Conservative conferences do not panic easily. Otherwise there would have been more than a sense of unease at Brighton. The party has been distinctly rattled by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Conservatives like to feel that they are on the side of the angels, and they feel that the world has somehow turned upside down when they are denounced by the senior representative of the angels.

The extent to which they have been disturbed was evident in the relief with which they applauded the Provost of Inverness Cathedral on Wednesday. Thank Heaven, they seemed to be saying, that someone in the Church still appreciates us.

Unemployment as a political issue

The Conservative have this week been rediscovering unemployment as a political issue, as distant from a national anxiety. They have been responding to what is, I believe, potentially the most important political development in Britain this year.

The paradox of the political scene over the past few years is that it has been dominated by the governing party at a time when unemployment has been running at record and rising levels. Given the deep, instinctive fear of unemployment in this country, this has been truly remarkable.

It can be explained only by the belief that unemployment was not the fault of the Government, that it was a natural catastrophe from which all countries in the western world were suffering, and frkom which no individual nation could reasonably hope to escape.

I first encountered this public reaction during the Birmingham, Northfield by-election in October, 1982. It was very evident during the general election.

Labour leaders never seemed to appreciate its significance. It meant that they were wasting their time when they banged on about the horrors of unemployment. Everyone agreed with them, but not many votes were going to be swung on that score.

Mrs Thatcher's task today

But during this summer it seemed that the wind might be changing I became aware of this on the doorstep during the European elections, and it appeared to borne out by the Portsmouth South by-election result on the same day. Repors suggested that one of the reasons for the surprise Conservative defeat was the electorate's disenchantment over unemployment.

Now that disenchantment is widespread – not just disenchantment with the fact of unemployment, which has been evident for years, but disenchantment with the Government's failure to deal with it.

It has been clear this week that the Conservative Party shares this interpretation of the public mood. Unemployment is back on the political agenda. It has replaced inflation as the party's principal political anxiety

This presents the Government with a test of analysis of nerve and of presentation. It cannot afford to look as if it is doing nothing.

But the Government would get the worst of all worlds if it was simply to reverse course. It would lose the credit for consistency without removing the scourge of unemployment.

What are required are a number of imaginative developments, economic strategy. The improvements in industrial training announced by Mr Tome King yesterday are a step in that direction.

But there will have to be skill in presentation if the Government's response is to seem more than cosmetic treatment. This will be Mrs Thatcher's task today. It is not an occasion for detailed policy pronouncements. But she will have to persuade her audience that the Government can do something about unemployment without performing the dreaded U-turn.

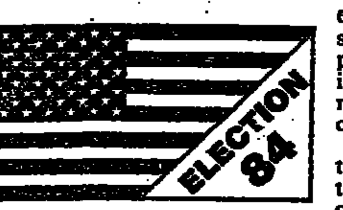
TV debate raises age factor

Democrats think they have exposed Reagan Achilles heel

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The first poll findings since last Sunday's presidential debate have started to emerge and, as was expected, they show that Walter Mondale's superior performance during the 90-minute confrontation has reduced President Reagan's huge lead by a few points.

Although the President remains well ahead, Democrats



hope that last night's Vice-Presidential debate between Ms Geraldine Ferraro and Mr George Bush, together with the second Reagan-Mondale joust on October 21, will accelerate the momentum which Mr Mondale's campaign has developed since last Sunday.

At the same time, Democrats believe they have at last exposed the President's Achilles heel by raising the issue of his age and competence after his lacklustre performance during the first debate.

According to a *Washington Post* ABC News poll, the President's lead over his democratic rival had been reduced from 16 to 13 percentage points since the Louisville debate.

A *New York Times*/CBS News poll showed that the debate had had a negligible effect on committee voters of either party, but that Mr Reagan's lead among undeciding voters had slipped from 26 to 23 points.

What was significant, however, was that both polls showed that Mr Mondale's personal rating with voters had improved dramatically as a result of his confident and competent debate performance.

Mr Mondale has been trying to build on this impression over the past three days with a series of rousing campaign speeches delivered before enthusiastic audiences as he stomped around the Democratic Party's heartland in the Middle-West and north-east of the country.

Mr Mondale carefully avoided raising the issues of the President's age himself, leaving his aides and other Democratic Party leaders to plant the idea in the minds of the media that Mr Reagan was not up to another four years in office.

At 73, Mr Reagan is already the oldest man ever to occupy the Presidency. Although he appears in robust health, the Democrats suggested that his "listless" performance on Sunday night showed that he may be on the verge of senility.

The press, desperate to inject an air of excitement into a race which seemed all but over, has jumped at the age issue. First into the fray was *The Wall Street Journal*, normally a strong Reagan supporter, which devoted its main article on Tuesday to what it termed the "fitness issue". The other main newspapers and television networks quickly followed suit.

The White House has responded by releasing the President's latest medical records which stated he was a mentally alert, robust man who appears younger than his stated age. Mr Reagan himself has tried to make light of the issue by joking about the amount of make-up Mr Mondale was wearing during the debate and challenging him to all arm-wrestling match.

However, for once Mr Mondale has succeeded in capping Mr Reagan's own jokes. "The problem" Mr Mondale told a rally in Pittsburgh, "isn't make-up on the face. It's the make-up on those answers that gave you a problem".



School visitor: President Reagan joins children in Redford, Michigan in reciting the pledge of allegiance during a visit while campaigning in the state.

Senate fight costs Helms dear

From Our Own Correspondent, Raleigh, North Carolina

The battle between Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina and the state's Governor, Mr James Hunt, is already the most costly Senate race in American history, and there are still more than three weeks of the campaign left.

By election day Senator Helms will have spent more than $14m (£11.4m) in his attempt to win a fourth Senate term. Much of it is out-of-state money, from rightwing millionaires such as Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt and from the Moral Majority and other fundamentalist Christian groups.

Governor Hunt will have probably spent half that much - far more than he ever intended, but he needed to respond to the massive negative advertising campaign which Senator Helms has been directing against him for the past 18 months. The huge sums being invested underscore the high stakes involved.

For a start, the Republican Party, battling to keep its 55-45 majority in the Senate, cannot afford to lose a seat held by one of the party's most prominent figures.

Second, the New Right, for whom Senators Helms has the status of a demigod, want to see him back in Washington to spearhead their attempts to force both the party and the Administration onto a more conservative course.

The race also has international implications. If Senator Helms wins and Senator Charles Percy is defeated in the Illinois Senate race, the North Carolinian would be the natural heir to Mr Percy's chairmanship of the Senate foreign relations committee.

The Helms-Hunt race has been described as the Old South versus the New. Senator Helms, who is aged 62, is a former segregationist who still uses code words such as "block vote" to refer to office-seekers, such as Governor Hunt, who court the votes of blacks.

He appeals to poor whites, of whom there are still many in North Carolina, conservative businessmen and Christian fundamentalists.

Governor Hunt is part of a new generation of Southern Democrats who believe in such practical and unemotional things as fiscal discipline, economic growth, jobs and better education.

In the end it will be numbers that count. Both parties have undertaken vigorous voter registration drives.

Governor Hunt ought to have a slight edge as his political organization is vastly superior to Senator Helms'.

Pressure grows as Iceland shutdown enters second week

From Richard Ford, Reykjavik

Iceland's Parliament yesterday debated the national crisis arising from a strike by 17,000 public sector workers, while talks between the Government and unions on the dispute made no progress.

The left-of-centre Social Democratic Party is to put down a motion of no confidence in the handling of the indutrial trouble by the right wing Government of Mr Steingrimur Hermannsson, the Prime Minister.

The motion is unlikely to succeed, as the coalition administration has a comfortable majority in Parliament, but it will increase the pressure as the dispute enters its second week with no sign of a settlement.

The Government outlined it economic policies and the other measures it intends to introduce, including legislation which in effect would end the state monopoly on broadcasting.

Iceland has suffered a virtual news blackout with no papers, television or radio since the crisis began last month. Printers went on strike and were followed by public sector workers on October 4.

The state radio carries two 10-minute news bulletins, but the police, who are not striking, on Wednesday night closed two pirate stations which had been operating in defiance of the strike for ten days.

One hundred demonstrators protested as the police raided the illegal stations and Mr Ellet Schram shouted through a loud hailer: "I appeal to you all to support free radio. This is the proof of how we are dealing with the freedom of expression guaranteed by the constitution."

The public service workers have had a 30 per cent claim rejected by the Government, which is pursuing a tough anti-inflation policy.

An austerity package introduced when it came to office 17 months ago ended indexation of wages and has reduced the rate of inflation from 130 per cent a year to 12 per cent.

The government said that if it accepted the union's demand, inflation would rise to more than 80 per cent next year. Union leaders say living standards have slumped by 25 per cent. The Government has rejected an arbitrator's suggestion that its 3 per cent pay offer should be doubled, but The Prime Minister has offered to lower income tax rates. Discussions on those and the pay claim are taking place, but remain deadlocked.

The Prime Minister said yesterday that he was serious in wanting to talk to the union but that it would be unaceptable to make goverment funds bear the burden of the labour market.

The strike has closed schools, crèches, swimming pools and libraries used by Iceland's population of 235,453, there is nom municipal bus services in the capital.

Flights into the international airport have resumed, but customs officers are threatening to stop work and four ships are stranded in the harbour.

Switchboards in most of the government ministries are not operating but elsewhere shops, banks, and hotels are open and industry working.

There are fears that perishables items such as frutit and vegetables may be in short supply by next week.

Jaroslav Seifert: 'Silenced' since 1968.

Nobel prize for silenced Czech poet

By Philip Howard
Literary Editor

The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded yesterday to Jaroslav Seifert, aged 83, the unofficial poet laureate of Czechoslovakia and literary hero of resistance to the Nazis, whose voice has been silenced by the authorities since the brief "Prague Spring" of 1968.

The Swedish Academy said that it had chosen Seifert "for his poetry which, endowed with freshness, sensuality, and rich inventiveness, porvides a liberating image of the indomitable spirit of man".

Like many true poets, Seifert is a dissident by nature. His earliest work, labelled "proletarian", was socialist, but with a human sympathy that stopped it becoming propaganda. He broke with the Communist Party after a visit to the Soviet Union in 1929.

After his experimental period, exemplified by *"On Wireless Waves*, the shock of the German invasion and the Czech national tragedy stirred him to his most famous and most popular work, for example *Clothed in Light*, 1940.

Archbishop accused in Pretoria

Durban (AP) – The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Most Rev Dennis Hurley, will have to appear in court to answer charges that he falsely accused a police unit of committing atrocities against civilians in Namibia.

A spokesman for the archbishop confirmed that he had received a summons to appear in Pretoria on October 31 concerning statements he made to a news conference in February 1983.

The archbishop, a veteran compaigner against apartheid, said at the time that he would welcome a court case on the issue.

Globetrotters win damages

Los Angeles (AFP) – Three members of the Harlem Globetrotters basketball team have agreed to settlement of a civil rights action in which they sued police for stopping them at gunpoint simply because they were black. The amount was not disclosed.

Louis Dunbar, 30, Jimmy Blacklock, 35, and Ovie Dotson, 27, were forced to get out of a taxi by police searching for robbers, then searched and handcuffed as dozens of spectators watched.

Girl recovering

Sarah Smith, aged 11, from the Derbyshire village of Littleover, was making a strong recovery in New York after 11 hours of laser surgery to remove a spinal tumour which threatened her life. Well-wishers raised £28,000 in two months in the village to pay her expenses.

Gulf toll rises

Hongkong (Reuter) – The death toll from Monday's Iraqi air attack on the Hongkong owned tanker World Knight in the Gulf has risen to nine with the deaths of two Hongkong seamen in a Tehran hospital, the ship's owners said here.

Army toll rises in fighting with Kurds

Ankara – The toll among Turkish army troops killed this month by Krudish separatists reached 12 with the death yesteray of an army captain in an ambush in which another soldier was injured (Rasit Gurditek writes).

The guerrillas, believed to be members of the illegal Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), have been sought by troops since their surprise attack on two towns in the area on August 13.

Four to be shot

Mocow (Reuter) – Four men accused of murdering at least 300 Ukrainian villagers during the Second World War have been sentenced to death by shooting. They were members of a group which collaborated with Nazi occupying forces.

Elton John ill

Charlotte, North Carolina (AP) – The pop singer, Elton John, suffering from what doctors said was nausea, swollen glands and fever, cancelled his Wednesday night concert here. He was taken ill in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Swiss jail prostitute for castrating diplomat

Geneva, (AP) – A Swiss jury has sentenced a 20-year-old woman drug addict and prostitute to eight and a half years' imprisonment for the murder by castration of a Saudi diplomat.

The jury ruled that Marie-Rose Nastroianni was guilty of intentional homicide in the death of Abdel Aziz Almosallam, aged 51, a cultural attaché the Saudi mission to the United Nations, on the night of March 10, 1983.

She told the jury how she and a female companion met Mr Almosallan at a Geneva nightclub and returned with him to his studio apartment. After having sexual intercourse with him, Miss Mastroianni said she hit him on the head with a bottle, stabbed him with scissors, and then castrated him.

Mitterrand tells Basques he was right to expel terror suspects

From Diana Geddes, Paris

On the eve of his politically sensitive visit today to Bayonne, in the heart of the troubled French Basque country, President Mitterrand has sought to justify his Government's historic decision last month to extradite to Spain three suspected Spanish Basque terrorists.

It was the first time that the Socialist Government had agreed to the extradition of anyone living in France who claimed the status of a political refugee, and it marked a complete break with former Socialist policy on the right of political asylum in France.

Only three years ago, M Gaston Defferre, then Minister of the Interior, went so far as to liken the struggle of ETA, the Spanish Basque separatist movement, to the French Resistance during the Second World War. Many Socialists are strongly opposed to the Government's decision to extradite the three refugees.

The Government's change of heart caused violent protests among Basque nationalists on both sides of the border, and ETA immediately announced that it could step up its terrorist campaign against French interests in Spain.

Yesterday, Iparretarrak, ETA's French equivalent north of the border, claimed responsibility for blowing up a radar beacon at Biarritz airport, a stone's throw from where President Mitterrand is due to arrive today. A fortnight ago, another beacon at the same airport was damaged by an incendiary device

Last week, Spain asked for the extradition of another Spanish Basque refugee, Tomás Linaza Echevarría, who was arrested in Biarritz on September 29 on charges of carrying illegal weapons and breaking a French court order assigning him to a residence in the Dordogne. He is wanted by Spanish police in connexion with seven murders.

In an interview yesterday with the Bordeaux-based newspaper *Sud-Ouest*, President Mitterrand said that the three extradited Spanish Basques could not claim the right to policitcal asylum while continuing to use France as a military base from which to launch crimes of violence.

● MADRID: – Spain has deployed 1,000 extra police in its Basque region to meet possible separatist protests during M Mitterrand's presence near the border



Brief encounter: Guerrillas of the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) organization pose for television cameramen during a rare meeting in the Peruvian Andes, where they are fighting government forces.

Girl in black helped kidnapped diplomat

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Señor Pedro Manuel de Aristegui, the Spanish ambassador to Lebanon, is a worldy sort of man.

But nothing quite prepared him for his experiences in Beirut last Wednesday, when he found himself in the hands of two armed kidnappers while a girl in a black *chador* sent him secret messages of encouragement in a copy of an Albert Camus novel.

He even knew who his kidnappers were. The two teenagers had three times met the Ambassador to demand the release of a Lebanese imprisoned in Madrid for shooting a Libyan. Señor de Aristegui knew he was likely to be kidnapped, and when one of the boys stopped his car outside the embassy he pulled out his personal gun but could not open fire.

"I realized I had no courage to shoot the boy I knew", he said yesterday. "What if he killed me? It is better to be killed than to kill."

In return for this extraordinary altruism, Señor Aristegui was bundled into a car, blindfolded witha towel and taken to a fourthfloor apartment in the Shia Muslim Bourj el-Barajneh suburb of west Beirut. There his two teenage-kidnappers became more friendly.

Then the girl appeared. "She was very beautiful, in a *chador*,"the Ambassador said. "It was black all the way down. She had a beautiful body, a beautiful face – like a virgin, a black angel. And she sid to me: 'I'm your friend. Don't be afraid'."

It was the girl – a cousin of the imprined man – who handed Albert Camus' book *The Outsider* to Señor da Aristegui, and it was shortly after this that six members of the Shia Muslim Amal militia arrived at the house, detained the two boys and freed the Ambassador.

Jordan and Egypt agree Palestinian strategy

Cairo (Reuter) – President Mubarek of Egypt returned from a three-day state visit to Jordan yesterday and said that he and King Husain had agreed on a joint strategy to solve the Palestinian problem.

However he said that the restoration of relations between Cairo and Amman on September 25 did not necessarily mean that Jordan would join the American-backed Camp David peace process, which calls for negotiations with Israel on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We are not asking anyone to recognize Camp David. This issue belongs to us", he said.

The 1978 Camp David accords led Egypt the following year to become the first Arab state to sign a peace treaty with Israel. Most Arab states ostracized Egypt as a result, and Jordan has been attacked bitterly by Syria and Libya for reestablishing ties last month.

On the issue of whether his talks in Jordan might result in a revival of President Reagan's peace plan of 1982, he said: "Egypt has expressed its reservations towards it. Peace is our strategic goal. We will explore all possibilities to solve the Palestinian problem."

The Reagan plan calls for Palestinian self-rule on Israeli-held Arab land in association with Jordan.

President Mubarak dismissed reports that Egypt and Jordan had discussed a union.

"We are not concerned about a union. We are working for coordination between the two countries for the sake of the Arab cause", he said.

President Mubarak also said that he could see no obstacle to a visit by him to Iraq, with which Egypt had permanent contacts.

Diplomats in Amman speculated that Iraq, with which both Egypt and Jordan have close ties, might be the next Arab country to restore diplomatic links with Cairo.

Mr Esmat Abdul Maguid, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, who accompanied President Mubarak to Amman, said that Jordan had approved the nomination of Mr Ihab Wahba as the first Egyptian ambassador to Jordan since the 1979 break in relations.

Mr Ossama Baz, President Mubarak's foreign affairs adviser, said that the two sides had discussed ways of boosting bilateral cooperation

UN speeds up Lebanon force plans

From Zoriana Pysariwsky New York

In an attempt to give momentum to the apparently stalemated efforts to arrange for Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, has ordered plans to be prepared for the deployment of UN peacekeeping forces to replace Israeli units.

The speed with which the United Nations is moving reflects the belief that the longer Israeli forces continue to occupy southern Lebanon, following their expressed eagerness to withdraw, the less likely they are to leave.

The Secretary-General in his report to the Security Council on the UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon describes the atmosphere for a withdrawal as relatively favourable

His assessment is based on a recent visit to the area by Mr Brian Urquhart, the Undersecretary-General for Special Political Affairs. The report follows American conclusions that international arrangements for an Israeli withdrawal are a long way from fruition, given the wide gap between the positions held by Israel on the one side and Lebanon and Syria on the other.

Beyond the butter mountain

Hailsham sees key role for Europe

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

It is up to Europe to take the lead in securing world peace, Lord Hailsham said in Luxembourg last night. The Lord Chancellor was delivering the annual Churchill Memorial Lecture, in which senior Government ministers traditionally spell out policy on the EEC.

"Europe retains all her immense political wisdom", he said "It is time we rose to the magnitude of our responsibilities. Milk lakes, butter mountains, surpluses of wine and oil, imbalances of currencies and contributions are important matters which must be solved between friends and partners in a just and amicable fashion.

"But there are more important items on the agenda, and it is time we considered these with at least as much diligence as we devote to other things".

Lord Hailsham said that the free world's ideals could not be achieved by angry denunciations, but by frank exchanges in private.

For its part Europe needed to be independent but not isolationist. It had to sort out its internal affairs efficiently, curb agricultural escesses, change the emphasis to industry and technology and improve the environment.

He empahsized the need for closer cooperation in defence and in the design and manufacture of defence equipment, as well as combating terrorism and world hunger.

Good housekeeping, in his view, was vital, as "ideals are unattainable without good housekeeping. But good housekeeping is no substitute for ideals. One cannot reach the stratosphere by pulling remorselessly at one's own bootstraps".

Valletta casts doubt on strikers' claims

The general strike called for all employees in Malta's private and public sectors last Wednesday was a failure, according to the government and the General Workers Union (Our Valletta Correspondent writes).

Ministers told Parliament that business in the various state department had gone on as normal with the usual services being provided to the public. This contrasted with the figure of 27,000 out on strike as given by the Confederation of Trade Unions (CMTU) which ordered it. The CMTU accused the General Workers Union of breaching trade union ethics in condemning the strike.

EEC responds to Oxfam call to fight hunger

Oxfam this week launched a campaign to draw attention to the hunger crisis in the world. Yesterday, the European Parliament responded by passing three resolutions calling in essence for the EEC to send more of its surpluses to feed the hungry (Ian Murray writes from Strasbourg).

Mr Christopher Jackson, the Conservative spokesman on relations with developing countries, pointed out that the EEC already gives away £750,000 worth of food as aid every day, but that only a tenth of that went to the starving. What was needed was a boost in the scale and effectiveness of aid.

Disabled carried away in day up Acropolis

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Thousands of foreign tourists, enjoyed the view of the Parthenon and an exceptionally pollution-free Athens from the top of the Acropolis in bright sunshine yesterday, but for 16 of them it was "the treat of a lifetime".

They were disabled Britons, most confined to wheelchairs, who had always thought the steep 300-ft climb of the rugged rock made on Acropolis visit one of the inaccessible things in life. Thanks to "Phab", they made it.

It stands for Physically Handicapped and Able Bodied, the name of a British organization that tries to integrate the two groups by promoting chances for them to live, work, and play together on equal terms. "Opportunity not pity", is its slogan.

Forty-seven members of this organization, which has 20,000 members in Britain alone, came to Greece this week and the able bodied among them, with aid from Greek volunteers, helped carry the physically handicapped all the way up the slippery steps and ramps of the Acropolis yesterday.

Guatemala heads for poll but Army determined to keep hold on power

From Christopher Thomas, Guatemala City

General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemala's chief of state, works in a big luxurious office with expensive carpets and leather armchairs inside the green-coloured National Palace in the middle of town. He wears khaki and a large gun.

He wants to retire and if he sticks to his promise to call presidential elections next year he will get his chance. "I am tired", he said. He is 54 and a man of succinct expressions.

Guatemala is not a banana republic. It has a sophisticated economy, the biggest in Central America, with an incipient industrial base and significant reserves of oil and nickel. But nearly everybody lives in poverty.

Señor Ramón Zelada Carrillo has a ballroom of an office down the corridor from General Mejia. He is the palace spokesman, a dour and impatient man ho consults his watch with pointed frequency. He said Guatemala does not need American rifles. "We produce small tanks. What we need is spares for our helicopters. All six are grounded."

In fact, they are patently not. An American-made Huey buzzes frequently across the city.

When he is not attacking Amnesty International, Señor Zelada Carrillo is defending Guatemala's right to fight the "aggression of the guerrilla and the common delinquent".

He thinks that the Reagan Administration wants to resume military aid to Guatemala, suspended by President Carter because of human rights violations. He denies strenuously that helicopter spares had arrived from the United States.

In fact, they have. Guatemala paid $2m (£1.6m) cash for parts and other "non-lethal" equipment that have long since arrived. President Reagan authorized cash-only sales of UH-IH helicopter spares an A37B aircraft parts and communications equipment totalling $6.4m, but Guatemala is too short of ready money to take up the entire allocation at once.

Guatemala also owns 23 civilian helicopters, bought between 1980 and 1982 from the Bell helicopter company in Fort Worth, Texas, with authorization from the White House.

The British Government is believed to have expressed concern to the United States that sales of military equipment to Guatemala might result in further intimidation of neighbouring Belize, the former British colony.

It is almost a cliché to describe Guatemala as the most brutal, repressive regime in Central America. Taxi drivers tell you things have improved dramatically in recent months. The city is packed at night and it is rare to see a soldier.

There is little doubt that the military have killed thousands of Indians in its anti-guerrilla drive, though there are indications the assault has lessened in recent months. The pattern of selective political murder is blurred; all that is certain that with every faltering step towards elections the number of deaths and disapperances increases.

On July 1 Guatemala elected a constitutuent assembly, whose 88 members immediately voted themselves the extraordinary salary of 2,700 quetzals a month (more than £2,000). Cuynics have suggested they might be in no hurry to get the job done.

But expectations have been raised for presidential and congressional elections in time for installing a government in the summer; Señor Zelada Carrillo said something about "perhaps August or September".

Nobody is under any illusion about the nature of the govenment, if elections take place. The Army will not leave the palace – it will merely share it. The concept of the disposable president is strong in Guatemala.





Praise for President: Mr George Shultz toasts Señor Duarte on his proposed meeting with rebel leaders.

Duarte asks Church to mediate with rebels

By Our Foreign Staff

President Duarte of El Salvador said that he had asked Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador to act as an intermediary to settle the details of next weeks meeting with rebel leaders in El Salvador. His statement appeared to be a rejection of a rebel request for President Betancur of Colombia serve as an intermediary.

The Secretary General of President Duarte's Christian Democrat Party, Señor José Morales Ehrlich, said later that the Government felt El Salvador's Roman Catholic church was the most valid, most credible mediator in the talks with the leaders of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and its political wing the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

Señor Morales Ehrlich, who has two sons with the FMLN guerrillas, said in an unguarded moment that President Duarte's imaginative new peace initiative symbolized a recovery of sovereignty.

However head of the rebel political opposition, Señor Guillermo Manuel Ungo, said that the rebels had had no contacts with Salvadorean officials. He had not been told of President Duartes position, and there was a need for private communication with the government. Making public statements did not seem to be the best way to go forward.

President Duarte made his statements after a luncheon during which the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, who was in San Salvador to meet the President, complimented him on his decision to meet rebel leaders.

Señor Duarte said he would personally guarantee the security of the leaders who choose to meet him on Monday in La Palma.

He said he had ordered the commander of government troops in the area to keep soldiers in their barracks while the meeting with the rebels took place.

"I will go without any protection", Señor Duarte said. "Whether the guerrillas have arms or not, I will go to La Palma."

Consulate men seek to meet UK envoy

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

The three South African political dissidents still sheltering from the security police in the British Consulate in Durban have asked for an urgent meeting between their representatives and Mr Patrick Moberly, the new British Ambassador here.

In a message to the British Embassy in Pretoria, which has been forwarded to London for instructions, the three say the object of the meeting would be to hand over a written response to Britain's warning last Monday that they could not stay in the consulate for ever and that no useful purpose would be served by their remaining any longer.

The British warning came after a Natal Supreme Court ruling the same day that Pretoria had acted lawfully in ordering the detention without trial of the three fugitives

The three men, Mr Archie Gumede, a national president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), a multi-racial alliance of anti-aprtheid groups; Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David, both senior members of the Natal Indian Congress, affiliate of the Front, asked for time to consider their reply.

They now say they want Mr Moberly to meet a delegation led by Mr Zac Yacoob, the blind attorney who is their chief spokesman outside the consulate, and containing other of their representatives.

Papal visit boosts Spanish pride

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

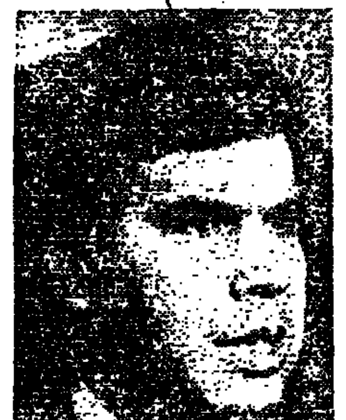
The Pope has delighted Spaniards by praising their historically controversial role in the discovery and evangelization of the Americas.

He gave a fillip to national pride during a display of Hispanic fervour when he stopped in Saragossa to venerate the Virgin of the Pillar, patroness of Spain, before flying to Santo Domingo yesterday.

There he inaugurates the Roman Catholic Church's celebrations, due to go on for several years, marking the five-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the New World.

Addressing a crowd of several hundred thousand on Wednesday night, the Pope was also outspoken on all three topics which are causing friction with Spain's Socialist Government.

He condemned divorce and abortion and demanded respect for the right of parents to send their children to church-run schools subsidized by the state.



Señor González: Seeking Church's favour.

Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, had a 20-minute tête-à-tête with the Pope yesterday at the airport before his departure.

The Prime Minister had already flown to Saragossa on Wednesday to welcome the Pope. His journey underlined a desire to win favour with Roman Catholic voters. The discussions were described as "very cordial".

Increasing numbers are using the divorce law passed in 1981 by the former Centre Democrat Government. However, a law permitting limited abortion on doctors' recommendations; and another aimed at giving priority to improving state run schools, both passed by Socialist majorities in Parliament, have still not been implemented.

Those laws have been challenged by the right-wing Opposition before Spain's constitutional court. It is widely believed that the court has in both cases delayed its verdict until after the Papal visit.

Though bound for Latin America, where judgments on the Spanish conquest are different, the Pope hailed uncritically the "gigantic enterprise" of Spaniards' colonization and introduction of Christianity to the New World. He was greeted by roars of applause from the crowd.

In an apparent reference to Latin America's current debate over "liberation theology" the Pope said that the Virgin must increasingly be the Church's theological guide.

Zimbabwe squatters test Bill of Rights

From Jan Raath, Harare

A long drawn-out struggle by a white Zimbabwean farmer to get the Goverment to evict squatters from his farm has finally reached the Supreme Court as a test of the country's Bill of Rights.

Mr Robert Rensford, aged 62, is to ask the country's highest court to order the arrest of Mr Wiridzayi Nguruve, the commissioner of police, for failing to obey court orders to help with the eviction of 19 squatter families from Mr Rensford's farm when regulations enforced by the state of emergency were gazetted in August. They prohibited the taking of legal action against squatters who had been settled illegally for more than five years. The new regulations applied to Mr Rensford's squatters.

In the High Court yesterday, however, Mr Adrian de Bourbon, representing Mr Rensford, argued that the regulations were *ultra vires*. He said they conflicted with sections of the Bill of Rights that guaranteed the protection of the law, and protection against the deprivation of property.

Mr de Bourbon asked for the case to be referred to the Supreme Court, and Mr Justice Wilson Sandura granted the request.

The Government, aware of the disparity of land ownership between the impoverished peasant farming section and well-off commercial farmers, has repeatedly said that the white farming community was on land taken from the native population by settlers of English stock.

The Government's position was clearly stated in June by Mr Moven Mahachi, the Minister of Lands, who referred to the Rensford case with the words: "What may be legally defensible may not be morally right".

Birds seized

Melbourne (AFP) – Customs officers and quarantine officials seized large numbers of live pigeons which were believed to have been smuggled into Australia. The Health Minister, Mr Neal Blewett, said he was alarmed at reports that birds had been illegally imported from Britain and Europe.

Opposition leaders freed by order of Pinochet

From Florencia Varas, Santiago

Seven Chilean opposition leaders were released from jail after President Pinochet annuled legal proceedings opened against them by the Government. They had been in police custody for 24 hours.

Señor Gabriel Valdés, the Christian Democrat Party president, said on his release on Wednesday: "The decision demonstrates the confusion and lack of clarity within the Government . . . I do not consider this an act of good faith but rather the acknowledgement of error."

Mr Valdés insisted that the opposition would continue to hold protests in its attempt to unite all Chileans.

The leaders were jailed on Tuesday after a local court supported the Government's contention that they had caused deaths and violence during nationwide protests on September 4 and 5.

Missiles dominate Nato meeting

The first meeting of the Nato planning group to be presided over by Lord Carrington in his comparatively new capacity as the organization's Secretary-General, is due to close at Stresa today (Peter Nichols writes).

The two days of meetings were private and defence ministers were present from all the countries in the alliance, with the exception of France and Iceland. Their forces are not integrated into the Nato command. The Spanish delegation had observer status.

The principal subject of discussion was expected to be the relative strengths of missiles between Nato and the Eastern block, and in particular developments in European defence since the installation began a year ago of cruise missiles in Italy, Germany and Britain. It was also suggested that there might be discussion of better security measures to limit demonstrations around existing bases.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary, was expected to report to his colleagues on the exchange between President Reagan and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

● STRESA: The United States and West Germany have reached agreement on a substantial increase in Nato spending on ground facilities over the next six years, a West German official said yesterday (Reuter reports).

World's armed forces face cash constraints

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

The modernization of armed forces throughout the world is slowing down because of cash shortages, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS).

Economic constraints predicted a year ago are "beginning to bite" it says in *The Military Balance 1984-5*, published today.

New weapons are still replacing old ones, but only very slowly, and with most defence budgets more or less at a standstill, the overall numbers have stopped going up.

The rising costs of equipment have led to a decrease in arms sales, particularly in the Third World, according to the institute, which adds that the long-term trend is now downwards. There has not even been any big expansion in the superpowers' stockpiles of nuclear weapons – despite their failure to reach any agreements on arms control.

However further expansion is expected in the late 1980s while the trend towards more accurate, mobile, concealed missiles will make it very difficult to negotiate verifiable arms treaties in future.

The Soviet Union has also continued to replace its older SS-4 intermediate-range missiles – aimed at Western Europe – with the mobile, highly accurate, three-warhead SS-20.

A total of 378 SS-20s are now thought to be deployed, although there are unconfirmed reports of work on the sites for 27 more.

Nato has continued to introduce new British, West German and American tanks, infantry fighting vehicles artillery and aircraft – like Tornado.

But the institute expresses concern over Nato's continuing failure to adopt a standard Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) system for its air forces, leaving air crew exposed to the risk of being shot down by their own sde.

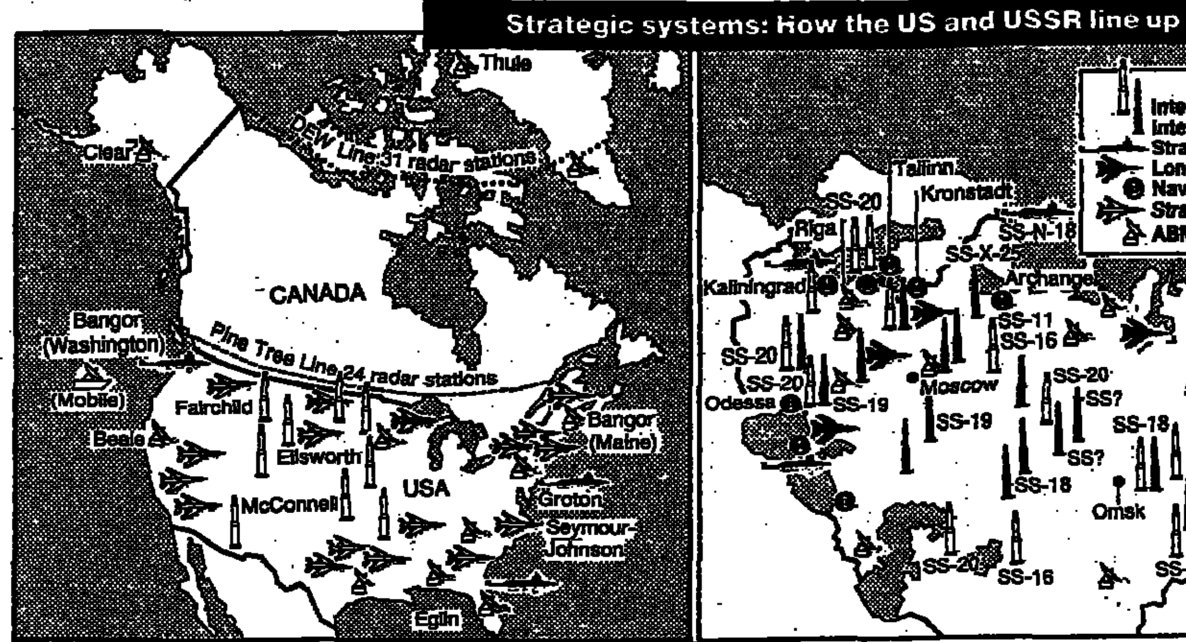
Nor do the "flattening out" of defence budgets hold out much hope for those, including General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (Saceur), who would like to lessen allied dependence on nuclear weapons by heavy investment in so-called Emergent Technology (ET) – the next generation of ultra-sophisticated conventional weapons.

The Military Balance also details recent changes in Soviet military formations, which have now been grouped into three theatres, Western, Southend and Far Eastern with a central strategic reserve. The Western is the strongest and best equipped.

In wartime Nato armies in Central Europe, facing four fronts, two in East Germany, one in Poland and one in Czechoslovakia.

(The Military Balance 1984-5 IISS, 23 Tavistock St., London WC2E 7NQ Price: £8.75).

Leading article, page 13



The United States now has 1,037 ICBMs (1,000 Minutemen, only 37 Titans), and no IRBMs. The Russians have 1,398 ICBMs and 578 IRBMs.

Russia said to violate pacts

Washington (Reuter) – President Reagan has released a report accusing the Soviet Union of deliberate arms control violations, including the probable testing of two new strategic nuclear missiles instead of the one allowed under the unratified Salt 2 treaty.

In a letter attached to the report to Congress, Mr Reagan said compliance with arms control agreements was "fundamental to the arms control process".

The report, compiled by an advisory committee of private citizens appointed by the President, studied Soviet compliance with arms control pacts over the past 25 years and concluded that Moscow had demonstrated "a pattern of pursuing military advantage through selective disregard".

The eight-member committee found "recurring instances of Soviet conduct involving deliberate deception, misdirection and falsification of data during negotiations".

The Reagan Adminitration in January sent to Congress its own report on probable and possible Soviet violations of arms control agreements, but had been under pressure from conservatives to release the committee's year-long study.

It was expected to be made public before President Reagan's meeting on September 28 with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. The White House declined to say it had been delayed, but noted that no specific date for its release had been set.

Bush fire clue to Aborigines' origins

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

Aborigines may have come to Australia 130,000 years ago, 90,000 years earlier than previously thought, a study by an Australian researcher suggests.

Dr Gurdip Singh, a senior fellow in the department of biogeography and geomorphology at the Australian National University, has been studying ancient sediments at Lake George near Canberra for the past 10 years.

His work has uncovered evidence of changes involving climate, vegetation and bushfires which point to the possibility that the ancestors of todays Aborigines arrived much earlier than 40,000 years ago, the period generally accepted by archaeologists.

Dr Singh said that the presence of Aboriginal tribes in the Lake George area seemed the only way to explain the sudden increase in destructive bushfires beginning 130,000 years ago and recurring at frequent intervals down to the present day. He identified these bushfires from layers of carbon in the more recent lake George sediments.

Dr Singh said that associated with the onset of these fires he found a sudden, dramatic change in the vegatation. For the first time in a 750,000-year period covered by his research, fire-sensitive forests began to be displaced by the fire-tolerant eucalyptus forests

Gandhi invokes emergency law

Indian coalminers fail to carry out strike threat

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The 700,000 workers in India's coal mining industry failed to carry out their threat of a strike yesterday after Mrs Gandhi's Government banned a walkout under a draconian measure known as the Essential Services Maintenance Act of 1981.

This is the second time this year that Mrs Gandhi has banned a coal strike. In July a similar stoppage was threatened and a similar measure taken.

However, in the summer several employees stayed away from work in two coalfields in Bihar and West Bengal, and the present dispute is related to that illegal stoppage.

"The management is trying to instil some discipline into the industry", the Ministry of Energy said. "The trouble has arisen because by and large this has been a rather less disciplined industry."

The absent workers lost eight days' pay, and this loss and a claim for an increased bonus payment arising from increased coal prices lie behind the present dispute.

Yesterday's strike was banned, according to officials, because coal is a core infrastructure industry, feeding other essential industries such as steel, cement and power. Unofficially, however, it is believed that the strike was banned because an increase in pay would mean still higher coal prices, which would have an immediate effect on a wide range of other consumer prices. This is an election year, and an avoidable increase in consumer prices is the last thing the Government wants.

The Essential Services Maintenance Act grew from similar measures enforced during Mrs Gandhi's emergency rule in 1975. When the Act was passed after Mrs Gandhi returned to power it caused much resentment, particularly among trade unionists.

At the time the Govenment said: "Effective measures have had to be taken to check inflation and keep the wheels of production turning. Services which intimately affect the life of the common man have also to be maintained without any hindrance."

Strikes banned under the Act have included those in communication services in Assam during the general strike and several threatened stoppages in the hotel, power-supply and sanitation industries

Joint check on Chad withdrawal

Ndjamena (AFP) – The Chad Government has agreed to joint French-Libyan commissions monitoring the withdrawal of the forces of the two countries from southern and northern Chad respectively, an official communiqué said here yesterday.

The decision was taken at a special meeting of the Cabinet and the executive Bureau of the ruling National Union for Independence and Revolution.

The commissions will apparently replace observers from Senegal and Benin who were originally proposed after the agreement in mid-September by Paris and Tripoli to withdraw their forces, which have been backing President Hissène Habré and his ousted predecessor, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, respectively.

The Habré Government rejected Benin for being "a satellite of Libya", and the Senegalese observers were kept waiting in neighbouring Niger until the situation was clarified.

The use of joint commissions was first suggested by France when President Habré visited Paris a week ago, and in a message to President Mitterrand the Chad leader said the idea had been accepted "after reflection on the various alternatives".

● NAIROBI: up to 30,000 Chadian refugees have arrived in western Sudan after fleeing drought and insecurity, United Nations officials said here yesterday (Reuter reports).

Karpov agrees to draw

Moscow (Reuter) – Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, agreed yesterday to draw their eleventh game, adjourned on the forty-first move on Wednesday without resuming play. The next game will begin today.

The draw was regarded by experts here as providing a much-needed breathing space for Kasparov, who has yet to win a game. Karpov has already won four of the six clear victories needed to retain his title.

After an unexpectedly restrained opening, Karpov, playing white, built up a strong position and seemed headed for his fifth win until a careless twenty-ninth move.

When the game was adjourned Kasparov had reached a rook and pawn endgame and looked set to achieve a draw when play was resumed.

Eleventh game
White Karpov. Black Kasparov
Reti opening

1	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	2	P-QB4	P-QKt3
3	P-KKt3	P-QB4	4	B-Kt2	B-Kt2
5	O-O	P-KKt3	6	P-QKt3	B-Kt2
7	B-QKt2	O-O	8	P-K3	P-K3
9	P-Q4	Q-K2	10	Kt-B3	Kt-R3
11	Q-K2	P-Q4	12	KR-Q1	KR-Q1
13	QR-B1	PxBP	14	KtPxP	QR-B1
15	Kt-Kt5	B-K5	16	P-QR3	Kt-Kt1
17	PxP	PxP	18	B-K5	Kt-K1
19	BxB	KxB	20	Kt-K5	BxB
21	KxB	P-KB3	22	Kt-Q3	Kt-QB3
23	Kt-QB3	Kt-Q3	24	Kt-QR4	Kt-K4
25	KtxKt	PxKt	26	Kt-QB5	Q-QKt2ch
27	Q-B3	QxQch	28	KxQ	R-QKt1
29	R-QKt1	P-K5ch	30	K-K2	RxR
31	RxR	K-B3	32	R-Q1	K-K4
33	Kt-QKt5	R-Q2	34	P-KKt4	P-KR3
35	P-QR4	P-QR3	36	KtxKt	RxKt
37	R-QKt1	R-Q6	38	P-KB4ch	K-B3
39	R-Kt8	R-QB6	40	RxRP	R-B7ch
41	K-Q1	draw agreed			

Briton ends Dutch jail hunger strike

The Hague, (AFP) – A Briton, who says he infiltrated pacifist ranks for the American and Dutch intelligence services, has ended a three-week hunger strike in a jail here, where he awaits extradition to Belgium in connexion with an arms theft.

Johnathan Gardiner, alias John Wood, is wanted in Belgium to answer charges of complicity in a theft of 193 shells from Florennes military base.

Mr Gardener joined Dutch pacifists last year near Woensbecht military base where they were protesting at plans to deploy American nuclear missiles.

He was unmasked as a government spy in April and said that he was working for the BVD, the Dutch intelligence service.

THE ARTS

Concerts

Urgent freshness

Vienna SO/ Harnoncourt
Festival Hall

A growing number of musicians, with the help of period-style instruments, are helping to overturn our complacent notions of what late Classical music ought to sound like. Unlike most of them, Nikolaus Harnoncourt, who replaced the indisposed Wolfgang Sawallisch in this Royal Philharmonic Society concert given by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, does not require his players to lay down their familiar tools.

Yet the results here were quite stunning, bringing new urgency and freshness to what used to be thought familiar music. It was sharp contrast indeed to the other Viennese orchestra's Beethoven, and I know which I prefer.

The secret of Harnoncourt's success is really quite simple. He takes absolutely nothing for granted. Every minute detail, whether of dynamic or articulation, is given careful attention, but at the same time he propels the music along with a spontaneity and a rhythmic vivacity that coming from less meticulous conductors might be taken for shallow extroversion. It also doubtless helps that he seems able to infect his players with the same sort of spirit.

He knows, too, that early nineteenth-century music is founded upon the premise of contrast. Schubert's Overture to *Rosamunde*, D644, ranges from the grave and imposing to the infectiously gay. Here attention for once was drawn to Schubert's orchestral colours, and there was no hint of self-indulgence even in the slow music; everything said exactly what it was intended to say, no more and no less.

The same attitude pervaded Beethoven's Second Symphony, still, I think, rather an underrated work. Harnoncourt built the first movement into a breathtaking drama, with some marvellously pointed playing from the woodwind in particular. The Larghetto had an easy, unobtrusive impetus, though again Harnoncourt's detailing was meticulous, while the extremes of dynamic contrast made the finale's cut and thrust quite scintillating.

It was also good to hear Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau in such fine voice in four Mozart concert arias. Although he may have lost a shade of that famous resonance of former years, his technique is undiminished and the sound he makes is still an immensely pleasing one. He showed too that his ability to characterize is as deft as ever. To him the transformation from the tragedy of *Mentre ti lascio* to the *buffo* comedy of *Un bacio di mano* presented no problems, while the orchestra's response was a perfect match for him.

Stephen Pettitt

EBF/Farncombe
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Theodora may not be Handel's most popular oratorio, but it is one of his greatest. It lacks the rip-roaring choruses and showy arias of some of his racier works, but in their place is the most astounding, sustained richness of emotion and consistency of mood. The tone is (Anthony Hicks's programme note chose exactly the right word) elegaic, and the story of two early Christian martyrs led to death united in love, though essentially undramatic, is explored with real sensitivity.

The highlights of the score must be the piercing F minor duet for Theodora and Didimus and the sectional chorus that follows. But there is much else that should seduce and beguile the ear, and ideally the work should stretch out through a long evening so that every note can be heard. This English Bach Festival concert performance did not attempt that, and instead cut the work very heavily.

It was given by the kind of reduced forces now beloved of this festival and others: four to a part in the chorus and a handful of strings – not enough to do justice to Handel's writing, especially when the choir was as unevenly balanced as here, with four very bright sopranos singing not quite the same note, weak tenors, and an uninspiringly imprecise sound from the orchestra.

Still, fortunately there were compensations in the solo work. Michael Chance's Didimus combined sensitivity and eloquence, with long, sustained phrases and clean lines. Lynda Russell's Theodora was more conventionally expressive, but no less affecting, while Catherine Denley's Irene was nicely moulded. John Rath as Valens, the man who leads the pair to their death, blasted everyone on stage in one blustery but well focused aria, and was so taken aback at his own power that he forgot to start the recitative that followed. Charles Farncombe missed some of the score's special character, but set sensible speeds and gave a memorably dry articulation to the culminating chorus "How strange their ends".

Nicholas Kenyon

Cinema

Orwell's surrealism as historical record

1984 (15)
Odeon Haymarket

Can This Be Love?
National Film Theatre

Andrei Rublev (15)
ICA Cinema

The Highest Honour (15)
Classics Chelsea, Tottenham Court Road

The Philadelphia Experiment (PG)
ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

The Woman in Red (15)
Leicester Square Theatre


Richard Burton giving one of his best later performances in *1984*

Michael Radford's film of **1984** is a model of loyal adaptation – respectful, intelligent, irreproachably conscientious in attempting to realize Orwell's imaginary world. The point of this kind of adaptation is that it should stimulate a fresh view of the original; and this one primarily demands speculation as to why Orwell called his novel "1984" and not "1949". It appears today less a prediction of a hypothetical future than the record of a nasty piece of actual history.

Deducing from what had already happened in Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Soviet Union, Orwell described with uncanny accuracy what was about to happen, in the year or two after his own death, in Eastern Europe. Gottwald in Czechoslovakia and Rakosi in Hungary were to realize Orwell's fantasy of Big Brother. The show trials, the exemplary heroes and villains, Cold War hatreds, material deprivation, inspirational songs, Newspeak, the policing of thought and the rewriting of history were just around the corner in 1949.

Orwell himself warned against reading the story as a futurist fantasy. It was, he said, both a parody and a warning: "Don't let this happen again". The moral of course remains, because all this still can happen, anywhere where human beings battle for power.

The film intelligently acknowledges this period quality in the original, rather than projecting the story into some science-fiction future (which was the error of an earlier version directed by Michael Anderson and vehemently condemned by Orwell's widow). The viewpoint is determinedly that of Britain in the Forties. The technology is conceived in terms of half a century ago: lumpy bakelite telephones, video screens that have still the look (sinister enough as it was) of Baird's Televisor, ancestral computers. Airstrip One has very much the air of post-Blitz Britain.

Alongside this careful period recreation Radford sustains the surrealism of Orwell's vision. Locations have been cleverly selected and used (the burnt-out Alexandra Palace for instance serves admirably, with the addition af a few posters, as Victory Square). As cinematographer, Roger Deakins uses colour often subdued almost to sheeny monochrome, which emphasizes the noctunal atmosphere of this world and the contrast with glimpses of the idyllic "golden country".

Concentrating on this visual realization of Orwell's text, the film considerably simplifies the action, and reduces the subsidiary figures. John Hurt's tortured face comes into its own as Winston. Richard Burton's portrait of O'Brien, the sophisticated Party tyrant, was his last major role, and is certainly one of the best performances of his later career.

We glimpse something of the aftermath of Eastern Europe's 1949/1984 in **Can This Be Love?**, a remarkable film to be shown for one night only at the National Film Theatre, on October 22. It is part of a retrospective devoted to the work of Yuli Raizman, one of the most neglected Soviet masters. The length of his career is alone phenomenal. He made his first film, *Penal Servitude*, in 1928, his most recent, *A Time of Wishes*, which closes the season, this year. His 1982 film *Private Life* opens at the Phoenix, East Finchley, on November 2.

Raizman's films have been distinguished by unostentatious excellence, a feeling for character and a concern for indvidual happiness that survived the most oppressive periods of Soviet film-making. *Can This Be Love?* was made in 1961, at the close of one of the most liberated periods since the Revolution. It is ostensibly a simple story about a schoolboy and a schoolgirl who fall in love; yet Raizman shows devastatingly how much still remained from the dark years.

There is a chance to see in its entirety the best film of another great Soviet film-maker, now in voluntary exile, Andrei Tarkovsky. **Andrei Rublev** was finished in 1976, but held up for years, ostensibly because Tarkovsky's picture of the great icon painter's life in a barbaric medieval Russia was too dark for the time of euphoria of the fiftieth anniversay of the October Revolution. When it was released it was generally in very much doctored versions. The integral, three-hour version at the ICA is being shown for the first time in this country.

The Forties are in the air. **The Highest Honour** appears to be an Australian-Japanese co-production, faithfully recreating the story of the "Rimau" Ten, a group of survivors from a commando raid on Singapore who so inspired the respect of their Japanese captors that, when they were executed, it was with full military honours.

Directed by Peter Maxwell "in association", as the credits say, with Seiji Maruyama, it is written with the pedestrian care of a television feature, but ambitiously staged, and with touching performances by John Howard and Atsuo Nakamura as an Australian and Japanese tied by an emotional bond so intimate that the Japanese must accept the role of his friend's executioner.

The Second World War is also the starting point of Stuart Raffill's **The Philadelphia Experiment**, a science-fiction fantasy about a ship that disappears during a wartime experiment with radar defence, and two sailors who are hurtled through time into 1984. The promising possibilities of the game with time are mostly sacrificed for the sake of tedious pseudo-science nonsense; but the special effects are picturesque, and Michael Pare, the Brooklyn boy from *Streets of Fire*, turn out to be a pleasant actor and a great crier.

There is currently a bad habit in Hollywood of remaking French sex comedies with American characters (*Blame It On Rio*, *The Man Who Loved Women*). The results have been dire: in translation the French froth looks like last week's candy-floss. Gene Wilder is the latest to succumb, with **The Woman in Red**, adapted from Yves Robert's *Un éléphant ça trompe énormément*. The resulting farce, about the misadventures of a middle-aged man trying to deceive his wife, is utterly dismal in its juvenile attitudes to sex and its fairly indiscriminate misanthropy and misogyny.

David Robinson

Television

Skilful ham

For people with a zeal for communication, radio hams ironically tend to be incomprehensible outside their fraternity. It was brave of Paula Milne to make one the hero of her play CQ, on Channel 4 last night: brave, but, in the end, not foolhardy. It survived the hour with its humour unsubmerged by either air waves or jargon.

Michael Elphick was Norman, the insurance loss adjuster whose radio provides an escape from the humdrum. He is catapulted to media fame when he contacts an elusive lone yachtsman and out of his job when he misjudges his priorities. When the yachtsman relapses into silence Norman faces a return to insignificance, a fate he defers by indulging in a dialogue with himself. Exposure seems inevitable but the yachtsman, who has secretly returned to port, is sufficiently inspired by Norman's on-air inventions to set out again and realize the fiction constructed for him.

It was a well-turned piece of work, handled with some ingenuity by Ms Milne and well directed by Moira Armstrong. Mr Elphick, confined largely to his shack and the unyielding bosom of his family, contributed much and was well supported by Marjorie Yates as his wife and Patrick Field as his punk son.

BBC1's Morgan's Boy, written by Alick Rowe, started out at a very rural pace. There are eight parts in all, hinging on the relationship of a truculent, adolescent boy and his uncle on a Welsh smallholding.

The script sounded promising but the action was slow. Watching the uncle, Gareth Thomas, trudge across the farmyard, one could almost feel the mud clasping one's shoes. Last night the boy, Lee, played by Martyn Hesketh, was demonstrating how awkward he could be with his mother, Marjorie Yates again, and her lover, Stephen Yardley. One appreciated the relief when he took his boredom to Wales.

The cast performed well and things may speed up. Mr Thomas, encased in this episode in a necessary taciturnity, is a good actor and Mr Hesketh looks to have fires within. Seven more parts will give both a chance to take our minds off the mud.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre



Love's Labour's Lost
Stratford


Donald Cooper

Roger Rees: part joker, part tempter

Although *Love's Labour's Lost* has long since returned to favour it still carries some of its old reputation as an Elizabethan in-joke, confined to period from which the other comedies are free to take wing. Previous transplantations that I have seen put their emphasis on the picturesque; and it has been left to Barry Kyle to link the four votaries of the Court of Navarre with their counterparts in other times and other places.

The Stratford programme devotes two pages to summarizing a selection of such idealistically ascetic groups from the Pre-Raphaelites to the Milthorpians; and the party that first assembles in the severe retreat of Bob Crowley's set – four identical desks each equipped with a *memento mori* – could well be setting out to change the face of art or establish a new religious order. They exude solemn fanatacism at every pore; and when the comedy gets down to dismantling their light-defying brotherhood it really has something to work on.

This also means that the turning-points of the play are exceptionally well articulated. The production develops as a sequence of comic plateaux, each one initiated by yet another challenge or exposure, as high resolve is repeatedly punctured by the demands of flesh and blood. Up to the arrival of Marcade, when the death's-head of the opening scene take on a human form, the challenges are all initiated by Berowne; and, from the moment when he first calls the group's bluff with a bray of derisive laughter, Roger Rees commands full authority to seduce his companions into commonsense.

Part joker, part tempter, he excels in mockery without ever displaying the cruel wit for which he is finally punished. He also presents Berowne as the only one of the group who learns from experience, so that the letters scene catapults him into the love chase, and the Muscovite scene into the conversion to plain, honest speech – always pulling the other votaries along in his wake.

The period is late nineteenth century, with a blade-faced Longaville (James Simmons) and a sloppily Bohemian Dumaine (Adam Bareham) who could well pass for members of an anarchist cell. But the real tension in the group is between Rees and Kenneth Branagh's King – a marvellously fleshed-out study of immature authority, his mask forever cracking in moments of crisis, senorial charm subsiding into sulks or falsetto squeaks, and falling flat on his back in a dead faint when his love affair comes to light.

The next moment, the boys tear off their scholars' gowns and pursue their new quarry into the open air. First viewed through a gauze to the sound of a langorous vocalise (Guy Woolfenden's most impressive score for a long time), the Navarre estate is an ash-white parkland surmounted by towering self-opening parasols and strewn with what could equally be flower-petals or torn scraps of paper.

In this dreamy environment the plight of the votaries is echoed by the other members of the court. Edward Petherbridge's Armado has no great struggle in abandoning his pile of books as he is partnered by a bewitchingly mischievous Moth (Amanda Root) and a radiantly beautiful Jaquenetta (Frances Barber). Also, unlike most Armados, Mr Petherbridge's has powerful resources of Spanish fire that erupt even in company with Frank Middlemass's Holofernes.

The girls are always a problem in this piece as they share so little of the boys' youthful folly as almost to be outside the comic situation. On this occasion they are played with more elegance than fun, under the leadership of a sledgehammer Rosaline (Josette Simon).

The main achievement of this production is that it combines all the fun and atmospheric qualities of the play with a firm and indeed fateful sense of structure. There are also quantities of fresh invention – from Dull's first knock on the study door bringing in Costard on the end of a long rope to the sight of poor Nathaniel (John Rogan) hobbling on as Alexander in a huge pair of cothurni. A treat.

Irving Wardle

A legend who compels standing ovations

Bob Hope in Person
Dominion

It is neat justice that brings Bob Hope to a theatre that opened with a golfing musical, making one critic wonder what iron you would need to chip from the stage to the top balcony. Besides, as he says surveying the 1929 decor, "I feel younger in here".

The gait remains smooth and graceful, but age's effect on sex has become one of his stock-in-trades, exploited by his script-writers with a sure touch between what a man might do and what he might prefer not to. Spry enough to "window-shop" in Soho, the Hope image keeps its dignity even in a mischievous exchange with Jane Beaumont, a brunette from his warm-up group Stutz Bear Cats *(sic)*, who seems an improbable cross between Kiri Te Kanawa and Sophia Loren. He promises that what he did for Lilian Gish he can do for Farrah Fawcett Majors, and what answer is there to that?

But he has the skill to keep you in stitches with poorish material, and the vitality would be nothing without the technique: he may spring eternal, but his anchor is secure. So, after announcing "Any time you need my talents, I'm your boy", he mutters "Boy!" into an aisle down front with a timing that musicians would puzzle to notate. The paragraph transitions, masking gaps between unrelated stories, are invisible and his breaths seemingly endless. Rather than interact with the audience's laughter, he just uses it as punctuation.

He shamelessly uses old gags like the one about the three-legged chicken or the Irish porch-painter – the latter told as one of a clutch of Polack jokes which rub shoulders with some equally distasteful anti-gay funnies (hear the one about the male couple whose ashes were buried in a fruit jar?). But next week's audiences in Nottingham, Portsmouth, Edinburgh, Wembley, Cardiff and Preston will see a legend who compels standing ovations on his first entrance, and disarmingly claims to watch himself on old movies like a son he never met.

Anthony Masters

● Salzburg is next year to have a new *Carmen*, staged and conducted by Herbert von Karajan, in the large Festspielhaus. It will be given two performances at the Easter Festival, and then in the main Summer Festival. The other new productions for the 1985 Summer Festival are Strauss's *Capriccio* (conducted by Klaus Tennstedt), and, in the Felsenreitschule, Monteverdi's *Il ritorno d'Ulisse* in a new edition by Henze, conducted by Geoffrey Tate, and produced by Michael Hampe.

● *Breaking the Silence*, a new play by Stephen Poliakoff, is to be premièred by the RSC in The Pit from November 6. The cast includes Gemma Jones and Daniel Massey.

The South East is under threat of large-scale oil exploration. John Young describes the fears that beauty spots will be destroyed

Black gold or green pastures?



The South of England, the swathe of down, forest and rich farmland stretching from Kent to Dorset, has long epitomised middle-class prosperity. The smug villages and picturesque small towns, the seaside resorts and yachting marinas seem immune to the convulsions afflicting much of the rest of Britain.

It is a region from which people commute in style or to which they retire in comfort. Polluting industries and vandalized, collapsing tower blocks of flats are as rare as parliamentary constituencies which fail to return a Conservative MP.

Employment would be full to overflowing if all the firms that would like to move there could overcome the vociferous objections of the hundreds of conservation and amenity groups determined to prevent them.

But along autumnal lanes, across tranquil estates, through Georgian high streets and among the neatly tiled and thatched roofs is blowing just the faintest breath of unease. For it is just possible that under this privileged and cherished corner of Britain lies a treasure that could change its destiny: oil.

Last week representatives of 23 villages (see map) gathered in Midhurst, West Sussex, to voice their concern about the threat to their tranquillity and seclusion posed by the activities of the oil companies. Next week they intend to deliver a resolution to 10 Downing Street, and to the Departments of Energy and the Environment, calling for a moratorium on all onshore oil exploration until the Government introduces new legislation to protect the environment.

Wytch Heath gathering station in Dorset is an untidy but compact collection of pipes and tanks accumulating the crude oil from nine wells on the Isle of Purbeck. From there it is pumped to a rail terminal at Furzebrook a few miles away.

Neither the gathering station, which is surrounded by conifer plantations, nor the "nodding donkey" wells could reasonably be described as eyesores. Tourists and most residents are scarcely aware of their existence.

The first well was sunk by the Gas Council in 1973. The Bridport reservoir, as it was christened, although by some way the largest onshore discovery in Britain, was not considered especially spectacular or significant, and is at present yielding a modest 4,000 barrels a day.

Two things have since changed that. One was the decision in 1978 to drill an exploratory well into the triassic sandstone below the Bridport reservoir. This revealed a far larger accumulation extending, it is thought, under most of Poole Harbour, and with recoverable reserves equivalent to those of a medium-sized North Sea field.

The other was the present Government's insistence, bitterly resented and fought against by the Gas Council, that the latter should dispose of its interest in Wytch.

On May 27 this year its holding was transferred to the so-called Dorset Group, a consortium of smaller oil companies, while the operating responsibility passed to the council's erstwhile partner, the giant BP group.

BP has lost no time at all in indicating that it wants to develop Wytch to its full capacity. Its plans envisage the sinking of about 50 new wells, raising production to 10 times its present output.

"Technically the deveopment is a doddle", says Mr Michael O'Sullivan, the project manager. "If it was in the middle of the desert, we would just get on with it."

But it is very far from being in the desert. It is in a highly sensitive environmental area, full of jargon designations such as areas of outstanding natural beauty and sites of special sicentific interest. It is, in layman's terms, a beauty spot and, on a fine day, the view from Studland across the harbour and, in the other direction, west towards Lulworth, is indeed spectacular.

A commendable characteristic of oil companies, at any rate the large ones, is that they have a highly developed sense of public relations. They are refreshingly candid.

BP has made it clear all along that, in order to develop what it calls the Sherwood reservoir to its maximum capacity, it would need to sink its 50 wells on three sites, two on Furzey Island in the harbour and one on the Studland peninsula.

Furzey, tiny and uninhabited, now owned by BP, lies next to Brownsea Island, one of the National Trust's most celebrated and zealously guarded sanctuaries. Much of Studland is also owned by the trust and forms part of the Purbeck Heritage Coast, which was awarded a conservation diploma by the Council of Europe last month.

As well as being candid and good at public relations oil companies are also keen to promote themselves as environmentally conscious. In the past four months BP has mounted a wide-ranging consultation exercise. When I met Mr O'Sullivan a few days ago, he was on his way to his umpteenth evening parish hall "presentation".

He describes the exercise as "highly successful" and useful to the company as well as to the public. For example, he has concluded that transporting heavy equipment by barge across the harbour would be unacceptable, although that still leaves open the question of how heavy transporter loads can be reconciled with narrow country lanes.

These are real fears. Others relate to a mixture of history and fiction — clusters of drilling rigs off the California coast, uncapped "gushers" spouting black goo into the Texas dust, large men with large hats and large cigars and loud voices invading the rural wilderness.

Having now officially completed the public consultation phase, BP hopes to submit detailed planning proposals early next year. It is fortunate to be dealing with a particularly enlightened county council, which in conservation terms has an outstanding record, and with a local public which by and large has little taste for confrontation. Dorset is an evidently happy place.

However, it has to be said that Studland and Brownsea do raise emotional hackles. For all BP's assurances that the end results will be almost imperceptible, and that even the famous "nodding donkeys" can be avoided by the use of "down hole" pumps within the wells themselves, the drilling rigs would blight the landscape for at least two and a half years, and there would be extensive noise and disruption.

There is also the fear that this may be only the start. Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the industry minister, has said the Government will not permit offshore drilling from artificial islands as an alternative to BP's plans.

But what happens if Sherwood proves to be only part of something still bigger? Could Bournemouth, of all places, become another Aberdeen?



Look east to Hampshire, Sussex and Kent, and you sense a different and less compromising mood. Deep among the hills and woods the oil companies are drilling test wells, uncertain whether to expect nothing, a small reservoir which just might be commercially exploitable, or a bonanza.

The exploitation has been prompted by huge advances in the past 10 years in seismic technology. Discovery of the North Sea fields was by a certain amazement that sedimentary basins should exist between the granite cliffs of north-east Scotland and Norway.

In geological terms they should not have been there. Now the companies are more certain of what they are looking for.

The Government knows it too. In its recent circular to local authorities it observed that national parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty, sites of special scientific interest and nature reserves often owed their designation to the underlying geology. "Many of these areas are of potential interest for oil and gas development", it concluded.

Applications to exploit minerals should be subject to the most rigorous examination, it said. None the less, full encouragement should be given, for strategic and commercial reasons, to applications for exploration and appraisal, while taking proper account of environmental considerations.

"Subject to the effects on the environment being fully assessed, and a satisfactory restoration plan prepared, applications for exploration and appraisal might therefore be favourably considered."

For "might" read "should", at least in the alarmed expressions of conservationists. Hampshire Oil-Protection for the Environment (HOPE) has voiced concern about exploration applications for Horndean, Aldershot, Ringwood and Humbly Grove.

"Methods of oil extraction which have been developed in the wide open spaces of Texas or the deserts of Arabia are completely inappropriate for use in the heart of rural England", it says.

The Society of Sussex Downsmen is worried about the threat to Ditchling Beacon, a famous tourist attraction a few miles from Brighton. Still in Sussex, the Defence Group against Oil in Graffham and Neighbourhood has protested about the exploration activities of Conoco in Baxter's Copse.

Across southern England there are similar pressure groups intent on drawing public attention not so much to the depredations of the oil men, which so far have been few and limited, but to what might happen in the future.

"We don't want to prevent onshore drilling as such, but we would question the advice that the Government is giving county councils, who are responsible for mineral working, in drawing up their structure plans", said Mr Frank Freeman-Keel, who organized last week's meeting.

Unlike its counterpart in West Sussex, East Sussex County Council has made no bones about its priorities. It has produced a list of no-go areas, including all open downland and heath, Ashdown Forest and "heritage" coastland, where oil exploration should not be permitted.

Conservationists fear that the council's structure plan will, if and where expedient, be overridden in the name of national interest and that planning refusals will be countermanded by the Department of the Environment on orders from Downing Street.

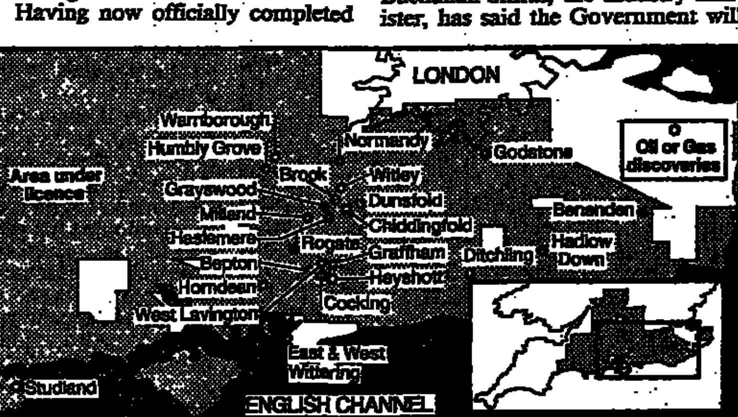
The oil companies maintain that the residents' fears are largely groundless. Any disruption created by the search for oil is temporary. Once a well is in operation, there is so little to be seen above ground level that it can easily be hidden behind trees, bushes or a fence, or even encased in a shed.

It is hard to imagine such a potentially lucrative development being so vigorously opposed in, say, the North-East or Merseyside. But the South-East is the home of a large and articulate middle class, the sort of people who, while they will happily pontificate about the need for Britain's industrial revival, will fight to the death to prevent it happening on their own doorstep.

Photograph by Suresh Karadia



Safety first in the oilfield: A BP man runs a check for gas on the pipeline at Lytchett Minster, Dorset



Exercise discretion

One of the rules of the Select Committee of Science and Technology when Mr Airey Neave presided over it in the early 1970s was that members should never rush for a train or plane. When he had a coronary thrombosis some years earlier, his doctor explained that running on these occasions was particularly dangerous for suspect coronary arteries as it combined excitement, tension and sudden exercise. Mr Neave attributed his recovery, in part, to following this advice.

The debate on violent exercise for the over-40s has been reopened by the case of Leonard Rossiter who died of a heart attack last week at the comparatively early age of 57.

He started to play squash in his mid-40s and, as might be expected in somebody with such emotional intensity and energy, soon achieved competition standard.

Squash is a particularly dangerous game to play occasionally, combining, as does the dash for the train, excitement and sudden effort. It is also very vigorous and competitive and is played in hot surroundings where dehydration increases physical stress.

Research by a team of Glasgow cardiologists has shown that two-thirds of people in early middle age who play occasional squash develop undesirable changes in their ECG (heart tracings) either during or immediately after the exercise.

For nearly 20 years doctors working in routine medical screening have warned patients either to take vigorous exercise three times a week, or to be content with the equivalent of a brisk daily walk, or swimming a few lengths in a reasonably warm pool. Diving into cold water is not recommended.

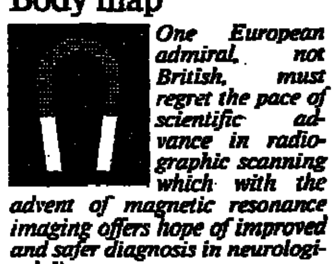
MEDICAL BRIEFING

This advice has now been confirmed by work published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* which shows that although regular exercise, three times a week often reduces the heart attack rate by 40 per cent, the dangers of sudden catastrophe are enormously increased by occasional exercise.

In a fitness manual published this week which covers healthy living from conception to retirement, the authors suggest that everybody over 40 who wants to start an exercise programme should seek a medical opinion.

The BUPA Manual of Fitness and Well Being, published by Macdonald & Co, £12.95.

Body map



One European admiral, not British, must regret the pace of scientific advance in radiographic scanning which with the advent of magnetic resonance imaging offers hope of improved and safer diagnosis in neurological disease.

Before the admiral chanced to have his brain scanned with a new M.R. scanner he was pleased to think of himself as a straightforward, simple old sea dog, happy with his knowledge of naval tactics and strategy which he exercised in the command of an important stretch of the western sea defence system. His fellow officers found his decisions perfectly acceptable and his behaviour no more remarkable than that of many senior commanders.

The M.R. scanner gives a clearer picture of cerebral atrophy than the X-ray C.T. scan and on this occasion it gave a particularly clear picture of the admiral's brain which over the years had shrunk to a pitiful remnant of its former size.

Although it is well known that there is no direct correlation between the degree of cerebral atrophy and loss of intelligence there must be some relationship. But those who worry about a sudden attack from the East can sleep happily in their beds secure in the knowledge that the admiral has now left his headquarters and is cultivating his garden.

The magnetic resonance scanner uses an intense magnetic field engendered by a powerful electro-magnet rather than the CT scanner X-rays, which inevitably pose some radiation risk for the patient.

The magnetic field acts on the hydrogen atoms on the human body altering the rotation of the electrons around the hydrogen nucleus; this stimulates each of the atoms to transmit a signal which is converted by a computer into a map of the part of the body being scanned.

As well as being useful in diagnosing cerebral atrophy, it is proving invaluable in detecting tumours, cerebrovascular disease, cerebral abscesses and patches of multiple sclerosis in the brain and even for pinpointing the exact area where a prolapsed intervertebral disc presses on the spinal cord.

Flu danger



The cold wet September has demonstrated earlier than usual that adult patients can be divided into the phlegmatic who will never admit to anything worse than a heavy cold and those to whom every sneeze is the initial symptom of flu.

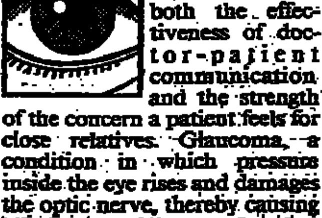
Both groups can happily be prescribed aspirin, but in children the treatment is more controversial. Children cannot blow their noses, and far more often than in adults, sore throats are complicated by earache.

Aspirin has long been the remedy of choice for the feverish child. Cheap and supposedly safe, it reduced the temperature and alleviated the pain, but since 1982 the cautious doctor has worried about the possible association between aspirin, fever and the rare, but very dangerous, Reye's syndrome, which commonly occurs in children between the age of six months and four years.

The syndrome is characterized by a swelling in the brain, liver and other organs, with resulting vomiting and loss of consciousness.

This week's *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*, in a review of the current situation, suggests it would be unwise for parents and doctors to ignore the possible association between aspirin and Reye's syndrome and should give paracetamol rather than aspirin.

Short-sighted



Doctors in eye clinics have overestimated both the effectiveness of doctor-patient communication and the strength of the concern a patient feels for close relatives. Glaucoma, a condition in which pressure inside the eye rises and damages the optic nerve, thereby causing blindness, can be treated so that reasonable sight is preserved provided that an early diagnosis is made.

Twenty years ago it was shown that the risk of developing glaucoma and the subsequent chance of blindness were much greater if a near relative had the same problem. It seemed then that the simple procedure of asking the sufferer to notify his immediate family that they needed a painless check would be enough.

Mr A. R. Elkington, an eye surgeon from Southampton University, has now reported in the *British Medical Journal* on the poor results monitored from giving clearly worded literature and firm advice to newly diagnosed patients stressing the need to tell relatives of the possible danger to their sight.

He believes that clinics or GPs should notify relatives.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 469)

ACROSS
1 Distinction (6)
5 Overnight case (6)
8 N America (1,1,1)
9 Wall picture (6)
10 Tedious recital (6)
11 Flick through (4)
12 Rice, fish breakfast (8)
14 Whiskey cereal (6)
17 Energetic man (6)
19 Excision (8)
22 Measure duration (4)
24 Put in (6)
25 French Algerian soldier (6)
26 Supplement (3)
27 Oriental market (6)
28 Wanted (6)

DOWN
2 Dwelling place (5)
3 Detestable (7)
4 Jailer (7)
5 Operative (5)
6 Cubic decimetre (5)
7 Solar ray (7)
13 Carefree (3)
15 Tirana Rep (7)
16 US newt (3)
17 Occupant (7)
18 Japanese toggle (7)
20 Contest area (5)
21 Bury (5)
23 Film (5)

SOLUTION TO No 468
ACROSS: 8 Linsey woolsey 9 Vet 10 Whitefish 11 Layer 13 Hessian 16 Advised 19 Usurp 22 Organelle 24 Cop 25 Turn of the tide
DOWN: 1 O-level 2 Knotty 3 Seawards 4 Aweigh 5 Lose 6 Assisi 7 Hyphen 12 And 14 Squeezed 15 Ayr 16 Agouti 17 Vagary 18 Dilate 20 Urchin 21 Puppet 23 Neon

MILAN FASHION by Suzy Menkes

From his to hers

Inside the streamlined silks of Italian fashion, there is a voluptuous woman thrusting to get out.

Short skirts, plunging necklines and curvaceous cutting brought blatant sexuality on to the Milan runways. This hymn to her was the more surprising, because the female woman replaces the androgynous, mannish silhouette of last season.

The worst of the collections was vulgar, tasteless and tarty. The best was a seductive offering of all-Italian style. New is the accent on the bust, as well as the legs, the return of colour and pattern, of sheen, drape and shape to fabrics. And cotton has now toppled the supremacy of linen.

● Gianfranco Ferre's collection was the most harmonious with all the essential ingredients – warm Latin colours, clothes cut to the body with wraps and knots, all served up with grace and style.

He started with a shirt – a simple white over-shirt sculpted out of taffeta and worn with tobacco brown shantung trousers. The shirt came again in sunshine orange silk, in fresh white organdie or in matt black chiffon, cuffed at the elbow with a gilded lion's head button. With it went soft pyjama pants, slim knee-length skirts, wrapped like a sarong at the hips, or long slim skirts slit open at the back.

The line was pure, cut to the curves and softened with knots that caught in the back of a jacket or looped the shirt under the bust.

The colour theme – from cream shantung duster coats to shades of saffron and curry brown, lit with copper lamé – picked up the gentle autumnal sunshine that bathed Milan all week.

● Gianni Versace knows how to refine the sensual side of female dressing. In a carefully worked collection, played out in light and shadow on a theme of black and white, he showed short, shapely skirts and shinny, sexy dresses, but always with a sense of proportion, and never the over-sexuality that made other Milanese designers look as though they were trying too hard.

Versace's prints were negative and positive – black paisley motifs making a strong statement on a white tunic vest against a quieter chalk stripe on plain black. The effect was a kaleidoscope of ever-changing patterns used for wide-shouldered jackets over slim skirts or trousers, as well as for the form-fitting dresses.

Versace has realized that to raise the hemline, you also need to raise the waist. His dresses and jackets with an obi-sash of fabric below the bust were a shock in a country that has a fashion fixation on the swayed hip. This new empire line looked very directional, and so did Versace's use of fresh cotton poplin rather than linen, of monochromatic prints slashed with a few bright colours and of materials that knot and drape.

● Giorgio Armani is a fine tailor but his collection, which put together mini-skirts and shorts and a wide-shouldered jacket, played on some of the most unfortunate themes from the 1960s: black and white op-art patterned dresses, Bridget Riley striped jackets and see-through blouses.

Armani also believes in the bust, knotting up a jacket front under the bosom and making sweaters and blouses as transparent as lingerie. But from a designer who is rooted in the menswear tradition and whose models are as stringy as spaghetti the effect was unsure.

Best were the menswear touches: the pants suits in window-pane checks, the white collar worn wittily askew as a free-floating accessory and a striped pyjama jacket scattered with transparent paillettes for the ultimate evening shirt.

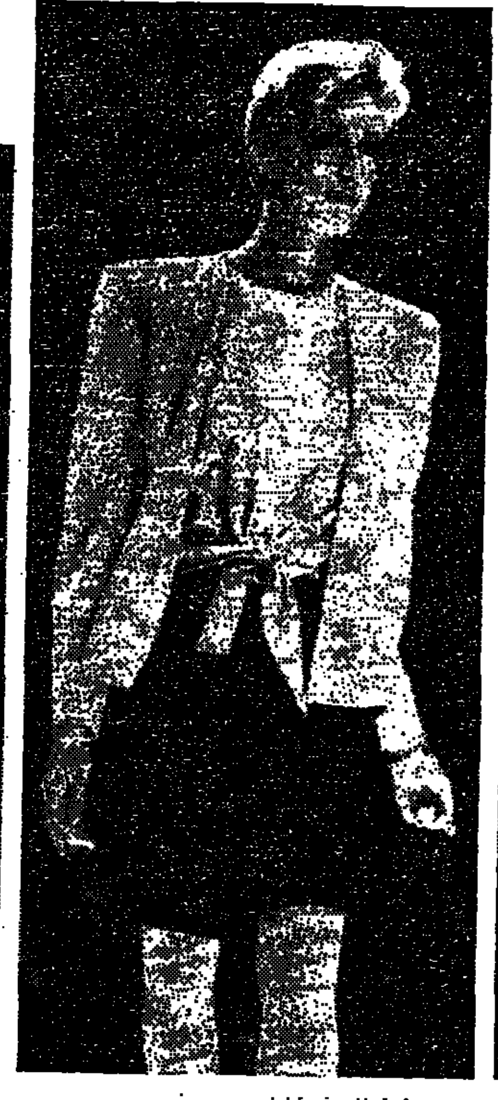
● The female woman has always been on display at **Krizia**, where designer Mariuccia Mandelli celebrated the 30th birthday of the fashion house by making party clothes. Glittering silver shone out as flashes on swimsuits, as lurex stitches in never-say-denim and as silver leather shorts or zip-up bustiers that brought back echoes of Barbarella.

● Prints were the star at **Fendi**, where designer Karl Lagerfeld sent out a liquorice all sorts pattern on swim-suits, flowered knits with mouth-watering shades of lilac and eau de nil, and spots of brilliant colour on black with big coloured buttons.

There were echoes of Lagerfeld's former fashion career at Chloe in the rose-pink pannier-skirted dresses and in trim navy gabardine shown over transparent organdie blouses. The prints, by contrast, looked totally modern, from the abstract scribbles on silk to lozenges of colour printed on to suede as well as silk, emphasizing the Italian mastery of printing techniques.

If we thought that there was nothing left to do with the tuxedo, Karl Lagerfeld has an answer. He made a jacket with only one arm that fell sexily across the body. Less witty was the catch phase he gave to the silhouette of his show. "Shaped to be raped" was his idea of the way women want to look for the 1980s. It summed up a season in which sensuous clothes often fell into an abyss of tastelessness.









Above: GIANNI VERSACE positive/negative paisley print with stripe

Above right: GIORGIO ARMANI knot at bust, short at legs

Centre right: KRIZIA city shorts with tailored top

Far right: FENDI one-arm tuxedo and skimpy skirt



Maria Aitken and Gianfranco Ferre: "He has a reticence that is very English"

Maria in Milano

Maria Aitken is enjoying the fashion shows and the truffle season in equal parts.

"I suppose it is a sign of getting old", she says, "when you start to find food shops exciting."

She is in Milan to pursue her off-stage love affair with Italian clothes, a role that fits like a well-made shoe between her current farce at The Barbican and a trip up the Amazon next month for the BBC.

"The essence of Italian style is being aware of the bones beneath the surface", she says. "And Ferre seems to like the structure of the woman underneath more than other designers."

Gianfranco Ferre is her fashion hero, his clothes the basis of a wardrobe for her life – as actress, mother to her 11-year-old son, TV chat show hostess, acting-school teacher, and now director.

She starts simultaneously in the new year directing with Anthony Quayle at the Old Vic and acting in a new role with the Royal Shakespeare Company.

"As an actress, I am rather used to being bossed about visually", she says. "But I had always thought that being dressed by a couturier was a cop-out. I like Ferre because it doesn't look as though I couldn't have put it together myself. And he doesn't seem to mind me corrupting his clothes with other things."

She is wearing a full-shouldered blood-red blouse. ("His devotion to shoulder pads marks part of my devotion to him.") From the new collection, she picked out the spicy colours that go with her russet colouring. A dress of copper bugle beads deserves, she says, to be lit on stage. Part of her relationship with Gianfranco is based on the idea that he will design the clothes for her in a play.

Maria has always been fashion aware: Yuki designed her dresses for *Design for Living*. She divides her own wardrobe into her performance clothes, including a capsule of separates for television so that there is the "odd showbiz sequin" and "scruffy" clothes for her absolutely private life.

Like most of her own actress generation (she is 39) she does not believe that she has to play a role for her public, "although Hermione Gingold did once tell me off for going out of the stage door waif-like and bejeaned, while she was in bugle beads and white leather".

Maria came to fashion bloom in the sixties: "There was the whole ethnic thing, buying faded Indian cotton in the Portobello Road, and as long as you were lightly tanned and had clean hair, it was all so easy."

Then she became unsure of her own taste, "always in a panic" about what to wear.

"Women think that the only way to buy clothes now is to demonstrate a thoughtful eclecticism", she says. "But I am woolly-minded about clothes and I wouldn't recognize anything other than an obvious masterpiece. With Ferre, I know it is what I like, but I didn't know until I saw him."

Gianfranco Ferre sashes Maria ("my thighs are too long and my ankles too thick") into a flame-red dress witha pert bow at the back. She slips more readily into a whit taffeta shirt with bold buttons copied from a lion's head door knocker.

Ferre is never vulgar", says Maria. "He has a reticence that is very English."











Above: ERREUNO woven stripe fabric with tie-side jacket and short skirt. Ties and knots at bust and waist give a new emphasis

Centre: MISSONI abstract African print using bold primary colours on black for a short dress. Other Milan prints with a tribal feel showed primitive scribble designs

Far right: FENDI bold new prints on silk from Karl Lagerfeld using mixes of linear and bold random prints contained within an abstract frame

Right: COMPLICE sports-inspired graphic print from Claude Montana for racing car swimsuit. The patterned swimsuit was an important new direction in Milan with random computer prints in hot colours the favourite. The legs for both swimsuits and the endangered species, the bikini, are either slashed away waist-high, or are very long like Bathing Belle shorts

Photographs by Harry Kerr

Prints hot up

Italy's fashion reputation rests on its fabrics and its technical skills, as much as on its designs.

Skin is the speciality at Mario Valentino, who makes suede as fine as silk, and in the same prints and colours, or recreates pin-striped suiting in leather. There is a sensual feel to the collection, with deep V-necks at the bosom and vertical ruching at the derriere. The spot in white or black suede, body-fitting sheaths in emerald and chrome yellow, made an arresting statement.

At Erreuno, you can have your midriff-high blouson or your elongated blazer made in any fabric as long as it is Italian silk. Even the formal hacking jacket, the tail coat blouse and the cutaway coat come in slithering silk, with sashes knotted through the jacket at the waist.

The Missonis have a painter's eye for colour and they weave strong primary shades into their magic carpet knits. Fresh orange, cobalt blue, purple and chrome yellow come as stripes or checks to give a modern graphic feel, and even the African-inspired wild prints are abstract.

Soprani spelled out his designs on the computer, producing prints that looked like the interference on a TV screen. When the summer hotted up, the colours were stronger and came out as primitive and tribal prints in colours like acid yellow and jungle green.

Keith Varty is English, so his designs for Byblos uses the sweet florals of an Engish wallpaper. The chintzy patterns made soft, over-size separates in gentle colours.

Italian style has overwhelmed Paris designer Claude Montana, who used racing silks and strong sherbert colours for his sporty seprates. His monochromatic prints were in the mood of Milan.

THE TIMES DIARY

The snooper snoopered

I hope that Peter Edge, the unemployed anarchist who on Sunday revealed that he has spent two years working for both M15 and the East Germans, has declared the payments his spymasters made him. The *Observer* article, which estimates Edge received sums totalling £900 from each side, was read with interest by Colin Glasson, manager of the Bristol DHSS office that is paying Edge social security. Glasson would not comment on Edge specifically yesterday, but told me: "We would look into any case similar to Mr Edge's". According to a DHSS spokesman in London, social security payments are reduced by £1 for every £1 earned over £4 in a week, and those found not to have declared earnings are asked to repay excess social security in full. Then, of course, there is the question of Edge's covert trips to meet contacts in East Berlin. People on social security must be available for work "at the drop of a hat", says the DHSS. Those found not to have been may find their future weekly payments abruptly curtailed.

Balancing act

Foreign Office minister Malcolm Rifkind told the Conservative Group for Europe yesterday, "Whenever I think about the budgetary problems I think about the problems of Errol Flynn. His problem was reconciling net income with gross habits".

What a slog

Mrs Thatcher must be becoming paranoid. When she was interviewed recently on the Jimmy Young Show, the BBC mischieviously played *What Kind of Fool am I* and *Fool on the Hill.* On Wednesday night she was serenaded during her traditional waltz at the Young Conservatives' ball with *The Lady is a Tramp.* Afterwards, speaking in a voice described by one onlooker as the Roedean water torture, she began to admonish the bemused disco revellers: "There must be no weakness; we must stand together . . ", before realizing she had not quite caught the atmosphere. "Tonight we dance. Tomorrow we stand together", she corrected herself, and was escorted off by a grinning Denis to uggie, uggie, uggie rugby chants.

● At the age of 82, retired miner Charlie Webster is warning wavering strikers that pitmen have long memories in Yorkshire. He should know: he has been banned from the Union Jack Memorial Club in Goldthorpe since 1926 for returning to work at Barnburgh colliery before the end of the General Strike. A motion to lift the bar in 1956 was defeated.

On and off

You don't need window posters in Newton Abbot to tell a household's politics. The local Labour party sent out leaflets asking supporters of the pit strike to switch on every light and electrical appliance at 6 pm to use up coal at generating stations. Then the Tories sent out rival leaflets exhorting quite the opposite. Either way, I'm told, the results are quite illuminating.

Wimpering

It cannot be easy being a member of the Mitford family. In July I reported how Jonathan Guinness, son of Diana Mitford, had had to drop *Shrieks and Floods* as the title of his imminent book on the family because the four surviving sisters said it made them look ridiculous. That left publishers Hutchinson with several thousand useless jackets and catalogues, but worse was to come. I now hear that final bound proof copies have arrived ready for next month's publication, only for Guinness to get cold feet and ask for three entire chapters to be cut lest he incur the wrath of Aunt Jessica. Why Jessica derves such deference I do not know. Alone among the sisters, she has refused to have anything to do with the book save orchestrate the protest at the title.

BARRY FANTONI



'I suppose it's a move to shorten the miners' strike'

Paper money

Conscientious ecologists should avoid buying the book *Seeing Green,* by Friends of the Earth director Jonathon Porritt, which Blackwell published yesterday. It is not printed on recycled paper. "This is not for lack of trying," laments Porritt in his foreword, "and is more upsetting to the author than to any of his readers. It is just that the irrationality of contemporary economics makes such a use of recycled paper prohibitively expensive."

PHS

Bernard Levin: a question for the Prime Minister

Who will oppose loyally?

I have a suggestion for the Prime Minister, on which she may care to act when she addresses the Conservative Party conference today. She has hitherto kept out of the uproar over the recent remarks of the Bishop of Durham and other senior Anglican churchmen, but she can hardly be anything but displeased at what must seem to her to be the usurping of the politicians' function by the men of the cloth. My advice to her, therefore, is to take up the implicit challenge by having the conference centre rapidly consecrated (Dr Edward Norman would do the job for her), exchanging the rostrum for a pulpit, and preaching a sermon instead of making a speech.

I even have a text for her; it is the Epistle to Titus, Chapter One, Verses 7-11:

> For a bishop must be blameless, as the steward of God; not selfwilled, not soon angry, not given to wine, no striker, not given to filthy lucre; but a lover of hospitality, a lover of good men, sober, just, holy, temperate; holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught, that he may be able by sound doctrine both to exhort and convince the gainsayers.

Then Mrs Thatcher can get down to the contents, and the very first thing she must do – not the most important, perhaps, but undoubtedly the most urgent – is to announce that she has sacked the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers. As my regular readers will know, I have always maintained that the chief function of any holder of that office is to pervert the course of justice if he can, and to reduce it to a preposterous and incomprehensible shambles if he can't; but not even I have ever dreamed that I would live to see the day when the chief Law Officer of the Crown would go on the radio, sober and in his right mind, and pour forth a torrent of contempts of court – in, just to make matters worse, the form of prejudicial comment on a case that was *sub judice.* Of the accused man, the Attorney General said that he would probably be fined but that if he repeated his offence the judge might be obliged to send him to prison; he then added comments on the accused's standing in the eyes of the public and on his attitude in the matter that had ultimately led to the legal action against him. There are few dead men whom I less desire to see alive again than Lord Chief Justice Goddard, but in March 1949 I was sitting in the public gallery of the court when he sentenced the then editor of the *Daily Mirror* to three months in chokey for doing little more than the Attorney General.

Mind you, it may be that Sir Michael, contemplating the sorry figure that the law is at present cutting, feels that it holds no terrors for anybody. On the first day of the Conservative conference, four ministers – Brittan, Walker, Gummer and Whitelaw – in one way or another assured the delegates and the nation that intimidation and violence as a means of political action would not be permitted, and that miners who wished to work would have their right to do so upheld and protected. Every one of the versions of this declaration was tumultuously applauded; it was clear that nobody in the hall had noticed that the claim, whoever was making it, did not contain even the smallest element of truth. For seven months, the law has lain rusting in its scabbard; the ancient Common Law prohibition of intimidation has remained unused, the recent legislation on picketing might as well not have been passed, the laws on conspiracy have gone on gathering dust, and the only recourse to the law of tort has been by a few working miners and a couple of haulage firms.

Meanwhile, Dr Owen, succumbing to his own form of *dementia attorneyensis,* demands that the Government shall cancel the prosecution of a man already facing trial, a proposal which instantly shot full of holes his recently acquired reputation as a sensible politician leading a potentially sensible party. And up and down the land local councils prepare to distinguish between the laws they will obey and the ones they won't, trades unions make similar lists, and the Kinnocks and Kaufmans polish up their ambiguities and make ready to encourage such action with both hands while reproving it with one.

Who is the crazier, doctor or patient?

Amid all this, the Government's claim that the strike and its outcome are nothing to do with them, and is governed by the principle that it must be settled between the NCB and the NUM, has had the unique effect of simultaneously alienating those who accept the principle but do not believe the claim and are therefore disappointed, those who believe the claim but do not accept the principle and are therefore outraged, and those who neither accept the principle nor believe the claim and are therefore contemptuous. (As for the fourth category – those who both accept the principle and believe the claim – there are no such people.)

It all adds up to a feeling of being locked in a madhouse where the doctors are crazier than the patients. But what is Mrs Thatcher going to say about it? Rather more important, what *should* she say about it?

Firstly, she can hardly be expected to refrain from jumping up and down, heels foremost, on the prostrate body of the post-conference Labour Party. The raving, foaming, hate-sweating fratricides (when the AUEW spokesman *mentioned* the fact that the Soviet Union had many nuclear missiles a scream of rage erupted) do not yet, and may never, control the Labour Party positively – that is, make it do whatever they want; but they control it negatively – that is, they can prevent it doing whatever they don't want. And what they don't want the Labour Party to do is to offer the electorate a democratic alternative to the Tories.

The Prime Minister, then, will draw pointed attention to this state of affairs; the ground has been well cleared by her colleagues, particularly Mr Brittan, who wielded a nail-studded club with a positively Tebbitian force and relish. When she has finished, she will of course get the ludicrous standing ovation (with smooth young men patrolling the aisles and looking at their watches to ensure that nobody stops clapping or sits down until it has gone on longer than it did for Mr Steel, Dr Owen or Mr Scargill) but when the lights are switched off, and the conference season is officially over, it will be possible, before Parliament reassembles, to take a somewhat larger view.

Why we should rue Labour's demise

Like the beaten boxer whose seconds push him back into the ring for one more round, in the forlorn hope that he might find one lucky punch with which to floor the champion, the Labour Party lurches, punch-drunk, towards the next election. It is tempting, outside the ring, for the rest of us to hope that the fascist left will become more and more dominant, its behaviour more and more lunatic, its policies more and more impossible, its intolerance more and more pronounced. Our reasoning is obvious: the more vicious and absurd the Labour Party becomes, the more certain is the voters' rejection of it, for the most wretched claim of all is that the left's grip can be broken, though even if the right were not led by men as abject as Healey and Hattersley the slide has gone much too far to be halted. But is that really matter for unqualified rejoicing?

At the lifting of a sinister threat, yes, of course; at the disappearance of a coherent and credible Opposition, I *think* not. Perhaps the Last Miracle will happen; perhaps the Alliance will overhaul and ultimately replace the Labour Party. That would solve the problem, but it *isn't* going to happen, indeed many in the Liberal Party seem to be working night and day to ensure that it won't. It is much more likely that a void will open on the left-centre of British politics; such an emptiness will ensure that Mrs Thatcher remains Prime Minister until well into the second half of the next century, but there is more to politics than that. And, oddly enough, there is a clue in the Archbishop's musings, like a fitful gleam spotted for an instant in a thick fog. His remarks about unemployment are easily dismissed as those of a man who does not like to see his fellow men suffering but does not understand economics; it has to be said, however, that many millions of people in this country who are not archbishops are in exactly the same position as he. And we cannot allow ourselves to become desensitized to the kind of suffering involved, as the figures go on creeping up.

The terrible truth about our internal economic plight is that the solution that would work cannot in practice be adopted. If we could turn Britain into an economic replica of Hongkong, in which something close to a genuine market economy exists, we could find work for all by dint of knocking the floor out from beneath wage-levels. And to those (they include the Chancellor) who agree that fixed minimum wages and the social security net are driving up unemployment, I reply that the present government came to power pledged to get government of all kinds off the people's backs, and has so far been unable even to begin the process by reducing public spending, indeed has been unable to stop public spending going *up.*

In these circumstances, with every claim that the recession is ending being followed by an increase in its effects (if not in its severity), with the Labour Party dying of self-inflicted wounds, with the Alliance further than ever from the Promised Land of the electoral breakthrough, what sort of Opposition can there be?

The answer is already visible and audible, and will become more so. We willed ourselves to make a society that would be inextricably interdependent, and we were so proud of our social and cultural homogeneity that we failed to see how few determined people it would take to make it increasingly unworkable.

Come; let us speak the unspeakable. Suppose the miners' strike continues into a hard winter. Suppose the only alternative to widespread power-cuts and a three-day week is (as it speedily would be) to move far more of the massive deposits of coal at the pitheads to the power-stations. Does anyone suppose, with the miners' leaders desperate, that that can be done, and continue to be done, without bloodshed, a State of Emergency and soldiers? The unemployed may not riot in the streets, but you presumably read of the battle-dressed gang which a few weeks ago, led by a woman, destroyed a colliery office and mining equipment; I take it you do not suppose that they were miners?

I am not making a plea for "consensus"; the mistake the bishops make is to believe that it is possible to find common ground with people who tell children that their working father is going to be murdered, and their mother that the children are. With such people, the bishops may hold out the hand of peace in the hope that it will be taken; so it will be, as a matter of fact, followed by the wrist, forearm, elbow, biceps and shoulder. But when we have got the truth into Dr Runcie's head, we have still got to get the truth he glimpsed into ours. This country cannot, like Gaul, be divided into three parts; a majority in work, a minority sunk into despair, and another minority determined to use every kind of extra-parliamentary activity and an increasing level of violence to damage the fabric of our society so seriously that real economic collapse will become a possibility.

Baldwin saw earlier than any of his contemporaries that the Labour Party would one day form the government of Britain, and he worked, successfully, to ensure that when that day came Labour would have acquired the political understanding and responsibility that it would need if the essential democratic continuity was to be achieved. The Labour Party of today is within inches of being entirely taken over by the people who wholly reject any democratic continuity, because it seeks democracy's destruction.

Mrs Thatcher said, during the last election, "The Labour Party will never die", but she said it because she had seen the possibility that the Alliance could be a real threat to her party. What will she say now that the Labour Party insists on committing suicide? If all she says to Labour is "Good riddance", and all she says to the unemployed is "Wait", she will have wasted a crucial opportunity. But she will have done worse than that.

Politicians say that they want and welcome opposition. It isn't true. But it is true that they *need* it, not for their sake but for ours. The Tory Wets have proved as feeble as the Labour moderates, and she picked them off one by one

Dr Owen is – cannot help being – too concerned with calling down equal-sized plagues on the other two houses; Mr Steel is beset by treachery and folly within his own ranks; Labour opposition will soon consist entirely of Mr Tam Dalyell asking questions about the sinking (by Lord Chalfont and Sir Peter Blaker) of the *Brigadier Harbottle.* Somebody credible has got to go on asking this government why the end of the rainbow is still so far off.

For the point is that even if Britain had no unemployment at all, and for good measure no inflation, no poverty, no single-parent families and no rain on Bank Holidays, the government would still need an effective alternative, and without one would start to decay. Why should a government strive – paricularly a government which argues that governments can do very little anyway – if it has nothing to fear from a rival? As I have suggested, it has much to fear from a rising tide of political violence (which in any case will sooner or later begin to breed counter-violence), but there is something else that a wise party leader will fear, which is the encouragement of the Bad Samaritan, who, because he has a job and a rising income, ceases to care about, or even to see, those who have neither.

A fruitless seeking for alternatives

The Labour Party has embraced a defence and foreign policy based on surrender, an economic policy that would stoke up the roaring furnace of inflation and damage industry still further, and a social policy that consists of asking Mr Scargill what he wants and then giving it to him. It is painful and boring for a commentator to waste his time solemnly examining and analysing Labour's policies; he may as well spend time carefully reviewing all the evidence that the earth is flat. But a party's policies, and its performance, and its leading figures, and its attitudes, can only be properly and fruitfully judged against a coherent set of alternatives. At the moment there are no alternatives – apart, I suppose, from the bishops. Mrs Thatcher, this afternoon, can rejoice in that fact. But if she is far-seeing, she will not. She can hardly appeal from the platform for an Opposition to manifest itself, but there are still good men and women in the Labour Party, and from the final wreck some of them will be saved.

Well, then, let the Prime Minister distinguish between the sheep and the goats. Let her look ahead to a time when the country is tiring of the Tories. Let her bear in mind that the vacuum which politics abhors as much as nature does will be filled somehow, and possibly – if she has helped to destroy sheep and goats alike – with something very much worse than can at present be imagined. And let her also, while she is dwelling on the subject of political violence, remember that not very much of it, as we have seen in Northern Ireland, is required to change fundamentally the nature of a people's life. And since, if she is going to do these things, she has to start somewhere, let her signal her intentions by saying something nice about the Bishop of Durham. After, of course, sacking the Attorney General.

David Watt

No more windfalls: just rotten apples

A Conservative Party conference, in so far as it ever strays from its role of demonstrating and promoting solidarity, is normally a dialogue between the complacent brass hats (or shadow brass hats) from Westminster and Whitehall and the more or less discontented soldiery from the constituencies. This year, for the first time that I can remember, things are the other way round. The rank and file are in pretty humour; it is the ministers who are worried.

The relative complacency of the party activists is understandable. They are still basking in the afterglow of the general election. The frightful disarray of the Labour Party is pure jam to them. They are alarmed by the spectacle of violence on the picket lines but their fears are offset by a strong *frisson* of excitement and certainty.

It seems at least that red revolution is really on the march and the barricades of freedom are actually waiting to be manned. The Home Secretary had an excellent reception for his announcement of new backing for the police; he would have had a rapturous one if he had said that Mr Scargill and his cohorts would land up in jug.

What about unemployment? Here, I think, a small worm of doubt is beginning to gnaw at the edges of the rose petals. The Chancellor's speech was, by the sycophantic standards of Tory conferences, a failure. The standing ovation failed to materialize because Mr Lawson got the worst of all worlds. He acknowledged, almost in the words of Archbishop Runcie, the helplessness and misery of those in the dole queue but then, in effect, went on to say that for the foreseeable future they had just got to lump it.

Behind a fairly brassy façade, the Government's self-confidence has been badly shaken by two sets of figures whose implications the professional politicians are much better able to comprehend than the party faithful.

The first, of course, are the unemployment statistics. It is one thing, politically speaking, to ask the country to accept that there may be more than three million out of work for months or even years, so long as the general trend is even fractionally down. It is quite another to confront us with the hopeless vision, invoked by the latest figures, of an almost endless upward march. For one thing, people need hope. But, more importantly, they need explanations. The Government has been enormously successful for more than five years in presenting unemployment as the accumulated wages of past sins of over-consumption, under investment and over-manning. The painful necessity of a "shakeout" has been almost universally accepted; the Government has been duly absolved of serious responsibility; and the fact that the Conservatives campaigned in 1979 on the slogan "Labour Isn't Working" has been conveniently lost in the mists of time.

The question that is now tormenting everyone, from Mrs Thatcher down, is whether the shake-out thesis can retain its political magic under the new circumstances. Surely all the rotten apples were supposed to have dropped off by this time? Didn't the Chancellor himself imply as much quite recently? If, as now seems apparent, events are to prove him wrong, will not voters begin the clamour that the Government has been given enough time to stop the rot, or possibly that it should stop shaking before there are no apples left at all? The fine print of the latest opinion poll suggests that this may be beginning to happen. Unemployment has lost none of its importance to the electorate; what has changed is that there is more criticism of the Government's handling of the issue.

The other overpowering worry, naturally, is the miners' strike. It is dawning on a lot of people in high places that the Government is already in a "no win" situation. Either the strike will be settled on terms that cannot possibly be presented as a victory over Mr Scargill – or it will drag on with an accumulation of bitterness and violence that the public have no stomach for. The comparison that is sometimes drawn between the Falklands Factor and the Scargill Factor as buttresses for Mrs Thatcher's position is all very well in the short run. But there is a crucial difference. The Falkland war was brought to a swift and victorious conclusion; the Scargill war has already turned into a messy, inglorious affair in which pretty well all the combatants are likely to be losers. Very few people have any time for Mr Scargill, but a growing majority also seems to believe that the Government has badly mishandled the affair.

The significance of the Archbishop's intervention is that he has tied these two key issues together. Individually they are dangerous enough for Mrs Thatcher; fused into one, their destructive power is vastly enhanced. What Dr Runcie is saying – with careful circumlocution but with the authority of his office and at the most embarrassing moment for the Government – is that you cannot safely manage economic change by the simple operation of the coercive forces of the market and of self-interest. A shake-out may be necessary, but if you are going to have one, persuasion and consent are indispensable; for if they are not present, the result will be the kind of reaction that we are seeing among the miners. In other words, the Government has been guilty of a serious sin of political omission, and if it does not quickly repent and reform, the national community may be gravely damaged for a generation or more.

In answer to this the Government now offers its own link between the miners and unemployment: Mr Scargill is an example of trade union monopoly which is pricing people out of jobs. This is pretty desperate stuff considering that even Mr Tebbit affirms that the miners' strike is the last of its kind. The same could be said of the common complaint that Dr Runcie is "unfair". Have they not expressed their heartfelt sympathy for the unemployed? Did they not initiate the Youth Training Scheme and other palliatives? Have they not offered the miners a magnificent pay-off? Yes, but the accusation still pursues them relentlessly: if they had paid more attention to political persuasion, and if Mrs Thatcher had cared more about consent, they would not be where they are now. To the constituency activists, perhaps, that does not seem a bad place to be; but it is plain that privately neither the Prime Minister nor most of her colleagues agree with them.

Philip Howard

And thundering in to the final page . . .

Television is the entertainment for boys; journalism for men; but he who aspires to be a hero must read intentional fiction. Novels and poetry are the hard stuff of literature. They last longer and matter more than other kinds of writing. The best novels and the true poems are the stars of the creative intellectual work of their generation. That is why it *is* offensive to see them treated like racehorses in the annual wave of Bookermania that is going to sweep over us next week. Let us not be priggish about it. Giving £15,000 to a serious novelist is a far, far better way for a big company to spend a bit of its profits than in most other forms of sponsorship, including Test matches. Let us hope that this year Booker McConnell show better taste than they did last year, when they at once used photographs of the winning book to advertise some of their medical products. It is one of the few times of year that you can get the hard men of journalism, who regard literature as timeless and therefore a nuisance, to take novels seriously.

The trouble is that books are not racehorses. To pick one as a winner entails picking many others as losers.

I have now read all six novels on the shortlist: oh, yes, the life of a literary editor has its compensations, even though they may seem at times quite effectively disguised. They are all good books, and I shall not be outraged to see any of them win next Thursday. My judgment of which is "best" has varied, depending on such subtle things as my mood (do I feel like being teased, moved, inspired, taught, or given an intelligent, entertaining read?), and on such trivial things as which novel I read last. I have at times felt that five of them deserve to win. I had better put my money where my mouth is, and state that I would not give the prize to the hot favourite. But that is because I personally am not a great fan of adventure stories, however symbolic, set in Japanese internment camps. There: I bet I find myself sitting at his table at the dinner now.

(Parenthesis: the appearance of *Empire of the Sun* on the shortlist has confirmed the axiom that anything to do with imprisonment by the Japanese creates uproar and outrage. I have had more than 20 letters complaining that it really wasn't like that at all at the Lunghua Civilian Assembly Centre. I have written back explaining carefully that fiction is different from history, and that no doubt Nestor thought Homer's account of the Trojan War all wrong, and the inhabitants of Rotherhithe were displeased by Dickens' horrendous description of their home.)

May the best woman (or man) win. At present I should go into the meeting of the judges on Thursday prepared to argue for Anita Brookner and Julian Barnes; but Thursday is a long way away. Ballard's is the one of which you could sell most copies to the non novel-reading classes in W. H. Smith's. I hope that no television interviewer asks the chairman of the judges at the dinner whether he has really read all those books to the end.

In the long run I am going to have to do something to spread out the autumn Niagara of novels encouraged by Booker. Good novels are going past unreviewed in the flood. It might mitigate the madness if you moved the Booker Prize to January. But why should Booker McConnell want to reduce the hubbub?

Apart from Booker, in the wacky but important world of literature, I have to tell you that I am sending Jane Somers out for review for the third time. You may have read that this was the novel written pseudonymously by Doris Lessing, and received with deafening silence. Because of hype and splinters up the fingernails from the publishers, I sent it out twice when it was first published. On both occasions the reviewers judged other novels more worth reviewing. Maybe the publishers did not help their case by stating, untruthfully, that the novel was by a famous Fleet Street journalist, perhaps causing susceptible reviewers to sniff Glenda Slagg. Pehaps the reviewers just thought other novels were better,



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

UNDERSTANDING UNEMPLOYMENT

Apart from the constitutional and political implications of Mr Scargill's strike, unemployment has been the dominant topic at this year's Conservative Conference. Even before yesterday's debate on the subject, the concern of Tory constituency representatives about the human, social and political implications of the number of people without work had repeatedly surfaced in debates on other subjects. There is a general demand from the Conservative rank and file that the government should do more than it has done so far to equip people for available work and to promote employment by whatever means it can, though there has been no general call for a reversal of present economic policies.

That is, indeed, the right approach to a problem whose seriousness requires no elaboration. The government's existing economic policies, of which Mr Nigel Lawson gave a generally convincing but uninspiring defence on Wednesday, remains broadly the right one, whatever may be said about his failure to project them forward in his speech. Even if a policy of attempted economic expansion by government borrowing and spending were to give a temporary boost to the economy, its inflationary aftermath would only damage the long-term prospects of rebuilding employment on a secure and durable economic foundation.

That said, however, the government and the country are confronted with a difficult challenge as a result of the failure of the number of out of work to fall automatically with the revival of economic activity.

The country and the Conservative Party are rightly worried about unemployment and there is a feeling abroad that the government has shown a lack of adequate concern and insufficient conviction in addressing itself to the problem. In his conference speech, Mr Lawson, by concentrating almost exclusively on the undeniably correct theme that jobs were being priced out of existence by unjustifiably high wage demands, gave the impression of being fatalistic about unemployment. Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State of Employment, yesterday went a considerable way to correct that impression.

He, too, rightly, had much to say about the responsibility of trade unions for the over-manning, the restrictive practices and the resistance to technological change which have priced some industries, as well as particular jobs, out of existence in Britain. But he also had several decisions of significance to announce. Over the next year, the government is to double the number of places provided for adult training which is a sensible and proper response to the lack of skills which still result in unfilled job vacancies in the midst of heavy unemployment. There is also to be a campaign to bring home to employers, unions and employees the importance of training: the enterprise allowance scheme, which helps unemployed people to set up on their own, is being continued. The government's Youth Training Scheme has been a success and that too is to be built upon.

It is essential to explain to the nation much more fully, and in comprehensible terms, what the real nature of the problem is and how it has come about that (as Mr King himself touched upon yesterday) the potentially working population is steadily rising, which is a major factor in the high unemployment figures. Indeed, it has risen by half a million in the lifetime of the present government, and by 160,000 in the present year.

There is, however, not merely a need for greater understanding of why unemployment continues to rise, despite the fact that more jobs are available. Much more public understanding is also needed both of the dynamics of the labour market and of the varied nature of unemployment, its volatility and of the ways in which its causes differ from place to place and in different types of employment. We should not become mesmerised by the man of statistics into believing that there is a single phenomenon in society which can be labelled accordingly, because there is no such thing.

Above all, it is essential for people, individually as well as corporately in their companies and unions, to understand better how they can change the situation by changing their own attitude. For the young, especially, it is important for there to be understanding that low-paid work which puts them on the first rung of the jobs ladder, is better than social security, even though the differential in take-home money may not seem to them superficially to be worth a week's work. Mrs Thatcher should today reach out beyond her party to tackle these misgivings, and show, with compassion why the scope for the government to work miracles is strictly limited.

THE CHIP ON THE BATTLEFIELD

The International Institute for Strategic Studies's annual review of the world's military balance once more draws attention to the East-West gap in conventional forces. While it is not so wide as to tempt one side to attack the other, the trend is dangerous enough to require corrective measures.

Neither the observation nor the debate which it engenders is new. But the latter has recently contained fresh arguments which need addressing. They involve what the Pentagon, with a fine eye for a catchline, has christened Emergent Technology or ET.

ET is the product of microcircuitry and the silicon chip and parallel advances which are threatening to revolutionize military science as they are almost everything else. For the first time in the history of warfare soldiers are having to contemplate a battle in which *they might find most of the* targets they are looking for and destroy them first time – without, that is, the lasting collateral damage associated with nuclear weapons and the implicit threat of mutual genocide. *That is the theory anyway.*

The problem about Nato's strategy of flexible response, formally adopted in 1967, is that while it might indeed constitute a response, it is certainly not very flexible. The switch from conventional to nuclear weapons to stem an attack in Central Europe has a look of inevitability about it and would probably come sooner not later. Given ET equipment – surveillance sensors, improved electronic jamming and communications systems and long-range precision-guided munitions (PGM) – the survivability of conventional troops would be vastly improved. The "first-use" of tactical nuclear weapons might no longer be the issue that it is.

Those who are actively opposed to nuclear missiles have seized on this emergent generation of "smart" weapons as one reaches for a light in the darkness. Moderates in the Labour party have perceived through it a path of respectability between the acceptance of nuclear deterrence on the Right and the open opposition to defence spending on the Left.

General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, has for them become a reluctant hero, following his initiative two years ago when he called for renewed emphasis on conventional defence – at last made feasible by the advance of ET. He then estimated *the cost as a four per cent* annual rise in allied budgets – only one per cent more than the three per cent to which they were already committed.

But would it work? Ever since the invention of the catapult men *have predicted with the* advent of each new weapon that warfare would never be the same again. To a limited extent they have been right, but to over-state the case is as dangerous as the opposite assumption that the next war *will be much the same* as the last, needing similar preparation.

General Rogers forecast that after a decade or so of investment on the scale he specified, Nato would have a realistic *conventional defence in Western* Europe, which assumes that the Russians are standing still. Yet there is evidence that the Soviet Union is not only very much aware of ET developments in the West, but equally alarmed by them. It is arguable that the recent demise of Marshal Ogarkov as chief of staff in Moscow might slow down the pace of any parallel Russian programme. But the Russians have an irritating habit of catching up more quickly than expected.

The cost of doing so might be damaging to the Soviet economy – an argument which has been used in support of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative – the "Star Wars" scenario. The cost of substantial investment could be high in the West as well. Most allied countries struggled, and failed, to find an extra three per cent a year let alone four per cent, and that is almost certainly a conservative estimate.

The West has to invest in ET. If we do not the Russians will (they will anyway, but at least the West has the resources to stay ahead). Our investment has to be selective, for there is no *particular magic about ET. It* might be described as a quantum jump forward, but in a direction which is already mapped. It might help redress the balance temporarily and even for a time, raise the nuclear threshold slightly. *But it is no panacea for all* Nato's ills – its shortage of reserves, incompatible equipment, internal disputes et al. Nato (still without a standard Identification Friend or Foe system on its aircraft) keeps *looking for easy fixes. But it will* not find one here.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES

The paper by a study group of four Anglo-unionists (if the expression be permitted) under the chairmanship of the distinguished Ulster expatriate Sir Patrick Macrory is a valuable contribution to debate about the *next phase of policy in Ulster.* It deserves to be read with the New Ireland Forum report and the Ulster Unionist Party's *The Way Forward.*

The authors *start from the* premise that, since all the main parties to the affair (with the exception of the Provisional IRA and Sinn Fein) acknowledge that there can be no change in the constitutional status of Northern *Ireland without the free consent* of most of the people there, and since the free consent of Ulster Protestants to any tampering with the union is not visible, the immediate task is to make better provision for Ulster as an *integral* part of the United Kingdom for the foreseeable future.

That is the right starting point. The main objective, they say, must be to defeat the forces of republican guerrilla warfare. That is the right priority. With that in view they look for a policy *"which will unite the* Republic, the nationalist minority *in* Ulster and the bulk of the Unionist community in full support of the security forces". That is the right approach. To get such full support political concessions will have to be offered. That is a true inference.

Most travellers who get that far then turn their attention to means of winning the acquiescence, and in security matters the active support, of the Catholic/nationalists of Northern Ireland. The Macrory group concentrates more on winning the cooperation of Dublin.

Since Dublin's cooperation will be contingent on the constitutional nationalists in the North (the SDLP) being satisfied, however grudgingly, with the arrangements that are made for the province, it might be thought not to matter whether one is looking primarily for what will bring Dublin along or what will *bring the Northern nationalists* along. But in fact the emphasis causes the Macrory group to underestimate the concessions that will be necessary to reverse the "alienation" of the nationalists, or win the backing of the *SDLP for the security forces* or any new political arrangement.

It is proposed to reconstitute a provincial assembly as an upper *tier* of local *government,* at present missing, with all parties entitled by statute to committee chairmanships in proportion to their strength. It is also proposed to elaborate on the Anglo-Irish Inter-government Council, with special emphasis on a joint security commission to co-ordinate *counter-terrorist activities* in the British Isles. The first is the answer to "power sharing", the second to the "Irish dimension", those twin elusive pillars of green.

Unionists commonly advance *two principles to be observed in* arranging the government of the province: no fancy institutions, just plain as they come to the rest of the kingdom; and all *North-South* palaver to be on a government to government, London to Dublin axis, not an all-Ireland footing. Both principles are compromised in these proposals – by making statutory a proportional division of regional *government chairmanships,* which the authors misdescribe as a "generally accepted convention" throughout the rest of the kingdom; and by having as *the key body* in the joint security commission one consisting of GOC Northern *Command* and representatives of the RUC, the Garda and the Irish Army, a potent team which may just, but only just, be saved from all-Irelandism by the GOC.

It is wisdom on the part of the Macrory group to advocate practical arrangements at variance *in some respects with those* principles. The complications of life in Ireland require no less, and suggest that Mr Hurd would have to go further if he is to get all-round backing for a joint anti-terrorist campaign.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Truth, compassion and Conservative Party policy

From Professor Gordon T. Stewart

Sir, Mr Gummer (report, October 9) asks the Archbishop of Canterbury *to confront the truth.* Would Mr Gummer care to confront the following aspect of it?

In Glasgow, the effects of unemployment and poverty are now *affecting the health of children.* The strongest single reason underlying admissions of children to hospital, for any reason is parental unemployment; the next strongest is over-*crowding of homes.*

A child living in these circumstances is about nine times (five to 100 times) more likely to require admission than one living in better home conditions.

Glasgow is, of course, by no means unique in this respect. There is reason to believe *that* in other industrial areas the problem might be worse. If Mr Gummer enquires of Mr Fowler's department he will find that the situation has been reported.

The truth which Mr Gummer and his colleagues cannot evade is that the growth of unemployment leading to poverty and hopelessness as a mandatory life-style has created a widespread blight which, in matters of health and in other ways, might *now* be seriously affecting the next generation.

The archbishop was careful to avoid oversimplification in discussing causes, *responsibilities* and remedies. In their arrogant response to him, Mr Gummer and his colleagues are surely compromising any possibilities of the kind of *cooperative effort which is so* urgently needed for remedial action.

In the field of health to which I refer, their only visible policy is one of further managerial and bureaucratic reorganization, as dictated by Mr Fowler, and of open-ended privatization. This will lead very *controversially to nowhere.*

GORDON T. STEWART,
Springwell,
High Down,
Totland,
Isle of Wight.

From Professor G. G. Haselden

Sir, There are three points – as in any good sermon – on which, *reluctantly, I take issue with the* archbishop (as reported in the interview). These concern: the presentation of the setting, the violence problem and the Christian viewpoint.

Sometimes it is good for a peacemaker to come with an open mind, but at other times it is better to be equipped with a few background facts. The mining dispute, as the archbishop rightly indicated, is part of a very large problem centring on unemployment, but it has special features.

Before the dispute erupted the Government was subsidising the NCB to the tune of nearly £[illegible] per annum. This is a [illegible] sum. If half could be saved and used instead to improve the Health Service, or for training schemes to reduce unemployment, it would be a very good thing. Certainly the sum should not be increased unless there are very cogent long-term reasons.

Moreover the NCB is also spending a great deal of money (Selby alone will cost more than £1,000m) to improve the industry by opening up new mines which produce coal both more cheaply and more safely than most present pits. The difficulty arises because this policy, which from most points of view is nationally desirable, involves fewer jobs for miners and a move for others.

This is the problem; but to put it in terms of "Economic growth, *better living standards, higher pay* for those in employment . . . if the human consequences of such aims mean unemployment on an unprecedented scale, poverty, *bureaucracy, despair . . .", is surely* unhelpful. We are dealing with a nationalised industry, and how best to run it for the long-term benefit of *the miners and the country.*

The second issue is that of violence. Large-scale picketing involving deliberate opposition to the law is a desperately *serious issue.* If a large assembly of able-bodied miners choose to close a road to prevent other miners going to work, or the delivery of coal to a coke-oven, what are the police to do?

To do nothing is the beginning of anarchy. To use physical force to move the miners is to be guilty *of* violence. Possible methods of avoiding violence are to stop pickets assembling or to use such large numbers of police, or horses, that the spirit of the pickets will crack and physical contact be avoided. But these are not sufficient solutions and the problem remains.

In this situation, for the archbishop, in his words of censure about violence and confrontation, to put the police first and the pickets second (on two occasions) is, in my view, shameful.

The third issue concerns the Christian viewpoint. My authority in daring to question his words is minute, for I am only a Methodist local preacher. Of course my heart warmed at his reference to the power *of prayer and to the affirmation* "that there is no tragedy which cannot be redeemed in Christ". But I wish he had gone further.

The challenge of mass unemployment, the bigger problem of which the mining dispute is only a part, is too big to be solved by political decision alone. The marvellous possibilities now available of freedom from drudgery, poverty and disease and meaningful living can be realised only by the exercise of *unselfishness on a scale which will* not happen without God's help in Christ. I wish the archbishop had said so.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY G. HASELDEN,
The University of Leeds,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
Leeds,
West Yorkshire.
October 10.

From Sir David Price, MP for Eastleigh (Conservative)

Sir, In his interview (October 8) with your Religious Affairs Correspondent, the Archbishop of Canterbury *sets himself a false dilemma* when he talks about the conflict between "efficiency and compassion". I believe that much of the archbishop's subsequent criticism of the Government flows from this error of analysis.

There is no such necessary conflict. On the contrary, there is overwhelming evidence from a wide variety of organizations to demonstrate that an inefficiently run organization is never a happy one in which to live or work.

On the other hand, I know of no efficiently run organization where the morale is low. Has the archbishop forgotten his own experiences in the Scots Guards?

In the religious world he might like to visit a Cistercian monastery or a mission run by the White Fathers to see efficiency and compassion totally integrated in the *service of God.*

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PRICE,
House of Commons.
October 10.

From the Reverend P. R. Clifford

Sir, The strictures on Dr Runcie at *the beginning of your leading article* (October 9) are in part rebutted in a leader paragraph where you list some of the measures which the Government might have taken, but in fact has failed to do so.

Nobody, least of all the archbishop, believes that the *problem of unemployment* can be solved by some magic formula. It is much too complex for that. Nor is the Government's limited success in tackling inflation or beginning the restructuring of British industry to be underrated. What the archbishop was saying was that the consequences of *these* measures have not been faced with sufficient imagination and compassion.

It is simply not enough to leave employment to market forces. Alone they will not solve the problem. Nor are the limited measures for retraining so far taken anything like sufficient. The case for a major programme of public expenditure has not been persuasively answered, nor has it been convincingly demonstrated that this would result *in roaring inflation.*

When ministers argue that the country cannot afford public expenditure because money is not available, scepticism is justified. If there is felt to be an overriding need for something to be done, money is found, as for the war in the South Atlantic, the maintenance of Fortress Falklands, or the policing of the miners' strike.

The time has come to ask whether we have been mystified by monet-*arist dogma,* treating *money* as a scarce commodity instead of the tool for getting things done. The archbishop was really questioning Government values and priorities, and he was right.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL ROWNTREE CLIFFORD,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
October 9.

From Mr W. R. Eyres

Sir, Surely Mr Tebbit didn't mean to say that if the Good Samaritan had left his wallet behind, he would not have bound up the victim's wounds (your report on *Panorama*, October 9).

On the other hand, if he was reviving the Victorian concept of the cash nexus as the only bond between man and man, then it is hardly surprising that there is a rift between the Government and the Church of England.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD AYRES,
27 Grove Terrace, NW5.

Legal protection for individuals

From Mr Christopher McCall

Sir, In your columns today (October 11) you report the criticism voiced by Lord Gifford, QC, and other barristers whom you declare *to* be "concerned with civil rights" that the *contempt* proceedings against Mr Scargill and the NUM are a misuse of the law.

I have no intention of debating the merits of those proceedings. It does seem to me, however, that such a criticism raises three purely general questions which ought to be of vital importance to all concerned with civil rights, particularly those whose concern is as lawyers.

If an individual believes that he has suffered a wrong and issues legal proceedings, *should the courts refuse* to hear his complaint?

If the individual persuades the courts that, as a matter of law, he has been wronged, should the courts *refuse him relief?*

If the courts grant him relief, should they stop short of enforcing it?

To answer "yes" to any of these questions seems to me to remove the ultimate protection for civil rights and it would be good to know that Lord Gifford's criticism does not imply such an answer.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER McCALL,
7 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
October 11.

No parallel lines

From Mr Simon Jenkins

Sir, Dr Giddings (October 11) *should be under no illusions in* suggesting that the rail-closure procedure provides a useful model for independent arbitration over pit closures "without violating the managerial rights of the Railways Board". It does no such thing.

First, the rail closure procedure relates to what is specifically regarded by Parliament as a social service, not a product like coal.

Second, the procedure most certainly does violate the railway's managerial rights. It places every decision on capacity reduction firmly in the lap of the secretary of state. It is cumbersome beyond belief and impedes the long-term *planning* of a *possibly more* decentralized rail network. Heaven preserve the Coal Board from such an innovation.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON JENKINS,
(Part-time member,
British Railways Board),
174 Regent's Park Road, NW1.
October 11.

Heroin addiction

From Mr Tom Tuke

Sir, Much attention has been given to the epidemic of heroin addiction now troubling us without enough proposals for cutting off the source of supply.

I suggest that it would concentrate the minds of the Pakistan authorities if the Government were to convene a meeting, like that at *Gleneagles, and ensure that sport*ing links with heroin-producing countries, which are doing us and our children great harm, are treated at least equally to those with South Africa, which do not.

I just cannot understand the apathy with which the national authorities regard the production, processing, marketing and exporting of these substances.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
TOM TUKE,
Boleyhill,
Greyabbey,
co Down.
October 8.

Art in jeopardy

From Mr Anthony Caro

Sir, The present cuts are giving fine art a severe beating: so much so, I fear for the future of artists and of contemporary art in England.

First, the system is being aban-*doned whereby art is taught in art* schools, not simply by professional art teachers, but by working artists teaching part-time. Under this system not only were would-be artists trained by contact with those who practised art, but also painters and sculptors were enabled to earn a *living during the difficult years when* their seminal work was produced but its worth was as yet unrecognised by the public.

Second, those art departments in *painting and sculpture which are* particularly well thought of are in the greatest danger of being shut down on the grounds of isolation or specialisation. Fine art at Falmouth, sculpture at St Martin's, and painting at Winchester are now closed or are under threat of closure.

Third, the GLC's notice served on the Arts Council to quit the Hayward Gallery, the second threat of closure within six months, would block a superb programme of international art exhibitions scheduled for the next two years. It is vitally important to artists, as well as *the community at large,* that this venue remains open.

I was recently asked by an artist who was considering moving abroad in which country it would be best to live and work. My reply, "Why not stay in England? It's a good place to make art", is coming to have a *hollow ring.*

With art courses in jeopardy, with their teaching cut to as little as four hours a week, with their eyes starved of great art, in fact almost totally without encouragement, it would hardly be surprising if we were to see an exodus of our best artistic talents.

Yours,
ANTHONY CARO,
111 Frognal,
Hampstead, NW3.
October 2.

Globe Theatre project

From Mr Ronald Watts

Sir, *Bryan Appleyard's piece on the* Globe Theatre (September 26) makes clear that the current problem derives from the language utilised in certain agreements with the London *Borough of Southwark. At the time* those agreements were entered into I was the chairman of that council's planning and development committee.

When I was asked to agree the language I pointed out that the words "to use best endeavours" to *replace the council depot might be* used as an Achilles heel by an unsympathetic successor council.

I was advised that relocation would not in fact present any *problems* and if a successor council adopted an unsympathetic posture the organisation promoting the Globe Theatre would be able to have the agreements enforced by the courts.

But for this advice the relevant language would have been a precise obligation upon the council to relocate the council depot which, contrary *to* Bryan Appleyard's description,' is by any reckoning quite small.

It should also be made clear that the borough council utilised the land assembly compulsory acquisition powers conferred by the Community *Land Act, 1975, having* previously entered into the necessary joint venture agreements with those involved in the promotion of the whole scheme, including the Globe Theatre, and endeavours *having* been made to obtain all the required land by agreement.

Given this background, the position is not so much an "own goal" by the establishment, as claimed by George Nicholson (October 1), who incidentally was, if my memory serves me correctly, at one time a supporting name on the Globe Theatre notepaper, but an unflattering reflection upon the present members and officers of the London Borough of Southwark.

There are remedies open to the Globe Theatre, including those based on the advice given to me, and the Globe Theatre should lose no time in setting them in motion.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD WATTS,
19 Addington Square, SE5.

Gallery extension

From Professor David G. Irwin

Sir, *Trafalgar Square* is *visually* a base dominated on its north side by one of the dullest neo-classical facades of any major gallery in Europe. The finest focal point in the square is not the badly proportioned column in the middle, but a beautifully conceived church, off-centre.

Its twin point, in terms of town planning, is the site of the proposed National Gallery extension. The site should be used not for an extension which takes "cognizance" of its neighbours (to use Mr Clifton-Taylor's phrase in *The Times* today *(October 6) echoing many similar* arguments in this controversy), but for an extension that does just the opposite.

This corner needs an aggressive assertion of twentieth-century originality, as aggressively of its time as the building by Gibbs in his corner.

James Stirling has recently proved in a German city that the new and the neo-classical can be assertively handcuffed together. Why not in London? The National Gallery and St Martin-in-the-Fields could each have been designed *in vacuo,* they are stylistically so different, yet *in situ they work together.*

The 1980s could create a comparable (or even better) visual excitement, if we make a bold decision, not a muffled, conservationist compromise.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID IRWIN,
University of Aberdeen,
Department of History of Art,
King's College,
Old Aberdeen.
October 6.

Sporting friends

From Mr Frank Taylor

Sir, I should be obliged if you would allow me to correct the impression that I am a communist or fellow traveller, which might be derived from your *Diary* item on September 3. I have never been a communist, nor am I a member of any political party. But I am proud to be president of a non-political, non-sectarian, and strictly neutral sporting organization, the Association Internationale de la Presse Sportive.

It has 82 member nations, including China, the United States, the USSR, all European countries east and west; plus many more countries in Africa, Asia and Latin *America; is non-political, non-sec*tarian and has been since it was founded in Paris 60 years ago.

As the first Briton ever to hold this office, I have tried my British best to carry out that tradition of strict neutrality in the seven years I have been president.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK TAYLOR, President,
Association Internationale de la Presse Sportive,
49 Broxbourne Road,
Orpington,
Kent.
October 10.

Protecting churches

From the Secretary of SAVE Britain's Heritage

Sir, I cannot, I fear, join Lord Sandford (October 3) in congratulating you on your recent leader (September 28) on the care of historic churches. Your piece was, however, much as many of us must take issue with it, cogently argued and must rank as one of the more vigorous defences made in recent times of the "ecclesiastical exemption".

Lord Sandford, in contrast, seems to me to be guilty of that supremely Anglican sin, complacency. Statistics are always suspect. The Church Commissioners may argue that they prove the Church a singularly responsible owner of historic buildings. One might equally argue that no single owner has destroyed so many buildings of quality.

The "exemption" is really a legacy of better times, when redundant churches simply did not exist. For Lord Sandford to argue that the Church of England should continue to demolish listed buildings long out of use for worship, without reference to elected authorities, is to defend an unrealistic anachronism.

The rural dioceses are full of fine buildings preserved by the excellent work of the Redundant Churches Fund, but let those who seek to defend the present arrangements look at the great cities – at London, Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool, for example – to see how ruthless the Church can be in pursuit of a cleared site.

Yours sincerely,
KEN POWELL, Secretary,
SAVE Britain's Heritage,
68 Battersea High Street, SW11.
October 3.

Post in the past

From Mr Arthur Bond

Sir, You report in *The Times (October 9)* that it is no longer economic to deliver post on foot in Rowsley and that the position is the same in nearby Pilsley.

It is many years since it was first decided that delivery on *foot in* Pilsley was unsatisfactory and the remedy at that time was to provide for delivery by donkey. The public got a better service and the postman, who was *my* greatgrandfather, got a new "perk": the free use for private use purposes of the postal donkey. And he paid no tax on it.

Yours faithfull,
ARTHUR BOND,
5 Linton Road,
Wetherby,
West Yorkshire.
October 9.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

Marriages

Forthcoming marriages

Mrs R. P. Lidwill, of Gortlandroe, Nenagh, co Tipperary.

Mr C. Gooding and Miss S. Khajeh

The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs F. L. Gooding, of Brighton, East Sussex, and Sharon, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Khajeh, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr S. A. Harwood and Miss S. E. Wright

The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr and Mrs S. Harwood, of Dunfermline, Fife, and Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs N. Wright, of Ferryhill, co. Durham.

Mr C. L. Jones and Miss A. L. Moyles

The engagement is announced between Christopher Laurence, son of the late Mr G. C. Jones and the late Mrs J. E. M. Jones, and Ann Lorna, daughter of Mr C. A. E. Moyles, of Hanworth, and Mrs L. M. Moyles, of Buckingham.

Mr J. M. T. Shaw and Miss S. Clark

The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Dr and Mrs J. H. T. Shaw, of Cowden, Kent, and Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. E. E. Clark, of Markbeech, Kent.

Mr M. J. Thompson and Miss E. C. Potts

The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs Jack Thompson, of Stanley Hall, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, and Clare, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Edmund Potts, of Springfield Grange, Newent, Gloucestershire.

J. A. Watson-Simpson and Miss G. M. Bates

The engagement is announced between John Anthony, son of the late Dr and Mrs J. Watson-Simpson, of The White House, Godden Green, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Gweneth Mary (Wendy), elder daughter of the late Dr and Mrs K. Bates, of Holmhurst, 8 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Birthdays today

Professor F. F. Bruce, 74; Mr J. Drobny, 63; Mr R. Heron, 57; Mr Alan Lamboll, 61; Mr Magnus Magnusson, 55; Vice-Admiral Sir John Parker, 69; ... Mr Michael ... 72; Major Simon Whitbread, ...

Old Moretonians Association

There will be a buffet reception for Old Moretonians in the Grand Hall of International House, by the Tower of London, on Friday, November 2, from 6.30 to 8.30 pm. The school is acting as hosts on this occasion and there will be no charge but admission will be by ticket only obtainable from the Honorary Secretary, OMA, Moreton Hall, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 3EW.

Baron Young of Graffham

The life barony conferred on David Ivor Young has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Young of Graffham, of Graffham in the County of West Sussex.

Latest wills

Mr Eliot Antony Brett-James, of Steep, Petersfield, Hampshire, the military historian, left estate valued at £235,781 net. He left his correspondence, documents, letters, notes and other military effects to the Imperial War Museum.

Operation for bishop

The Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, will go into hospital on November 11 for an operation, but only after conducting the Remembrance Day service at the Cenotaph in Whitehall. No details of his complaint have been disclosed.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr John Birch, organist of the Temple Church, London, to be President of the Royal College of Organists, in succession of Mr Christopher Robinson.

Mrs Ann Dummett to be director of the Runnymede Trust from December 3.

Dr B. M. W. Trapnell, formerly Headmaster of Oundle School, to be Director of the Thomas Wall Trust, in succession to Mr T. C. Sumner, who has retired.

The Royal Opera House has made four staff appointments: Anthony Dowell becomes assistant to the director, Monica Mason becomes principal répétiteur, Donald MacLeary becomes répétiteur to the principal artists, and Christopher Carr becomes a répétiteur.

Puzzler's delight: Miss Barbara Lewis, of Leytonstone, east London, yesterday completed a 500-piece jigsaw in one hour, 29 minutes, beating five other contestants in the Arrow/Milton Bradley national jigsaw competition held at the London Press Centre. Her prize was a holiday for two in the Algarve, Portugal (Photograph: ... Job).

Memorial services

Dr Harvey McGregor, QC

Cambridge

The following awards and elections have been made by Cambridge colleges:

NEW HALL

Scholarships for one year: C E Cadbury (Walford), N J Chapman (Bouline), J M Crawley (Posener).

Prizes

Laurie Hart Memorial Prize: T R Lyddon (mathematics).

Bouline: J S Y Lai (law).

Park: S J Frank (modern and medieval languages), R G Johnson (modern and medieval languages), J A Odgers (architecture), J Tate (social anthropology), S Zinovieff (social anthropology).

Posener: S R Christopher (law), E G Hutchinson (natural sciences), R A J Smith (natural sciences).

Tyars: S A Fox (veterinary medical sciences), S L Ricketts (natural sciences), S J E Smith (natural sciences).

Walford: W A Allwood (law).

NEWNHAM COLLEGE

Rolls-Royce Research Fellowship in the sciences, 1984-85: B L Slazer-Yost, BA, PhD.

Kathleen Hughes Memorial Fund

Grants: C R E Coutts, Darwin College, J M Wilson, Newnham College, J R Elsner, King's College, S D Haggard, King's College.

Awards

Studentships

Clothworkers: J B Stevenson; Harland: I Beller-Hann; Marion Kennedy: S J C McMullen; Lloyd's Postgraduate: H Seppain.

Travelling studentships

Johnstone and Florence Stoney: A M Butler, B A, A L Dolan, B A, F L Lowe-Ponsford, B A, S Paterson Brown, B A, S L Walpole, B A.

Travelling scholarships

Mary Ewart: S P Harrison; Elrian Higgins: R C Crabtree; Dorothea H G Reeve: K A Basic Sanger-Allen: F M B Cooper.

CEGB Studentships: J Bowyer, R F Warren.

Hepworth: Laurie Hart Memorial: C E Campbell Smith: Christina Keith: P J Waterhouse: Elizabeth Lyster: E M Atkins: Effie Marshall: D M Loebl. Jean Mitchell: C P Marshall: L M Mott: A R Mollett. S D Pennington: J D Perkins: Helena Powell: S Buckley: William Howe Reynolds: C A Moir: Dorothy Forster Sturman: K R Dyer: Lorna Mary Swain: K E Birkinshaw: Marjory Stewart Tunnicliffe: M J F Mowbray: Dr Ethel Williams: S R Morgan.

Awards

Basil Champneys Fund: P E T Robey: Alice Gardner Fund: A R L Cork.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE

Kilby Prize: C J B Ford (natural sciences). Blackburne-Daniell Prize: D C Ross (natural sciences). Peter de Somogyi Memorial Prize: M I Daniel (history). Collins Prize for English: Shared by P N Bradshaw, R T F Pleming. Hadley History Prize: M L Daniel. Ronald Wynn Prize (for engineering): Shared by R D Marshall, N V Wakley. Anne Ellen Prince Prize (for modern languages): D R Oxland. Sir William Hodge Prize (for natural sciences): C J B Ford. Legg Prize (for mathematics): T W Keogh. Dr Steven's Prize (for natural sciences): R W Bowtell. Foundress Prizes: A J Bishop (medical sciences), R S Lloyd (geography), T P Luna (economics).

College prizes:

First Year: S L Belfer (economics), P J Illingworth (English), D P McLaren (geography), D N Pether (engineering), A Porch (natural sciences), J M Rodell (history), S J Rosenberg (English), S L Thomas (engineering), N A Vivian (English). Second year: D F Bucher (natural sciences), R N Cory (classics), C D Frost (mathematics), D C Ross (natural sciences), J B G Stephenson (engineering). Third year: D S Ansell (engineering), J S Forbes (engineering), C M Foster-Taylor (English), C E A Selden (engineering). Senior: M P Knight (mathematics).

Foundation scholarships: D S Ansell, P N Bradshaw, D F Bucher, R N Cory, J S Forbes, C M Foster-Taylor, C D Frost, T P Luna, D R Oxland, R T F Pleming, D C Ross, C E A Selden, J B G Stephenson.

Foundation exhibitions: S L Belfer, R S Lloyd, D P McLaren, D N Pether, A Porch, J M Rodell, S J Rosenberg, S L Thomas.

London School of Economics

Mr Christopher Hunt has been appointed Librarian of the British Library of Political and Economic Science. He succeeds Mr D. A. Clarke, who has retired.

Lancaster

Dr V. N. Balasubramanyam, senior lecturer in the department of economics, has been appointed to a personal chair in development economics. He is renowned for his work on foreign investment and the transfer of technology to developing countries.

Dr Peter Lea, principal scientific officer in the biochemistry department, Rothamsted Experimental Station, has been appointed professor of biological sciences at Lancaster from January 1, 1985.

Services

Reception

Dinners

... and Lady Henderson, Vice-Admiral Sir Fitzroy and Lady Talbot and Admiral Sir Anthony and Lady Griffin.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps

Brigadier E. G. B. Davies-Scourfield presided at the annual dinner of the Celer et Audax Club which was held last night at the Cavalry and Guards Club.

Colonels Commandant Royal Artillery

The Colonels Commandant Royal Regiment of Artillery held their annual dinner in the Royal Artillery mess, Woolwich, last night. The Master Gunner, St James's Park, General Sir Thomas Morony, presided.

873 Movement Light Squadron Royal Engineers (Volunteers)

Officers of 873 Movement Light Squadron Royal Engineers (Volunteers) held a guest night in their mess at Artillery House, Acton, last night. The Officer Commanding, Major R. G. Selby-Boothroyd, presided and the principal guest was the General Officer Commanding London District, Major General J. A. C. G. Eyre.

Joint Air Reconnaissance Intelligence Centre

Group Captain R. E. Saunders, Officer Commanding, JARIC, and members of the officers' mess held a dinner yesterday to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar. The guest of honour was Rear Admiral J. M. Webster.

Meeting

Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers

After his inaugural address, entitled "Man, Medicine and Electroncis: an awakening frontier", the President of the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers, Professor J. R. James, with Mrs James, received members and guests at the annual general meeting, held at the Royal Society on Tuesday evening.

OBITUARY

GUY WOLSTENHOLME

... and had finished sixth in a strong field in the centenary Open.

A tall, imposing figure, he had a slightly disdainful manner on the course, but off it he was often in demand as an accomplished pianist of catholic taste. His driving was powerful and accurate and he had an excellent temperament.

Indeed, he had the best of ...

... construction business.

After winning the Australian seniors in 1981, Wolstenholme tried his luck on the thriving US seniors tour, and did well enough to start looking for a home in that country; but cancer overtook him and in the final months he returned to the Midlands whence he came.

He leaves a widow and two children.

THE VEN R. W. DUDMAN

The Bishop of Lincoln writes:

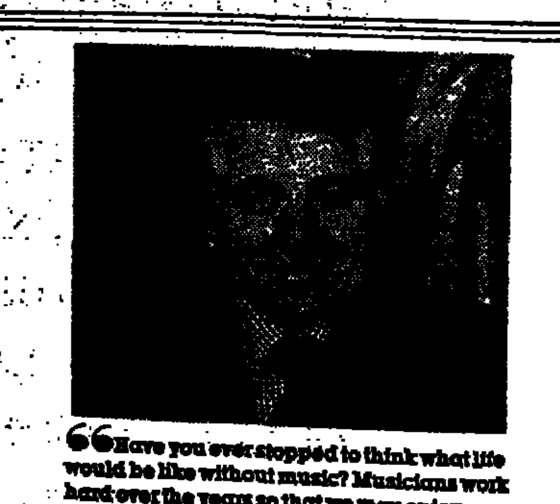
Bill Dudman, who died in his stall in Lincoln Cathedral on September 29 will be mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Ordained in the Diocese of Sheffield, he came to Lincolnshire in 1955 and set up the Scunthorpe Industrial Mission in 1957. He became Archdeacon of Lindsey and Canon Residentiary of Lincoln Cathedral in 1971.

He was the most unecclesiastical of dignitaries and was robustly impatient with ecclesiastical constraints. Nevertheless his understanding of finance made him an efficient Cathedral Treasurer, and his love of music and poetry resulted in a very special bond with the choir.

He had a hunger and thirst after righteousness, which made him strongly supportive of the clergy and parishes of his archdeaconry, and gave him a passionate commitment to human values in society, among his wide-ranging secular contacts.

He leaves a widow, Betty, two daughters and a son.



Science report

Computer which recognizes 5,000 words

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Research scientists at IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Centre in Yorktown Heights, New York, have developed what they consider is the most advanced computer voice-recognition system in the world.

The system is able to *recognize sentences composed from a vocabulary of 5,000 business words*. The scientists say that the development is able to identify without error, more than 95 per cent of the words in sentences.

According to the research team leader, Dr Frederick Jelinek: "Our objective is to enlarge the vocabulary and make the system even easier to use. Ultimately, we believe such a system might be able to recognize continuous speech without pause. Our results so far convince us that this is a reasonable goal."

The system developed by the IBM scientists trains itself *to recognize the voice of the user* by listening to the nuances of the voice. The recognition pattern is established by taking a set of 20 measurements from the speech every one-hundredth of a second. The system will compare these measurements with 200 patterns, automatically tailored to he individual's voice during a 20-minute "training" session.

Both the pronunciation and the context of the words are considered by the computer system. The design is so sensitive, the scientists claim, that it can distinguish between "to", "do" and "through" *because of the pronunciation* and between "to", "too" and "two" because of context. The system, which uses a small microphone on the users desk, requires a short pause between words in training and dictation.

The system is able to distinguish between words that sound alike because the system computes the probability of a given word appearing in a particular context based on an analysis of 25 million words used in office correspondence.

Dr Jelinek says: "Our recognizer statistically models the essential speech processes involved. *That includes the way the speaker pronounces his words, the way he puts words together to form sentences and the details of his personal vocal characteristics*".

He adds: "The system is not based on rules, nor does it attempt to imitate the way people recognize speech".

هكذا من الأصل

GROUND COFFEE
NESCAFÉ
'TRADITIONAL
MEDIUM ROAST

GROUND COFFEE
NESCAFÉ
'Continental'
DARK ROAST

GROUND COFFEE
NESCAFÉ
Decaffeinated
GROUND COFFEE

GROUND COFFEE
NESCAFÉ
'TRADITIONAL
MEDIUM ROAST

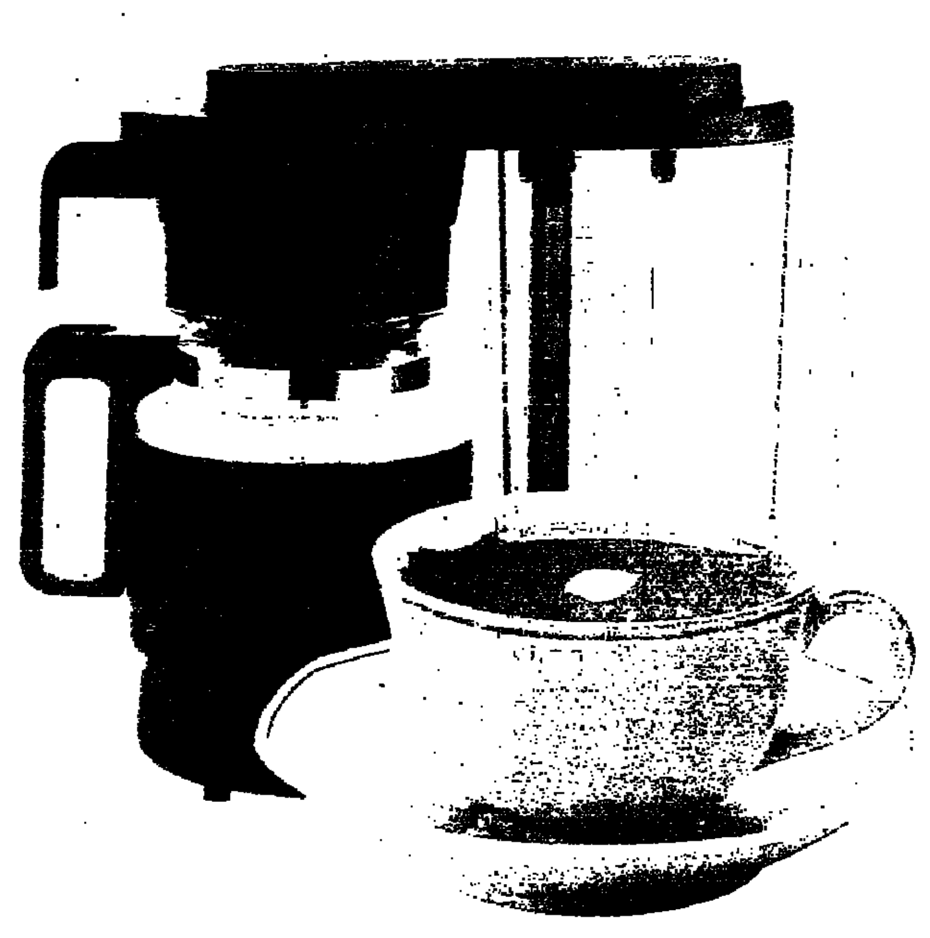
PRESENTING THE GOLD STANDARD OF GROUND COFFEE.

The pursuit of excellence, which has always been the mark of "Gold Blend", has now enabled Nescafé to produce the ultimate in roast and ground coffee.

Here is a new range of ground coffees made to the highest possible standard, each made from the finest and most fragrant arabica beans that grow high in the mountains of Africa and Central America.

The art of producing such a superior coffee taste lies in years of experience, in good blending, and the expert care of the master roaster, whose skill brings out in each blend the fragrant qualities that ensure a smooth well-rounded taste. This is the art you expect with "Gold Blend".

"Gold Blend" ground coffee is available in Traditional Roast; fine ground for filter machines, medium ground for jugs and percolators; also in Continental Dark Roast and Decaffeinated.



"Nescafé" and "Gold Blend" are trade marks.

NESCAFÉ GOLD BLEND GROUND COFFEE.

Hongk

On September 26 the British and Chinese initialled a draft agreement in Peking for the restoration of Hongkong to China in 1997. This Special Report looks at the state of the colony in the wake of that agreement, David Bonavia, Peking Correspondent, begins by stressing the need for China to fulfil its obligations under the agreement if Hongkong's prosperity is to last

The new agreement on the future of Hongkong has been greeted with a variety of emotions ranging from gloom to elation. Supporters of the agreement hail it as a master stroke of diplomacy, while its critics fear it will mean only a slow death for the 142-year-old territory.

Most, however, have agreed that it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to get a substantially better settlement out of China, especially since the expiry of the New Territories lease in 1997 would have made the rest of the place economically unviable.

The key consideration, as always in Hongkong, is one of trust, of what Hongkong people call "confidence" – the magic word which has seen the territory through all kinds of storms and upsets. In the past, "confidence" meant a belief that China would not interfere with Hongkong in a damaging way.

Now China has dictated its terms and made various concessions, and the confidence is in future required to rest in fulfilment of its obligations under the agreement, which Parliament is expected to ratify before the end of the year.

An encouraging sign is that when China first let its terms be known, not a few of them were exactly what Britain and the Hongkong community would have wanted: continuation of free port status, international banking and financing with free flow of capital, unrestricted travel in and out of Hongkong for its residents, retention of the legal system and the liberal way of life, and so on. This indicated that China had finally understood what it had long refused to say publicly: that Hongkong's style of living and working is attractive and profitable for all concerned.

Now that the tumult and shouting have died, people in Hongkong and Peking are asking themselves: what was all the fuss about? The Hongkong dollar has survived and even appreciated on the coat-tails of the greenback. The stock market has not collapsed. There have been no riots on the streets.

If the agreement means an end to excessive building and despoilation of the environment, Hongkong people should be glad. So why is there still a persistent, somewhat surly unease?

The first reason is the historical experience of promises broken by powerful, totalitarian countries, which are regarded as ruthless, untruthful and relentless in pursuit of their aims.

How could little Hongkong hope to keep its British-style freedoms once Britain pulls out and the honouring of the agreement is entirely in China's hands? Will it really give Hongkong 50 years of liberal capitalist society from 1997, or will a future Chinese leadership decide that the agreement is no more than a "scrap of paper" and swallow Hongkong into its huge socialist maw?

The best reassurance against this is that China in 1997 will still need the money and know-how which it gets from Hongkong now. But will it need them as urgently as now, or will there be another upsurge of politically-inspired "do-it-ourselves"?

It is largely up to Britain, the EEC and the United States to involve China in so many international agreements and cooperative efforts in the meantime that it will make no sense for it to try go it alone again.

In this sense, Britain and the rest of the capitalist world are not powerless to influence China's future attitude towards the agreement. By continuing to invest in Hongkong, and using it as a base from which to handle investments in, and trade with, China, they can make it more secure.

Though mainland Chinese society and Hongkong society are still a long way apart, the recent National Day parade in Peking did stress the importance the present Peking leaders attach to consumer goods, food, housing, education and technology – things which share undoubted priority in the minds of Hongkong people. One of the floats showed people of different ethnic groups standing around a huge and well-stocked refrigerator, which is gradually becoming a common feature in Chinese homes. The onset of anything like affluence will doubtless be the sale of air conditioners, which are as badly needed in Peking's summer as in Hongkong's.

Civil rights are a reason for great concern. Amnesty International – by design, no doubt – published its report listing abuses of civil rights in China on the day the Hongkong agreement was signed. Lawyers and ordinary people will be rightly concerned that the present amateurish and frequently wrongful administration of justice in China should not be extended to Hongkong.

Despite the introduction of new legal codes in 1980 and since then, most court proceedings in China are similar to those of the Soviet Union, without what a British lawyer would consider nearly sufficient defence of the accused person's rights. The trial of the erstwhile "Gang of Four" was a grim reminder of how socialist justice works when the safeguards are not present or are too weak.

The 15-year sentence on the idealistic young dissident Wei Jingsheng was another reminder that socialist courts will resort to the crudest bullying and vengefulness if a defendant shows any spirit.

Partly as a reaction to the anarchy of the cultural revolution period, the leadership of Deng Xiaoping inveighs against "excessive" freedom of speech or demonstration. The rights of assembly and free demonstration, as well as the right to strike, are effectively ruled out by the laws and constitution.

"Counter-revolutionary" activity and propaganda are wide enough categories to cover practically anything displeasing to the authorities, and Western liberals who admire China should remember that its prisons are full of people accused of nothing more than extra-marital relations.

It is particularly important that China show willing to stand by its promise to allow Hongkong residents freedom of travel, and, if they wish, emigration, after 1997. This is the most effective way of reducing the brain drain before then that may prove more damaging to Hongkong in the long run than outflow of capital, which can come back whenever it sees an advantage.

If they see better advantages for themselves in jobs which are being localised more quickly than would have been the case without the hand-over, a fair number of experienced people may opt to stay on. Career prospects, after all, are not so bright just now in the countries where Chinese emigrants have traditionally gone – Britain, the United States, Canada and Australia.

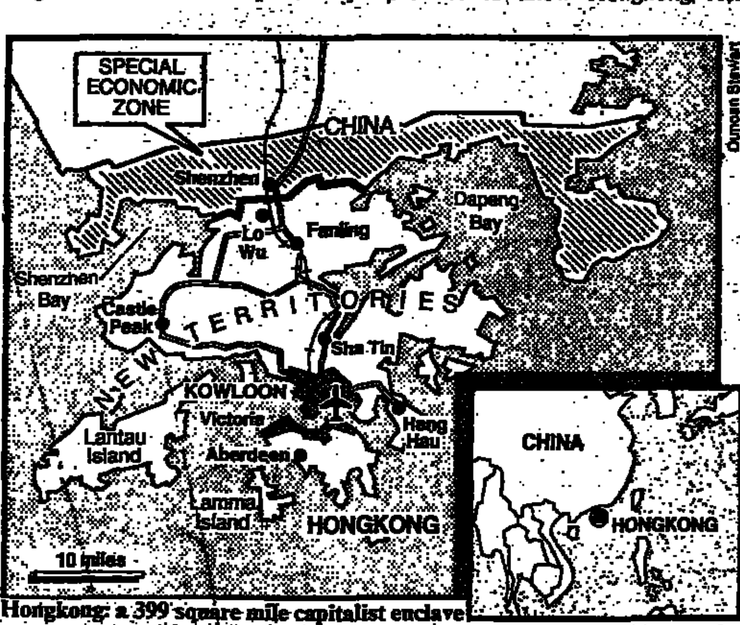
If people in Britain feel guilty about handing Hongkong and its nearly six million people over to China on the strength of promises made 13 years in advance, they may as well know that the average man in Hongkong is not bitter towards the British. Race relations in Hongkong have always been good for the simple reason that the Chinese regard themselves as the match of anybody, and consider anybody who looks down on them to be merely silly.

The commonest attitude of Chinese people in Hongkong over the years has been: "We don't particularly like being ruled by foreigners, but it's not the first time in history, and we enjoy certain important advantages as long as it lasts. Anyway, we have always been able to manipulate foreigners who happen to be ruling us. If it's coming to an end now, we shall just have to manipulate the northerners, and that's no novelty either."

If there is one type of person a Cantonese dislikes, it is a high-minded, bureaucratic official from north China, so Peking has been wise to say it will let the people of Hongkong choose their own leaders (with a right of veto for Peking when it comes to the most senior ones, however). Here, too, China has the chance to demonstrate its sincerity, despite the great disparity between the concept of "elections" under socialism and those in countries with free parliamentary systems.

The Hongkong government has produced sensible, if cautious, proposals for gradual democratisation, and Peking will be doing itself harm if it merely sits on the fence and grumbles about this, as has been the case so far. All three parties will have to spend the next 13 years decanting the new wine of mutual trust into the old bottles of "confidence".

Here's to the future: Sir Richard Evans, British ambassador, drinks a toast with Chinese officials after the initialling



Hongkong: a 399 square mile capitalist enclave

The agreement in brief

- China will resume sovereignty over Hongkong from July 1, 1997, and will set up a Hongkong special administrative region.
- The region will have a high degree of autonomy, except for defence and foreign affairs.
- The region will have executive, legislative, and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication. Laws now in force in Hongkong will remain basically unchanged.
- The regional government will consist of local inhabitants, and the chief executive will be appointed by Peking on the basis of elections and consultations held locally.
- Freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, travel, movement, correspondence, strike, choice of occupation, academic research and religious belief will be ensured by law. Private property, business ownership, right of inheritance and foreign investment will be legally protected.
- The region will remain a free port and a separate customs territory.
- The region will remain an international financial centre, with free flow of capital and a freely convertible currency (the Hongkong dollar).
- The region will have independent finances and the Chinese government will not levy taxes on it.
- The region may maintain and develop its own economic and cultural relations and conclude agreements with states, regions and international organizations. The regional government may issue travel documents for entry into, and exit from, Hongkong.

● *These basic policies will remain unchanged for 50 years; a Sino-British joint liaison group will be set up to ensure a smooth transfer of government in 1997 and to implement the agreement; the agreement will come into force by June 30, 1985.*

Loss of face on China's road to capitalism

In some ways the Chinese have been as good as their word. Activity in Hongkong by various Chinese official and semi-official trade and industrial bodies has picked up conspicuously over the past 14 months, after pronouncements from Peking that China was interested in investing in the colony. This was a radical departure from Peking's traditional emphasis on attracting investment to China and was taken in the wake of a run on confidence in the future of Hongkong.

The Chinese have expressed interest in setting up factories and going into joint ventures in the territory's industries, ostensibly to show their confidence in Hongkong's economic and political prospects and specifically to absorb local technological expertise. Though these intentions have been much publicized, actual investment has so far been limited to one or two textile finishing and dyeing factories – among these was a US $5.5 million (about £4.3m) joint venture between China's trading arm in Hongkong, China Resources, and a Hongkong textiles industrialist.

China Resources, in what political observers saw as recognition of the British-based legal system in Hongkong, filed for local incorporation in July 1983 after more than three decades of operation in the colony as a national trading firm under China's Ministry of Foreign Trade. The newly registered company's share capital amounted to HK$200m (about £20m).

Two months later the company opened a high-quality department store managed by a new subsidiary, The China Resources Artland Co. Located in one of Hongkong's busiest and oldest districts, Wanchai, the store occupies a 25,000 sq ft area and displays products ranging from fur garments, herbs, jewelry and mahogany furniture to household utensils and toys.

Artland is one of many subsidiaries of China Resources which include Ng Fung Hong (cereals, oil and foodstuffs), Chinese Arts and Crafts (HK) (arts and crafts) and Teck Soon Hong (native produce and animal by-products).

China has attempted to enter the electronics industry and to capitalize on the property market. The purchase by Sin King enterprises, a China Resources subsidiary, of a 35 per cent equity in a publicly quoted electronics firm, Conic Investment, at a cost of some HK$178 million, has become an embarrassment. The debt-ridden company turned out to be in worse trouble than the new shareholders had bargained for and, to make matters worse, the chairman, Alex Au, had fled the territory, leaving millions of dollars of debt unaccounted for.

The judgment of investors from China was again called into question when a much-heralded purchase of a residential housing development flopped. This time the deal did not involve China Resources but a relative newcomer, 64-year-old Wang Guangying, a self-styled capitalist and brother-in-law of Liu Shaogi, former Chinese head of state. Backed by top Chinese leaders, Mr Wang lost no time in wheeling and dealing. Through his main vehicle, Ever Bright, he became involved in property, tourism, machinery and off-shore oil support services.

Since arriving on the scene last year, Mr Wang has entered into a number of "confidence-boosting" deals, the best known of which was the HK$1 billion purchase earlier this year of a luxury residential project from a listed company, International City Holdings (ICH), chaired by the highly influential property tycoon, Li Ka-shing.

The deal, when it was known, propped up the stock market as punters bought into ICH. A few months later, however, when it came to signing a formal agreement, Mr Wang backed out with his wallet practically intact because, unknown to the public, he was covered by the fine print in the provisional contract. Although he lost little money in this case, Mr Wang lost much face, and the confidence he had been trying to build up suffered a setback.

He was, however, more successful in his trading activities through Ever Bright, which has been importing equipment, second-hand machinery and trucks for various Chinese provinces.

Other recent major Chinese projects include the building of the Bank of China's new headquarters at an estimated cost of HK $1 billion – the Central site has cost the bank a further HK $1 billion – and a joint venture by another China Resources-related firm, Hua Ko Electronics, with Hongkong, American and Swedish interests, in marketing and installing mobile radio telephones.

Mr Wang estimated that China's total investment would amount to about US $4 billion, which some analysts reckon is about the same level as United States investment in Hongkong. There are no official or other known statistics on overall investment in the colony, though there have been attempts by various business groups to put a figure on investment by country of origin. Estimates on Chinese involvement in Hongkong differ so widely that they are unreliable.

Elizabeth Cheng
Far Eastern Economic Review

Farewell, tradition

☐ There will be a departure from tradition when China Resources establishes its 30-strong chain of supermarkets – which it plans to open over a three-year period. The retail outlets will stock not only China-made goods but also produce of other countries. According to Wong Fu-hoi, the chairman and general manager of China Resources Purchasing Co, a subsidiary formed to manage the supermarkets, 10 stores (in sizes varying from 3,000 to 14,000 sq ft) are expected to be opened this year at a cost of more than HK$20m in major population centres across the territory. Relatively less glamorous are plans for a second warehouse of 600,000 sq ft to supplement the existing 500,000 sq ft warehouse in the New Territories.

Immediate prospects for trade look good, but doubts about the future are growing

Like a ship making its way unseen at the centre of a storm, Hongkong's economy has been experiencing an export-led boom as the political crisis over the future of the territory beyond 1997 has unfolded.

Supposed barometers of the economy such as the local stockmarket and the exchange rate of the Hongkong dollar have consistently given misleadingly low readings.

There are still major uncertainties over the future of Hongkong beyond 1997, when sovereignty reverts to China, uncertainties which have not been dispelled entirely by the initialling of an agreement on Hongkong by Britain and China at the end of last month. However, underlying economic trends look relatively healthy.

Sir John Bremridge, the financial secretary, spelt these out in his mid-year review of the economy on September 14. He contrasted the currently quite strong economic performance with that in 1982, when Hongkong's vital domestic exports declined by 2.5 per cent and the gross domestic product (gdp) grew by only 2.2 per cent.

In that year, too, the property and banking sectors encountered severe problems.

An export-led recovery began in the second quarter of 1983, on the back of economic recovery in the US. By this time, however, rising political uncertainty over 1997 and the continued cyclical downturn in the property sector brought about a sharp decline in private sector spending on building and construction. Overall, though, the gdp did manage a real growth of 5.2 per cent in 1983.

Domestic exports

For 1984, Sir John is forecasting a real gdp growth of 8 per cent – up from his earlier forecast of 6 per cent – mainly because of the surprising strength of the US economy and the way in which the high value of the US dollar continues to suck in imports.

The United States is by far and away Hongkong's biggest single market for major export categories such as textiles, toys and electronic goods. A heavy question mark hangs over textiles, however, since Washington introduced much tighter rules-of-origin criteria on textile imports in September 7.

Hongkong's export growth so far this year has been remarkable and, if projections by the IMF and the Gatt of an overall growth in world trade of about 5 per cent this year prove correct, it should continue at a high rate at least until the end of the year.

Domestic exports grew by no less than 45 per cent in nominal terms in the first half of 1984 compared with the first half of 1983, or by 25 per cent in real (inflation-adjusted) terms. Broken down among Hongkong's three largest markets, (the US, Britain and China) domestic exports grew in real terms by 36 per cent, 15 per cent and 57 per cent respectively. Total re-exports rose by 55 per cent in nominal, or 34 per cent in real, terms and imports increased by 39 per cent in nominal, and 19 per cent in real terms.

The visible trade gap (the proportion of the import bill not covered by export earnings) narrowed to 5 per cent in the first half of the year, compared with 12 per cent in the comparable period of last year.

The Hongkong dollar, which last September ended its free-float and was linked to the US dollar to curb a major crisis of confidence in the currency, has moved upwards but not under the impact of an improved trade balance. It has appreciated by more than 10 per cent since last October on a trade-weighted basis because of being pegged in effect to the US currency.


High-speed share dealing on the Hongkong stock exchange. But will investor confidence in the colony evaporate as 1997 draws near?

The big uncertainties

That, however, has played havoc with local interest rates. The Hongkong Association of Banks, which administers an official cartel on deposit rates, lowered rates no fewer than six times between October 1983 and March 1984, and has since had to revise them up again six times. Volatility has switched from the exchange rate to interest rates as the authorities try to second-guess speculators switching back and forth between Hongkong and US dollars.

With prime lending rate still at 15 per cent, despite a couple of further rate reductions since August, the rate of growth of bank credit (apart from vigorous trade-financing activity) is naturally limited and the property market, as Sir John Bremridge put it, remains "torpid".

Local property companies have not only suffered savage write-downs in their portfolios but the biggest of them, Hongkong Land, continues to groan under a huge interest burden while no revenue is expected to accrue from its biggest-ever development, Exchange Square on the waterfront of the business direct, until early next year. So interest charges are meanwhile having to be capitalized.

Local interest rates remain strictly at the mercy of those in the US and no one is taking bets on which way the latter are likely to move. Largely as a result of high interest rates, private-sector expenditure on building and construction (as well as developers' margins) are expected to decline further this year.

Even with the offset of increased spending on plant and equipment, financed largely out of manufacturers' earnings rather than bank loans, and continued government spending on things like housing and the Mass Transit Railway, total gross domestic capital formation is likely to show no growth over 1984 as a whole.

Sir John, however, claims that this is a phenomenon which is not likely to persist in the long term and is therefore not a matter for serious concern. Others see less cause for optimism unless there is a sustained downturn in US interest rates and a final dissipation of the 1997 jitters in Hongkong.

Inflation, meanwhile, has remained a good deal higher in Hongkong than elsewhere, largely reflecting the dramatic decline in the value of the Hongkong dollar last year. The consumer price index rose on average by some 10 per cent in the first seven months of this year. However, the rate has slowed since January, when it was running at 12.4 per cent, and is expected to moderate still further to an annual rate of around 7 per cent by the end of the year.

If the exchange rate can be held at its present level, which means suffering punishingly high interest rates, inflation should continue to decline. Unemployment is running at a low 3.4 per cent and underemployment at just 0.9 per cent. The export-led recovery is helping to maintain a strong position on jobs, even if this exerts some upward pressure on inflation.

Land revenues

Perhaps the biggest uncertainty lies in government revenues. Land sales, traditionally the biggest single element of public revenues, have been almost stagnant and corporate tax revenues have been depressed in the property sector.

Sir John hopes to contain the budget deficit this year within less than the budgeted HK$3.1bn (about £210m) – not allowing for the proceeds of a recent HK$1bn bond issue – but he made it very clear in his mid-term review that public spending is going to have to be tightly constrained next year.

Apart from the sluggish level of land sales, there is great uncertainty over the government's continuing freedom to employ land sale revenues as and when it wishes. China is fearful that the colonial government might try to sell off all available land before 1997 and "do a bunk" with the money, as one official expressed it.

Peking has suggested therefore that, at least part of land sale revenues should go into a kind of escrow account for the benefit of the successor administration in Hongkong after 1997. The present administration, which badly needs these revenues to maintain its budgeted capital expenditures, is naturally not keen on this proposal. Without unhindered access to land revenues, Hongkong might have to raise taxes, something which the government is loathe to do. Negotiations continue on this delicate issue.

The external environment remains all-important. Trade represents no less than 163 per cent of Hongkong's gdp and, though exports to China are growing constantly, it is the outlook for trade with the rest of the world which determines ultimate prosperity.

Anthony Rowley
Business Editor,
Far Eastern Economic Review

REAL GROWTH RATES IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (PERCENTAGE)

	1983	1984 Budget forecast	1984 Revised forecast
Private consumption	7.1	7	8
Government consumption	5.3	5	4
Gross fixed capital formation	–8.7	3	0
Building and construction	–9.9	3	–5
Private	–18.2	–2	–13
Public	4	9	4
Developers' margin	–16.9	–2	–13
Plant and machinery	1	6	17
Total exports	14.6	12	20
Domestic exports	14.3	10	18
Re-exports	15.3	16	25
Imports	9.6	11	16
Exports of services	9.4	2	7
Imports of services	11.8	2	7
Gross domestic product	5.2	6	8
Per capita gdp	3.6	5	7
Total final demand	7.4	8	11
Domestic demand	2.1	6	5

Source: Hongkong government

Last in and first out of the recession again

In the past two years, as Hongkong has agonized about its future, its dependence on China has grown dramatically and, as China has talked to Britain about a resumption of sovereignty, its dependence on Hongkong has grown in equal proportions.

It has not, however, been an enforced process. Hongkong has not kow-towed. China has not been trying to comfort and reassure. And both have benefited immensely. Nowhere is this growing relationship more graphically shown than in their trade figures.

In the first six months of 1984 China's worldwide exports flourished. With sales of oil, cotton, textiles, corn, rice and soya beans in the forefront, they climbed by 15.4 per cent to reach US $11.54 billion (about £9 bn). That presages a much larger increase over last year's figures than forecast.

In percentage terms, Hongkong did three times as well. Demonstrating its now traditional ability to be "last in and first out of recession", its factories increased their global sales by 45 per cent to reach HK $62.64 billion (about £6.2 bn) in the first six months of this year.

Although clothing still represents exactly a third of Hongkong's domestic exports (and grew by 47 per cent in the January-June period), it was the territory's advanced industries which showed really spectacular growth. Reflecting the way that Hongkong has had to remorselessly upgrade its manufacturing, parts for data processing machines grew by 105 per cent, electric power machinery by 80 per cent, telecommunications equipment by 63 per cent and whole data processing machines by 367 per cent.

Hongkong's trade has been pulled along by the US economy, which takes slightly more than two-fifths of all the colony sells abroad and five times as much as Britain, its next best customer.

Individually, therefore, and with their totally different exports, Hongkong and China are doing extremely well this year. However, both those performances are put in the shade by the increase in business that they are doing together.

Hongkong's sales to China in the first half of this year increased by 82 per cent, to reach HK $4.53 bn, displacing West Germany as its third best customer. Its purchases from China went up by 51 per cent in that period, to HK $26.91 bn (more than its total two-way trade with the EEC).

However, it is in Hongkong's entrepôt trade with China – or "reexports", as it classifies it in its trade statistics – that the growing relationship and interdependence between the two is most dramatically demonstrated.

Having fallen by 1 per cent between 1981 and 1982 – hit by the world recession, but more so by the way that China was rethinking how it should advance industrially, having moved away from the "big project" approach – it grew by 52 per cent last year. In the first six months of 1984 it expanded by no less than 139 per cent.

At HK $10.26 bn, the value of "other people's goods" traded via Hongkong with China was, in six months, worth much more than Hongkong manufacturers sold there last year as a whole (HK $6.22 bn). To put it another way, that six-month figure equalled Hongkong's combined exports in 1983 to Japan, Holland, France, Switzerland and Sweden, all of which figure prominently among its top 20 markets.

Hongkong's natural deep-water harbour, which made it such an ideal base to trade with a once-reluctant China, remains a great asset, and investment in its container port over the next few years will make it the world's second largest. Interestingly, many products made in both Taiwan and South Korea are being sold into China through these facilities.

Len Dunning, executive director of the Hongkong Trade Development Council, has spent the past two years talking to his counterparts in the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, about how they can cooperate. One of the fruits of those discussions may soon be a link-up between the HKTDC's worldwide computerized trade intelligence network and the Communist export development agency.

"In 1978, China ranked as Hongkong's 37th largest market," Mr Dunning said. "By the following year it had jumped to 15th place. This rapid progress continued and, in 1982, China reached fourth position.

"Last year, Hongkong's exports to China amounted to almost US$800 million, an increase of 64 per cent for the year. If this rapid growth is sustained, it seems likely that, within a year or two, Hongkong could be selling more to China than to any other country except the United States."

John Lawless

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE (HK$m)

	1983	%change 1983/82	Jan–June 1984	%change 1984/1983
Domestic exports	104,405	+26	62,641	+45
Re-exports	56,294	+27	37,231	+55
Imports	175,442	+23	105,554	+39
Total trade	336,141	+24	205,426	+43
Trade balance	–14,743	–	–5,682	–

REEXPORTS – BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Value (HK$m)	Share of imports supplying country (%)	Share of total reexports (%)
China	19,881	45.9	35.8
Japan	11,629	28.6	20.7
US	6,838	31.2	10.7
Taiwan	2,573	20.8	4.6
Korea	1,388	26.9	2.4
Germany	1,221	27.5	2.2
Others	13,793	27.2	24.5
Total	56,294	32.1	100.0

TOP MARKETS FOR REEXPORTS 1983

	Value (HK$m)	Share of total reexports (%)	Increase over 1982 (%)
China	12,183	21.6	+52.4
US	8,028	14.3	+43.8
Singapore	4,523	8.8	+24.9
Indonesia	3,884	6.9	–15.8
Taiwan	3,454	6.1	+28.8
Japan	3,178	5.6	+23.8

Source: Hongkong Trade Development Council



The facades may be gleaming in this new development in Tsim Sha Tsui East but the Hongkong property market is in the depths of a slump – with between 2 million and 3 million square feet of top office space empty

Tenants moving back to prime sites as the rents slump

The colony's property market is still sagging and it may take another two years before all the top offices are let – and that is after a cutback in new developments

The property market in Hongkong is still right at the bottom of the slump which has affected the colony since the boom of 1978 to 1981 collapsed. The problem is simply one of supply and demand – too much space chasing too few tenants. The uncertainty about the future of Hongkong has had an influence, but the effects are mainly indirect.

The biggest concern over the handover of control to China was how the small print would affect land rights. The Chinese promise that property rights will continue to be protected by law has been reassuring though there are still some worries about possible changes to leases on land sold by the government and previously set at 999 years. But the real difficulty remains that while the Sino-British agreement may prove to be a masterpiece of legislation the market is still badly oversupplied.

According to current estimates, between 2 million and 3 million square feet of "grade A" office space is empty in Hongkong. The property market cannot hope to improve until that vacant space starts to move. In the Kowloon area the market is better, with little first class property available now and the prospect of all prime space being taken up by next March.

Why the rents do not rise

Causeway Bay/Wanchai should also be full by the end of 1985, despite 180,000 sq ft of space developed by Hongkong Land coming on stream. The most difficult area remains Central, Hongkong's central business district, where about 2 million square feet of prime space is available. With an historic annual take-up of around 400,000 sq ft that represents three years' of oversupply.

On top of this, Hongkong Land will add 1.2 million square feet in March when its Exchange Square development becomes available. Under such circumstances rents do not rise.

Exchange Square, probably the biggest office development in Asia, will take two years to let fully. Therefore, the argument runs, by the end of 1986 there will be a "perceived shortage". In other words, although space will still be available, it will not necessarily be in the buildings that potential tenants would put as their first choice.

The postponement of schemes due to be started will also help reduce vacant space to manageable proportions by the end of 1986.

Back in 1982, when the boom was petering out, it was estimated that the potential supply of top-quality offices throughout the colony was about 21 million square feet. In 1983 this was revised downwards to about 11 million square feet and now stands at about 6.5 million square feet.

It is possible, though unlikely, that there could be an undersupply of space by 1987 unless some of the postponed schemes are revived.

New banks are moving in

Between now and 1987 the supply of grade A space in Central will be accounted for almost wholly by Exchange Square, the Hongkong Club Building, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building and Wheelock House.

Property analysts in Hongkong reckon that the net result of this pattern – and they believe it has already started – is a movement back to Central. Rents in Central are currently 30 per cent lower than they were at the peak of the boom. In the boom rents reached around HK$30 (about £3) per square foot a month. The current level is around HK$20.

These more realistic levels mean that companies which decentralised out of Central are now moving back in. A year ago Hongkong Land's portfolio showed an 88 per cent occupancy rate in Central. The figure is now 94 per cent on the same buildings.

About 40 per cent of the new 140,000 sq ft Hongkong Club building is now leased. Five of the tenants are new to the Central district, while three are new to Hongkong itself. The three are all banks, from Japan, Indonesia and South Africa. The other two tenants have been drawn from other buildings in Hongkong Land's portfolio, but one took double the space rented before, while the other took three times as much.

Hongkong Land hopes that the Club will be fully let by the end of this year and that a similar pattern will be repeated when it lets Exchange Square: it is worried that while Exchange Square will prove attractive to international banks and multinational companies, it will merely suck existing tenants out of its other buildings.

So far no-one has taken space in Exchange Square. One Hongkong property expert said "They need HK$40, they want HK$20 but will probably get between HK$17 and HK$19 – and wait 12 months for it."

In fact, Hongkong Land should do a little better than that. The Hongkong Club is being let at around HK$20, including air-conditioning and maintenance. Anyone going into Exchange Square would expect to pay more than that.

The interest shown in the Hongkong Club also illustrates what attracts tenants. The club building has been built to the highest standards and latest technology and is being let at a basic rent of HK$17.50 exclusive of air conditioning and maintenance. Nearby the less glamorous Sutherland House is currently almost unlettable at only HK$12.

Financial institutions account for about 85 per cent of Hongkong Land's tenants in Central, against about 50 per cent five years ago. The difference, according to Jones Lang Wootton, is that then the banks' need for space in Central made demand insensitive to rent levels.

Top standards and latest technology

Exchange Square remains an enigma. The development is extremely expensive (HK$8,200 million), but has the attraction of sitting on the last remaining waterfront site in Central. The building will also include the new unified Hongkong stock exchange, an added bonus, but Hongkong Land is committed to building a third tower by 1989.

There is some doubt as to how long Exchange Square will be the last waterfront site: the Central waterfront has already been moved twice as land has been reclaimed. The Government has carried out a feasibility study to reclaim more land but implementation seems a long way off; there are easier areas to reclaim, such as Wanchai.

JC



Politically inert or not, the population must now play its part

Class of '97: the college style of government

Amid the general euphoria over the conclusion of an agreement on Hongkong's future, one of the most vital topics has received hardly any treatment: the grooming of the territory for eventual self-government.

Ironically, Hongkong as part of China is planned to be more democratic than it has ever been under Britain – if the provisions of the agreement are strictly adhered to. And it is the colonial administration which has drawn up plans for an unwonted degree of public participation in elections to the legislature and possibly even to the powerful Executive Council. The draft proposals for the slow democratization of the territory's government were published last July in a Green Paper called *The further development of representative government in Hongkong.*

This aims to develop the present electoral system, which applies only to the Urban Council and, since 1982, to the newly formed District Boards. A structure resembling the lower two-thirds of a pyramid has been achieved by letting some elected members of the Urban Council and District Boards sit on the Legislative Council, which is composed of *ex-officio* members and unofficials appointed by the Governor. This has in recent years made it possible for unofficial members to oppose successfully legislation proposed by the government, but on the whole it is a docile body.

Until now there have been no party politics in Hongkong, the elections being contested by individual public figures in their own right. Both the Hongkong and Peking governments would look askance at attempts by anyone to establish a two-party or multi-party system, with its inevitable conflicts and, perhaps, abuses.

Muted reaction

The system proposed to be put into effect piecemeal between now and 1997 depends heavily on electoral colleges, representing "the economic and professional sectors of Hongkong society", the Green Paper said. It went on: "Direct elections would run the risk of a swift introduction of adversarial politics and would introduce an element of instability at a crucial time." China is evidently in agreement with this, and its muted reaction to the Green Paper suggests that even the relatively cautious steps towards self-rule which it contains are considered in Peking to be over-hasty or downright undesirable.

The Hongkong government's proposals envisage the election of unofficial members of the Legislative Council by an electoral college of the Urban Council, District Board members, a new "Regional Council" not yet set up, and by "functional groups" of business and professional people. The goal would be to have 24 elected members out of a total of 50, with 16 unofficials appointed by the Governor, and only 10 officials. A more advanced option for 1991 would have 40 elected members, 10 officials and none appointed by the Governor, as against 29 appointed by him at present.

The Executive Council – the main policy-making body – will follow more slowly, if at all, the process of democratization. The Executive Council, chaired by the Governor, has four *ex-officio* members – the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Commander British Forces. It is not proposed that this be changed.

What is on the cards is that by 1988, four of the present 12 unofficial members appointed by the Governor should be elected by the Legislative Council, this rising to eight in 1991, with only two appointed by the Governor, bringing the total membership down to 14 from 16 as at present. It is also envisaged that the Governor's present powers – which are in practice considerable and in emergency unlimited – should be reviewed.

Again the concept of electoral college has been utilized. In the case of the Governor, it could be composed of all unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils (UMELCO), already a significant moral force in government.

Constitution

Under the Hongkong Special Administrative Region's terms of constitution from 1997 on, the Governor is to be elected or otherwise chosen by the people of Hongkong, but appointed, that is, confirmed, by the Peking government.

These modest proposals for progressive reform will give the people of Hongkong a chance to show whether they are really as politically inert as they have often been portrayed, or whether that has merely been a function of the absence of political channels for participation in the past.

David Bonavia

Finance: taking stock of the market

Hongkong is the world's third most important financial centre after London and New York. It has also emerged as the cheapest. But its ability to maintain this position against other up-and-coming centres such as Tokyo and Singapore depends on a number of factors, not least the colony's political future during the run-up to 1997 and afterwards.

The biggest single change taking place now is the unification of the colony's four stock exchanges into a single unit. By 1986 the Stock Exchange of Hongkong will have moved into a purpose-built hall in Exchange Square, at about £820m probably the most expensive single property development in Asia, if not the world.

The new exchange, first incorporated in 1981, will include the Hongkong, Far East, Kam Ngan and Kowloon stock exchanges. The Hongkong is the oldest and provides the basis for the Hang Seng Index of share performance but the Kam Ngan and the Far East are the biggest.

The government believes that a single exchange will be easier to regulate. The new exchange must come into existence before December 31, 1985, although it is likely to be the following year before it begins to trade. The unification will remove some big anomalies – such as the current difficulty of a share being suspended on one exchange but still trading on another.

The unification will also make it easier to implement the tougher regulations which are necessary if the Hongkong stock market is to maintain world-wide credibility. Since 1981, Mr Robert Fell, Hongkong's Commissioner for Securities, who was brought in from the London Stock Exchange, has introduced stiffer rules.

These include disclosure of an investment in a company when it passes 34.9 per cent followed by a mandatory bid. This trigger point is high compared with more mature markets such as London but it has established a principle in a market where local investors have always tended to regard public companies which they started as remaining part of their private domain.

The present system does have some advantages: there is a 24-hour cash settlement procedure and Hongkong is one of the few places in the world where you can actually see your deals being done.

The passing of the old system will be mourned by many local stockbrokers and investors but, with the four present exchanges all within walking distance of each other, it makes sense to put them in the same building. The new exchange will occupy the first and second levels of the two towers which make up the first phase of the Exchange Square development and will operate in a huge trading hall unfettered by columns. Mr Fell, currently working from the nearby Connaught Centre, will be able to sit directly above the market he oversees.

The unification of the exchange will allow the establishment of a London-style quotations department, which will ensure fair play in the market and protect investors. The Hongkong investment community has learned some sobering lessons from the collapse of companies like Conic (subsequently rescued by the Communist Chinese) and Carrian.

However, the creation of regulatory bodies such as a quotations department is only the beginning; Hongkong needs to promote conventional investment services to help its market mature.

It requires a merchant banking system – Morgan Grenfell recently established a local office – and something similar to the London City Code on takeovers.

Stockbrokers in Hongkong also need to find a bigger role. Much of the work that their counterparts in London do, such as bringing a company to the market, has remained the province of lawyers.

Jonathan Clare

THE TIMES *Portfolio*

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If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

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No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	ELECTRICALS	
1	Thorpe (FW)	
2	Whitworth Elec	
3	Amstrad	
4	Eurotherm	
5	Memec	
6	Rotaflex	
7	BSR	
8	Dubilier	
9	Multitone Elec	
10	Pifco	
	BUILDING & ROADS	
11	RMC	
12	Bett Bros	
13	BPB Industries	
14	May & Hassell	
15	Amec	
16	HAT	
17	Gleeson (MJ)	
18	Brickhouse Dudley	
19	Laing (J)	
20	Blue Circle	
	INDUSTRIALS L-R	
21	Lilleshall	
22	Robertson Res	
23	Office Elect Mach	
24	Metalrax	
25	Rank Org	
26	Longton Ind	
27	Neill (J)	
28	Marshalls Univ	
29	Norcros	
30	Reuters	
	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
31	Cape Ind	
32	Dobson Park	
33	Babcock	
34	Brown (John)	
35	Belgrave	
36	De La Rue	
37	Benlox	
38	Broken Hill	
39	AAH	
40	Boots	

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MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities lose momentum

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 1. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, Oct 15. Settlement Day, Oct 22.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES *Portfolio*

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1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
66	45	Guinness Peat	54	..	0.9	1.6	10.9
183	121	Hambros	161	-2	8.3	5.5	15.8
16	9	Do (90p)	£12½	-⅛	82.9	6.6	19.1
360	235	Hill Samuel	278	+2	16.0	5.4	7.9
71	48½	HK Shanghai	68	-1	4.3b	6.3	..
313	228½	Joseph (Leopold)	238	..	16.1	6.9	12.2
164	124	King & Shaxson	148	..	11.8	8.0	12.6
460	330	Kleinwort Benson	335	+5	17.9	5.3	8.5
532	422	Lloyds	497	+10	34.9	7.0	4.2
93	49	Lon Scot Fin	65	..	3.9	6.0	10.7
42	25	Manson	25	..	1.4	5.7	9.9
519	413	Mercury Secs	413	-10	18.4	4.0	8.6
429	277	Midland	357	+3	36.4	10.2	5.9
175	110	Minster Assets	172	+1	7.1	4.2	15.7
258	189	Nat Aust Bk	228	..	..	..	..
596	429	Nat West	549	..	35.2	6.5	4.3
66	57	Ottoman	269	+2	450	8.6	10.4
182	144	Provident	167	..	13.6	8.1	7.1
100	72½	Rea Bros	88	..	1.8	2.0	28.5
29½	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£15½	-⅛	..	..	..
248	184	Royl Bnk Of Scot	232	+6	11.0	4.7	8.2
909	625	Schroders	645	..	23.9	3.7	10.8
370	280	Secombe M	355	..	28.6	8.0	11.7
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	63	..	6.4	10.2	5.7
579	442	Stand Chart	489	+7	40.0	8.2	6.5
765	612	Union	715	-5	48.6	6.8	11.7
57	42	Wagon	49	..	3.9	8.0	13.2
38⅝	25¼	Wells Fargo	£34¼	-⅛	..	..	..
255	185	Wintrust	217	..	6.1	2.8	14.8

BUILDING AND ROADS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

HOTELS AND CATERERS

DRAPERY AND STORES

INDUSTRIALS A-D

E-K

L-R

S-Z

INSURANCE

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BANKS DISCOUNT HP

ELECTRICALS



FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The real threat to the Trident programme

As Mr Michael Heseltine made clear in Brighton on Wednesday, the Government remains committed to the Trident programme which would cost, he said, £9 billion over 20 years. That commitment is unlikely to be shaken by the moral and political arguments of Trident's varied and vociferous opponents. It must, however, come under financial pressure if the pound continues to wilt in the shadow of the US dollar and the problems of public spending become less tractable. Mr Robert Sheldon, the Labour chairman of the Commons Public Accounts Committee, was clear on the point yesterday.

"Trident should be scrapped. But the decision must be taken quickly, before the procurement orders are placed and the cost of cancellation becomes almost as expensive as the project. It is a matter of months," he said.

Using Ministry of Defence estimates, Grieveson Grant's analysts put Trident's cost now at £9.6 billion – 10 per cent more than the figure of £8.75 billion in the Defence White Paper published in May. The White P.per estimate was struck using a sterling-dollar rate of $1.53; yesterday the rate was barely above $1.22. A drop of 20 per cent in the exchange rate boosts Trident's cost, at 1983-84 prices, by about 10 per cent.

It is instructive to compare current with previous estimates of the Trident programmes. The 1981 Defence White Paper (Cmnd8212/1-page 14) stated that using mid-1980 prices, a four-submarine force might cost in the region of £5 billion. By 1981, the figure had risen to £7.5 billion; in March of this year, it was put at £8.9 billion. Part of the cost escalation, according to City analysts, can be attributed to the alterations in sourcing.

Initially, about 30 per cent of the work was to be done in the US, with 70 per cent scheduled for Britain. By June this year, the split had become 45-55. Grieveson Grant's analysts now estimate that the fall in the sterling-dollar rate has raised the dollar component above 50 per cent.

This swing increases importance of the exchange rate component: it also links the cost of the project with wider macroeconomic issues. The reelection of President Reagan in November on a soft fiscal policy programme would conceivably keep US rates high, and maintain pressure on the pound. Such pressure might become exceptionally acute in the late 1980s when Britain's North Sea oil revenues could peak according to Phillips and Drew, at around £9 billion in 1987-88.

These are the years, according to some estimates of peak Trident expenditure, having risen from £760m (1983-84 prices) in 1986 to £1.1 billion in 1988.

These estimates arte based on official figures. Outside estimates paint an even darker financial picture. Mr David Greenwood, of the Centre for Defence Studies at Aberdeen University, who has been consistently sceptical about MoD estimates for Trident, initially put the cost of the programme at £10 billion. In the spring of this year, he upgraded his figure to £11.3 billion without, as he puts it, making much allowence for the inflationary potential of the US defence bureaucracy. Mr Greenwood now tentatively puts the cost at over £12 billion.

New policy wanted at Hambro Life

The interim results of Hambro Life Assurance, published yesterday, show in base relief the effect of Mr Nigel Lawson's decision to remove tax relief from life assurance premiums in his first Budget last spring. The company admits that the substantial growth of new life business in the first quarter was followed by zero growth in the second quarter and "a significantly lower overall level" in the three months to the end of last month.

Happily for the bottom line, this change matched by a corresponding growth in pensions business. The result is that total premium income was £32m ahead at £256m for the first six months, a pedestrian performance by Hambro Life's traditional standards. New sums assured were actually unchanged at £1.62 billion.

While these figures have been enough to justify an increase in the interim dividend from 4.7p to 5.4p a share, Hambro Life expects the volume of business for the year to be at "a similar level to 1983". Profits business does not incur as much because new pensions business does not incur as much intial commission payment to intermediaries as do life policies.

Hambro Life has patently suffered more than the more orthodox life companies from the tax change, which has hit unit-linked policies harder than conventional with-profit endowment contracts which have continued to bloom in the mortgage market.

The response of Mr Mark Weinberg, Hambro Life's chairman, is typically positive. He sees "an opportunity to regroup", with the aim of resuming previous rates of growth next year.

While Hambro Life has begun canvassing account holders at selected House of Fraser department stores, it still has a serious policy gap left by the decision not to merge with Charterhouse J. Rothschild, the widespread financial group. The stock market has so far kept faith with Mr Weinberg, but by this time next year, he and his team must come up with a powerful alternative strategy.

Record surplus for tactless Japanese

Market forces do not have the virtue of tact. So Japan has been obliged to record its biggest monthly trade surplus at the height of an American election campaign with heavy protectionist overtones. The September surplus at $4.49 billion comfortably topped the previous $4.02 billion peak last June and is almost double the corresponding month last year. It brings the trade surplus for the first six months of the fiscal year to $17.8 billion (against $12.7 billion last year) and confirms that Japan is well on the way to a record for the year.

Mr Noboru Takeshita, Japan s Finance Minister, chose yesterday to ponder in public the possibility of further measures to stimulate home demand – not an easy option when public debt service accounts for a quarter of budget revenue. At long last, however, it seems that Japan has become fed up with apologising for its success and has started pointing out the benefits of its combination of high trade surplus and even higher capital exports, or as Mr Takeshita calls them, capital supplies. "Such capital supplies have helped interest rates in the United States stay at current levels. Had there been no such supplies, they might have been much higher," he said in Tokyo.

Quite so. The US cannot have the capital exports without the product imports. And it is the US rather than Japan that has chosen the combination of a high dollar and too big a budget deficit for domestic savings to finance that has brought this about.

Bank of England confident of Johnson Matthey 'safety net'

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

Top-level discussions were continuing in the City yesterday on the £100m package of indemnities which the Bank of England is trying to put together to back up the rescue of Johnston Matthey Bankers.

The Bank of England appears confident that the package will be achieved reasonably soon and it was being stressed yesterday that the idea was agreed in principle.

However, the banking community has been grumbling about being asked to put money at risk to rescue JMB and the clearers among others have been haggling over the size of contributions and various other elements.

The clearing banks were refusing to comment yesterday.

The indemnity package appears to be confined to British banks with the London and Scottish clearers and at least one other big British bank being asked to make the biggest contributioin £20m to £50m.

The negotiations between the Bank of England and the banks on the package are being viewed in some quarters as a test of the Bank of England's "moral authority" over the City.

One undercurrent in the negotiations appears to be lingering resentment among the clearing banks at the buffeting they have received in recent Budgets, first with the windfall profits tax and this year with the ending of capital allowances.

Some bankers believe the Bank of England should have done more to protect the interests of the clearers. One clearing banker said yesterday that this had made the banks more hawkish in dealing with officialdom.

Even the accepting houses, which have traditionally been very close the the Bank of England, agreed to a provisional contribution of £10m with considerable reluctance.

Many merchant banks recognize the importance of pulling together to help protect the wider interests of the City. But there was considerable unhappiness about having to contribute when many had nothing to do with JMB and there are believed to have been forthright discussions between the accepting houses and the Bank of England before the contribution was agreed.

Many bankers who have been asked to stump up towards the indemnities are still uncertain about the degree of risk they are assuming. The official view appears to be that the indemnities will be called only as a last resort to cover provisions needed on JMB's commercial loan portfolio of about £450m if the present capital of about £170m is swallowed up.

The Bank of England is still examining the loan portfolio.

However, some bankers are under the impression that their indeminites are very likely to be called.

The JMB safety net (£m)	
Bullion dealers	30
Top merchant banks	10
Clearing banks	20-50
Bank of England	10
The Target	100

NY selling pulls dollar back after strong day

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

The dollar, after trading strongly for most of the day in Europe, fell back sharply yesterday as a result of a large commercial selling order from New York. Dealers said the threat of central bank intervention still overshadowed the dollar and that there was uncertainty ahead of a number of important US economic statistics.

The doallar traded at around DM 3.11 for most of the day in Europe, before being pulled back to DM 3.09, after the New York selling. It closed in London at DM 3.092, down 70 points on the day.

Sterling gained against the dollar towards the close but was still 15 points down on the day at $1.2285. The sterling index was unchanged at 76.3.

Today's US retail sales figures, together with industrial output, housing starts, real income and GNP data next week, are keenly awaited by the foreign exchange markets. They should provide a stronger indication of whether the US economy is slowing down.

The "flash" estimate for third quarter US GNP showed an annualized rise of 3.6 per cent. The preliminary estimate, due next Friday, may show a downward revision to about 3 per cent.

The key Fed Funds rate in the US has been weak recently, and it was about 10¼ per cent yesterday Currency economist, Mr David Morrison at Simon & Coates said that if the rate continues low next week, it could indicate an easing of policy by the Federal Reserve at the October Federal Open Market Committee meeting.

The London money markets appear to have decided that the next base rate cut by the publication of the October money supply figures in early November. Yesterday, the 3-month interbank rate closed at 10 11/16–10⅝.

● Gold is still trading in response to dollar and dollar interest rate movements, bullion market sources said yesterday, but there are some signs that the link is not as close as it appeared earlier in the year.

Yesterday's closing London price of $339 an ounce, just $2 down on the start of the week, partly reflected fundamental physical demand

Boardroom changes at Horizon Travel

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

In boardroom changes at Horizon Travel, Britain's third largest tour operator, which recently turned down takeover approaches from Grand Metropolitan, Mr Bob Muckleston, aged 51, has moved up to become group chief executive. Until now this job was combined with the chairmanship and held by Mr Bruce Tanner, who now becomes group executive chairman.

While Mr Muckleston ran Orion, Horizon's airline, the Horizon Holidays tours operation was in the hands of Mr Ken Franklin, who, like Mr Muckleston, was a joint deputy chief executive of the group as well as managing director of the holidays division.

Mr Franklin, aged 47, becomes deputy chief executive and chairman of Horizon Holidays as well as its managing director. Mr Muckleston becomes chairman of Orion and "for the present", will remain its managing director, a company statement said.

Mr Tanner said that his dual role responsibility had become increasingly difficult as Horizon had grown massively in the last 10 years and was a considerably more complicated group.

Orion is now one of the top half-dozen British charter airlines, with 11 aircraft. Horizon is also developing its hotels division.



Bruce Tanner: Warning on Horizon's profits

Mr Muckleston, who has an accounting background, has built up Orion from scratch after joining the company in 1978 from Britannia Airways, part of the Thomson travel group.

The boardroom changes come after Horizon reported losses in the first half. In August, Mr Tanner warned that Horizon was unlikely in the full year to match the previous year's £12.6m pre-tax. The City has been expecting profits of £10.5m following a late summer season recovery in holiday demand.

Tax evader pays $200m

New York (Agencies) – The Marc Rich companies agreed yesterday to pay the US Government about $200m (£162.6m) in fines and interest to settle the biggest tax evasion case in American history.

But criminal charges against Marc Rich, a Swiss oil trader, and his partner, Pincus Green, remain, a Federal court in New York was told by the US Attorney for Manhattan

Judge Shirley Kram accepted the settlement stemming from illegal iol trading by Marc Rich and Company A.G. of Switzerland and its US subsidiary, Marc Rich and Company International Ltd.

The settlement includes $150m in back taxes, $21m in fines already paid for failure to produce company documents, plus interest on back taxes.

GUS cuts stake in Empire

By Alison Eadie

Great Universal Stores has sold more than half its 26 per cent in Empire Stores, the Bradford-based mail order company, to Vendex International, a Dutch holding company for the Vroom & Dreesman retailing group.

The Monopolies Commission ordered GUS to reduce its stake in Empire to 9.9 per cent by the end of this year, after turning down its attempt to takeover Empire in January 1983.

GUS still holds 12.7 per cent of Empire, but after talks with the Office of Fair Trading it is confident it will not have to unload any more.

The 5.04 million shares were placed with Vendex at 97p, well above Empire's recent share price and above the price they were written down by GUS. GUS paid an average of 112p a share for its Empire stake. Empire shares rose 6p to 92p against this year's low of 68p.

Mr John Gratwick, chairman of Empire, said he was happy with his new shareholder and that Dr Dreesman, chairman of Vendex would be offered a seat on the board. Vroom & Dreesman is an international retail group with an annual turnover around £2.75bn, in the US and a large mail order business – Wehkamp – in the Netherlands.

● CCN Systems, the mail order company's credit reference subsidiary, yesterday launched a new division, Guardian Business Information, to provide company profiles, searches, credit information and business reports. The division is based on the Manchester Guardian Society's information and reporting business, which GUS bought for £600,000 in June.

Tempus, page 23

DM bond for Beecham

Beecham, the pharmaceutical and household products group, has become the first British company to make an international Deutsche mark issue under its own name.

The DM 200m (£52.8m) offer will be floated on the Euro–DM market with a coupon of 7⅞ per cent and a 10 year maturity. It is priced at par.

The company said that the DM funds are being raised for general financing of its sizable West German operations. Beecham has pharmaceutical, toiletry and cosmetic businesses in Germany. In the year to March 31, 1984, European operations outside Britain contributed operating profits of £71.8m to the group total of £280m.

Beecham has used the provisions of the last Finance Act and the quirk by which Euro-DM funding is cheaper than domestic German borrowing to cut its costs.

Lead manager of Beecham's issue is Commerzbank, with Hill Samuel, Credit Suisse First Boston, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, and Goldman Sachs International in the management group.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1141.3 up 4.8 (high 1141.7; low: 1136.2)
FT Index: 870.6 up 3.8
FT Gilts: 80.46 up 0.24
FT All Share: 537.15 down 2.17
Bargains: 18,768
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 103.72 up 0.33
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1180.65 up 3.4;
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,696.86 up 28.15
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 979.78 down 3 35

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
Index 76.3 unchanged (range 76 - 76.3)
$1.2285 down 15pts
DM 3.8025 up 0.0025
FrF 11.6450 down 0.0250
Yen 304.75 unchanged

Dollar
Index 142.9 unchanged
DM 3.0920 down 0.0070

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling $1.2270
Dollar DM 3.0942

INTERNATIONAL

ECU £0.589215
SDR £0.808740

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10½
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixe 10¾ - 10½
3 month interbank 10 11/16 - 10⅝

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11¾ - 11⅝
3 month DM 5 15/16 – 5 13/16
3 month Fr F11⅝ - 11⅜

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $338.10 pm $338.10
close $339.00 - 339.50 (£276.00 - 276.50)
New York (latest): $339.30
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$349.00 - 350.50 (£284.50 - 285.50)
Sovereigns* (new):
$80.00 - 81.00 (£61.25 - 66.00)
*Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Attwoods in $24m US takeover

● Attwoods, the waste disposal group, announced pretax profits of £1.7m (£1m) for the year to July. Turnover rose from £9.7m to £10.3m. Final dividend 2.5p a share, making 3.5p (2.33p). The company is buying Industrial Waste Service of Florida for $24m (£19.2m) and making a rights issue of two for one at 80p. **Tempus, page 23**

● A £40m debenture issue by Slough Estates is seen by the company as opportunistic refinancing. The money is being used to re-finance the £40m syndicated loan raised in 1981 which is not due for repayment until 1986/1988 but Slough considers the time is right to switch medium term variable debt for long term fixed interest finance in the shape of corporate bonds. The gross redemption yield on the first mortgage debenture, payable in 2019, will be 0.95 per cent above reference gilts.

● **Ward White**, the shoe retailer and manufacturer, has reported pretax profits for the half year to July 31 of £3.2m up from £2.2m. Turnover increased from £79.3m to £91.4m. The board has proposed an interim dividend of 694p against 1.54p last time.

Tempus, page 23

● **Clive Discount** is p[illegible]ng an unchanged interim dividend of 1.4p for the six months to end-September, after reporting satisfactory results. The discount house does not break down its results into figures at the half-way stage. **Tempus, page 23**

Cope Allman pays out £209,000

By Jonathan Clare

Two former executive directors of Cope Allman International, the fruit machines, packaging ans engineering group, have been given "golden handshakes" totalling £209,000.

The payment was shared between Mr Louis Manson, the former chairman and Dr Bill Cameron who resigned last December. The payments are revealed in the latest annual report from Cope but do not distinguish the amount paid to each. However, Mr Manson is understood to have received the greater share.

Mr Manson stood down last year after Cope fought off a £24m bid from the Dowable consortium which included Mr David Wickins and Mr Michael Ashcroft. Mr Ashcroft now sits on the board as chairman, representing a stake of more than 40 per cent held be Midepsa, a Canadian investment vehicle set up by him and Mr Wickins.

The annual repot also shows that Mr Ashcroft was paid nothing for sitting in the chair for the past year.

Harvard looks for £1.9m cash – and a Stock Exchange quote

By Derek Pain

One day, perhaps, Harvard Securities will enjoy a Stock Exchange share quote. In the meantime it will have to be content with a rather more mundane presence on the booming over-the-counter market it has done so much to create.

Yesterday, in the ornate surroundings of the Sugar Room at the old Whitbread brewery in the City, it announced its intention to offer investors five million shares at 42p each to realize £1.9m. All the cash will go into the company.

It was a high-profile presentation, hosted by the TV personality Mr Michael Barratt.

But even the experienced Mr Barratt could not entirely obliterate the disappointment that Harvard, dating back to 1973 with profits of £1,250,000 expected for the year just ended, was a mere o-t-c stock traded on the City's fringe share market or, as some call it, a share bazaar

Mr Tom Wilmot, aged 37, Harvard's guiding light, has often spoken about obtaining a stock market quote. Now he says that an o-t-c quote "is much faster as far as we are concerned". A full stock market listing is now, he hopes, set for next year. In the meantime an American o-t-c presence could be obtained.



Tom Wilmot: 37 per cent stake after flotation

Harvard, a controversial company which has had many a brush with the establishment of the Stock Exchange, sees itself as a significant influence in the great financial shake-up. It could soon link with a stock broker.

The o-t-c markets are still on the edge of the City but their growth cannot be denied. Harvard makes a market in 53 stocks and has another 13 new issues due in the next five months.

Stock market reforms, combined with the explosive growth of the o-t-c markets indicates that the two cannot be divorced for much longer. There is already talk of the o-t-c becoming a second division market for the Stock Exchange's own second division, the USM.

After the flotation Mr Wilmot, insured for £1.5m, will have a 37 per cent shareholding. Harvard's Canadian founder, Mr Morton Glickman, who intends to take more interest in the German share market, will have 24 per cent.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Adam & Company	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Citibank Savings†	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10½%
C. Hoare & Co*	10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Citibank NA	10½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 8%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● MERCANTOIL has taken option to acquire the outstanding 60 per cent of Associated Offshore-Onshore Services. This will bring substantial benefits from integration of the group's electronic activities into a world-wide organization supplying advanced equipment and systems to the oil, offshore and petrochemical industries. The terms of the agreement provide for the issue of 728,818 Mercantoil shares representing $M3.6m (£1.3m). The acquisition will be completed to coincide with the application for listing of Mercantoil shares on the Unlisted Securities Market.

● R. CARTWRIGHT (HOLDINGS): Half-year to June 30. Interim payment maintained at 1.5p on increased capital. Sales £6.97m (£6.68m). Pretax profit £523,000 (£591,000).

● SWEDISH ISSUE TERMS: The issue yield on Sweden's offer for sales of £100m loan stock, 2012, is 12.005 per cent, Morgan Grenfell reports. The stock will bear interest at 11 per cent annually and the issue price will be 91.976 per cent.

● PRESTWICH PARKER: Dividend 0.7p (nil) for the year to June 30. (Figures in £000). Turnover 6,208 (4,641). Pretax profit 261 (loss 61). Tax 43 credit (debit 26). Extraordinary debit 83 (202) – maily cost of reorganization of Prestwich Parker (Fasteners). Earnings per share 6.95p (nil)

● LONDON AND CONTINENTAL ADVERTISING HOLDINGS: Six months to June 30. (Figures in £000). Turnover 3,515 (1,307). Pretax profit 435 (268). Tax 207 (139). Earnings per share 3p (2.05p).

● S.JEROME SONS (HLDGS): Interim dividend 0.694p for six months to June 30 (same). (Figures in £000). Turnover 78000 (7201). Pretax profit 131 (loss 152) consisting of textile 312 (32). Electronics loss 66 (loss 112). Interest charge 115 (72). Tax 52 (credit 102). Minorities credit 4 (debit 5). Earnings per share 1.72p (loss 1.14p). Shares 58p up 3p.

● SENIOR ENGINEERING GROUP: Half year to June 30. Interim 0.75p (same). (Figures in £000.) Turnover 49,252 (36,147). Operating profit 2,217 (1,765). Exceptional charges 323 (68). Investment income 213 (410). Interest payable 1,078 (828). Pretax profit 1,029 (1,279). Tax 340 (129 adjusted). Earnings per share 0.70p (1.36p). Shares 19½ up 3½.

INDUSTRY TODAY

Smith's legacy is a new-look BOC

By Jonathan Davis

The chairman happy to pay a £500,000 salary leaves his company 'leaner and fitter but with a long way to go'

Sir Leslie Smith, the chairman of BOC, the industrial gases and health group, likes to give his shareholders something meaty to chew on in the annual report.

Three years ago it was a warning that an adversarial two-party political system such as Britain's might not be up to the task of tackling the deep-rooted eductional failings which, he believed, lay at the heart of our economic decline.

Last year Sir Leslie devoted much of his chairman's statement to arguing the proposition – hardly less contentious – that "multi-national corporations are the most effective instrument yet devised by man for advancing the material improvement of people everywhere".

Another characteristic display of candour would be no surprise when, in the next few weeks, Sir Leslie, aged 64, composes his last chairman's statement. After 28 years with BOC, seven of them as chief executive and the last 12 as chairman, he will be vacating the chair in January, the company announced this week.

His successor will be Mr Dick Giordano, the present chief executive, who will combine the two jobs until he eventually hands over day-to-day running of the group to a new man.

Such are the ways of the world, it will probably be the fact that he brought in Mr Giordano and made him Britain's highest paid executive five years ago for which Sir Leslie will be most widely remembered in years to come.

This will no doubt overshadow his own central role in the radical transformation of style and business operation that hauled the staid old British Oxygen, kicking but competitive, into the rough modern world of the 1970s and 1980s.

If he was tired of defending Mr Giordano's £500,000-a-year salary, Sir Leslie did not show it this week. "The politics of envy are still with us, but I make no apology for making Dick the highest paid executive in the country because it is the only way to keep him and, compared with group turnover and profitability it is still peanuts.

"I like to think that I have at least done a little to persuade the rest of industry that paying a high salary is something to be proud of, not to be ashamed of".

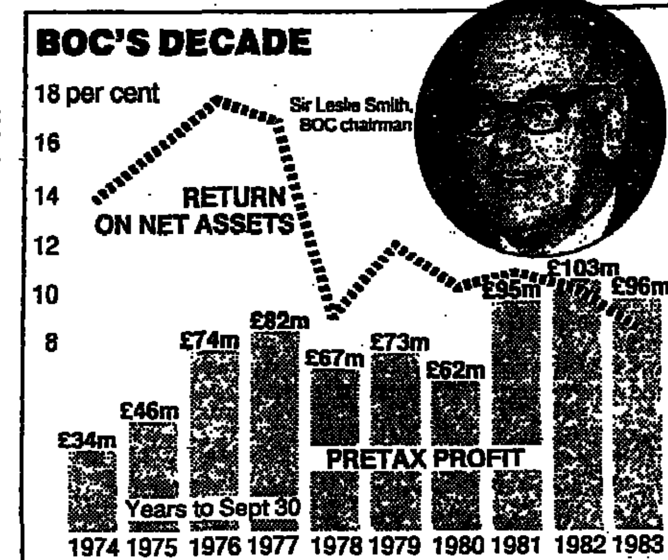
As the City has noted approvingly, Mr Giordano is a perfect symbol of the change in style which has overtaken BOC in the last two decades. Apart from earning a lot of money, he is also an American and wears suede shoes: two characteristics that would have been unthinkable in the company which Sir Leslie first joined as a junior accountant in 1956. Then, he recalled, white shirts and bowler hats were standard issue, and you called your superior "Sir".

"There was this tremendous air of deference in the oganization which, thank God, now has gone. There was so much nonsense in the deferential approach. Apart from anything else it was bad business. Nobody calls me 'Sir' now, I'm glad to say, and anybody can walk into my office. The informal approach is one of the best things to have come out of our experience in getting involved in America", said Sir Leslie.

'I am prepared to bet that BOC will be around in the year 2050'

The biggest and most rapid changes at BOC have taken place since 1978 when the company finally succeeded after several years of battle with the anti-trust authorities in taking full control of Airco, the US gas and health-care manufacturer which was run by Dick Giordano.

The £250m acquisition gave BOC the American foothold which Sir Leslie, aware of the growth limitations in his traditional British and Commonwealth markets, had long coveted.



The last five years have seen Mr Giordano installed as chief executive and cutting a swathe through the combined group's operations. He has disposed of more than 25 peripheral businesses and restructured the remainder into four main divisions: the two highly profitable core businesses, industrial gases and health care supplies, and two smaller problematic and recently loss-making divisions, carbon graphite and welding.

According to Sir Leslie, 11 of BOC's top 16 executives five years ago have now gone, along with 15,000 of the 55,000 workforce, the result of "painful but necessary" surgery. More than half the company's capital employed is now in the US, while Europe's share has dropped from 39 per cent to 18 per cent since 1979.

BOC has embarked on a heavy counter-cydical programme of investment, which reached £308m last year, 70 per cent of it again in the US.

The result, he said is a company that is "leaner and fitter than we were six or seven years ago, but we still think we have a long way to go, particularly in the United States".

Sir Leslie can can hold out little prospect of any sudden or immediate improvement in employment prospects on this side of the Atlantic. The UK has never been neglected in BOC's investment plans, he says, but more than half the investment it makes is dedicated to replacing jobs or labour content rather than in expanding production.

"What we are trying to do is correct what used to be called half-time Britain, and it is a process which I think will continue", he said. The anti-reward bias of Britain's tax system, along with the flaws in its education system, continue to hold back economic recovery, despite an undoubted beneficial shift in the balance of power between "the manager and the managed".

'We are trying to correct what used to called half-time Britain'

Sir Leslie appears not so much puzzled as rather indifferent to the sudden shift in the City's sentiment toward his company. After three years of enthusiastic support which took BOC's shares up from 80p to more than 300p at the start of the year, the price has fallen back to 235p, with analysts downgrading their initial optimistic profits forecasts, and worrying – until this week's announcement anyway – about rumours that Mr Giordano might be about to leave.

Sir Leslie is adamant that there is nothing in the rumours. "Dick isn't going to spend all his life over here.c We have always known that. He will be going back to the United States eventually. But when that is I don't know. It won't be for a while yet. He is enjoying life too much at the moment."

No decision about when to appoint, or who to appoint as, chief executive when Mr Giordano eventually gives up the post to concentrate on being chairman has yet been taken, he said.

Sir Leslie expects BOC to show a spanking profits performance over the next two to three years as the fruits of the capital investment programme begin to come through. He noted without comment brokers' forecasts that BOC will make £140m to £145m this year; final figures are due in two months time.

Last year BOC made £96m. "What's that? a 50 per cent improvement. Yes, it is the kind of annual profits improvement we are hoping to achieve over the next two years. You can't go on at that rate for ever, but I do think we should be able to achieve that kind of progress, assuming that we don't fall back into recession and the US market recovery is sustained to some extent."

Sir Leslie acknowledges that while BOC's image has improved radically during his years at the helm, there is still some way to go. "I don't think we are regarded as a particularly get-up-and-go company. We are not thought of as innovators. You find people saying they think BOC is a well-managed company but a bit dull."

The image is not entirely wrong, he concedes, although BOC is as up to date in its specialist area of R & D as anyone.

"We are a company that is fairly conservative in our accounting methods. We are also good internationalists, and we believe in the long tern that world trade will increase national interdependence in economic terms. I believe we are in tune with the longer-term trends in the world economy, whereas the stock market does not look that far ahead.

"That is not a criticism. They don't need to, but we have to. Whereas I am prepared to bet that BOC will be around in the year 2050, I would not like to bet that any of the City firms will still be around then."

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1983/84 High Low Bid Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sydney and Comex near accord on trading link

By Michael Prest

Comex of New York, the world's biggest metal futures exchange, and the Sydney Futures Exchange are close to agreement on a trading link which will encourage further collaboration between commodity exchanges.

Mr Alan Brody, president of Comex, said: "We're at the stage of very, very advanced contract negotiations." Formal agreement is expected before the end of the year, and the first contract under the new arrangement will be Comex gold futures, possibly next spring.

Sydney will have to abandon its present 50 ounce contract in favour of Comex's very successful 100 ounce contract. Discussions are also under way with the Australian regulatory authorities about establishing safeguards compatible with Commodity Futures Trading Commission requirements in America.

London's formal international links are limited to the International Financial Futures Exchange, trading a US Treasury Bond contract very similar to that offered by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Sydney's link comes soon after the mutual offset arrangements between the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Singapore International Monetary Exchange. Simex started trading the OME's Eurodollar and yen futures contracts last month.

Abingworth survives US fall

By Alison Eadie

Abingworth, the venture capital company which obtained a full quote in May 1983, has survived the fall in US high technology stocks with its net asset value intact.

At the year ending June 30, 1984, net asset value was 320p, but rose to 340p by the end of September – the same as at the 1983 year end.

Abingworth has 83 per cent of its £55.6m portfolio invested in the US and about 90 per cent of that is in high-tech. The index of quoted US technology stocks fell by 43 per cent between June 1983 to June 1984.

The fall has had a mixed effect. The value of Abingworth's investments in listed stocks fell, but the opportunities to buy into companies more cheaply increased. The company has suffered only one outright casualty. Gavilan, manufacturers of briefcase-sized computers, in which Abingworth has a $1.5m (£1.2m) investment, is in Chapter 11 receivership.

The shares fell 1p to 284p, 16p below their offer for sale price. By investment trust standards the discount net asset value at 16.5 per cent is modest.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

House of Fraser sell-off talk lifts Lonrho

By Derek Pain and Jeremy Warner

Lonrho and Houses of Fraser shares were back in the limelight yesterday after suggestions that Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland's international trading group had placed its 29.9 per cent share stake in Fraser with Sears Roebuck, the American retailing combine.

Lonrho shares jumped 8p to 157p and House of Fraser closed 6p better off at 292p. Lonrho director, Mr Paul Spicer, said that the rumour "sounds pretty dubious to me and anyway we have no statement to make on our Fraser shareholding."

Lonrho is in the middle of a Monopolies Commission investigation on whether it should be allowed to renew its takeover attempt for Fraser and it would seem odd for the sharholding to change hands before the Commission reports its findings at the end of next month.

The Commission, after hearing evidence from both companies is about to begin canvassing City opinions about the long running Lonrho/Fraser battle.

It is not the first time during the investigation that Fraser shares have risen on rumours that the stake may have changed hands. A month ago there were persistent suggestions that Seagrams, the Canadian drinks group, had bought the shareholding.

Shares generally experienced a sedate session with the FT 30 share index closing 3.8 points higher at 870.6 points, nearly two points below its best level of the day. The FT-SE 100 share index held near its all time high at 1,141.3 points up 4.8 points.

British Aerospace had an unhappy ride – down 5p to 370p – on suggestions that the now finished strike at its Bristol plant had seriously retarded the deliveries of its BAe 146 to an American airline. It seems the American group expected to get eight aircraft before the end of the year. So far three have been delivered but only two more will wing their way to America in 1984. BAe will also loan the Americans a "stop gap", aircraft.

A leading executive of the US airline is expected in Britain meeting BAe men and fueling suggestions that an option on 25 aircraft will not be taken up.

Hanson Trust was one of the best performing FT 30 index stocks, hitting a 248p peak and closing at 247p. It appears that in certain chartist books the shares have broken out of a range and are regarded as a strong buy.

Imperial Chemical Industries was again strong on profit expectations, hitting another new peak of 674p at one time. The shares closed off their best at 172p. Imperial Group was another strong performer, helped by suggestions that the sale of its troublesome US subsidiary, the Howard Johnson catering and hotel group, is near.

Conventional Government stocks enjoyed a late flurry on unfounded suggestions that the pit dispute had at last been resolved. Gains of up to £½ were recorded. For most of the day gilts drifted aimlessly with a few short dated stocks firming £$^1/_{16}$. Index gilts, however, recorded gains of up to £1.

Scottish and Newcastle Breweries was strong, rising 2½p to 117½p. The company has visited at least three broking houses in the past week offering the message, it seems, that trading is not as depressed as some observers thought following chairman Mr David Nickson's statement in August. Other beers edged ahead.

Chubb, the security group, eased 1p to 275p. Simon and Coates, the broker, has picked up 3 million Chubb shares, taking the view that they represent a cheap way into Racal Electronics.

The broker is placing a value of £120 on the Racal loan stock being issued in connexion with the offer. This compares with a £113.50p valuation by Racal's own broker, Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee. Taking the Simon assessment the Racal bid, still being resisted by Chubb, is worth 296p a share.

Takeover favourites still attracted attention. DRG Group, the packaging and stationery business, at one time climbed to 177p; it then retreated but moved ahead strongly again towards the close and finished at 176p. BAT Industries is the latest name to be linked with the group.

Britannia Arrow, the merchant banking to unit trust group touched 79p at one time but closed just below its overnight level at 76p.

Burmah Oil, where ICI is now regarded as a possible bidder, touched 199p at one stage. Market talk is that ICI could takeadvantage of Burmah's North Sea tax position.

Tate and Lyle, which has now gracefully retired from the Brooke Bond scene, jumped 16p to 412p before settling at 408p. Without Brooke Bond the group itself looks vulnerable and is expected to strengthen its defences, probably by seeking out another partner.

Irish oil stocks had an active day with Atlantic Resources closing 4p lower at 120p. The Columbian issues, such as Eglinton and Bryson, were hit by disappointing drilling reports. Eglinton fell 33p to 78p and Bryson tumbled 55p to 268p.

Lucas Industries, after Wednesday's renewed takeover activity, fell 3p to 228p.

Equity turnover on Wednesday was valued at £379.672m with bargains totalling 16,450. Gilt deals were 3,097. Number of UK and Irish stocks traded was 258.2 million.

Stone International, the systems engineers, made an expected lively stock market start yesterday. Sold at 125p, they touched 142p in heavy trading before closing at 140p. There was particularly strong buying from one broker, creating talk that the group could attract takeover attention. But SI is not likely to wait too long before using its own quoted shares as takeover currency.

Haden rose 2p to 150p. Instead of closing its food machinery offshoot, as announced last month, it is now negotiating to sell it. A possible buyer is Mr Fred Holroyd, who sold the business to Haden for £1m in February last year and was suspended from office by Haden a year ago. It is doubtful whether Haden will get £1m back, as the operation has lost money. A mangement buy-out is another possibility.

Stirling Group, which makes women's wear for Marks & Spencer, should achieve profits of £1.7m in its current year, according to Panmure Gordon, the broker. This would compare with £1.5m last time. The shares, now 190p, "should be bought", says analyst Mr A. R. Cooke.

RECENT ISSUES	Closing Price
Addison Comm 2p Ord (116a)	145+1
Alphameric 5p Ord (95a)	114+1
Appledore A & P 10p Ord (87)	89
Berkeley Group 25p Ord (85a)	126
Blue Arrow 25p Ord (75a)	95
Britannia Security 10p Ord (62.5a)	80
Bri Bloodstock Ag 25p Ord (165a)	205
Bush Radio 10p Ord (88a)	74+1
Checkpoint Europe 25p Ord (a)	245–5
Comp Fin Serv 5p Ord (85a)	87
Compsoft Hldgs 5p Ord (*a)	131–1
Entertainment Prod 5p Ord (58a)	52
Extract Wool 50p Ord (105a)	147
Fergebrook Grp 20p Ord (74a)	103
Gaunt R 25p Ord (50a)	53
Hoggett Bowers 5p Ord (47a)	46
Ind Scot Energy £1 Ord (a)	145
Jaguar 25p Ord (165)	193–1
Paul Michael L'wear 5p Ord (30a)	31
Second Market Inv 5p Ord (10)	11
Tinsley (Eliza) Grp 5p Ord (55a)	60
Trade Promotion 10p Ord (75a)	77
Wates City of Lon Prop 25p Ord (100)	105

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● STEEL BROS HOLDINGS: Interim dividend 4p (same). (Figures in £000). Group turnover 57,906 (52,928). Group profit 8,401 (8,639) before depreciation 2,063 (1,087). Group profit before tax 5,512 (5,611). Tax 1,914 (1,727).

● ABINGWORTH: For the year to June 30. Dividend 1.25p (nil). Income from fixed asset investment £884,848 (£152,056). From present asset investments £93,51 (£39,251). Other interest receivable and similar income £351,294 (£441,296). Pretax profit £519,231 (294,519). Tax £234,008 (£137,410). Earnings per share 1.4p (0.09p). Shares 286 up 1.

● FARNELL ELECTRONICS: Interim dividend 0.8p (0.6p adjusted) for half year to July 31. (Figures in £000). Turnover 37,257 (28,942 restated). Profit before tax 8,746 (6,975). Tax 4,081 (3,627). Earnings per share 3.7p (5.4p).

● DRUCK HOLDINGS: Dividends 1.7p (1.5p) for the year to June 30, payable on November 26, making 3p (2.6p). Figures in £000. Group turnover 5,760 (4,230). Profit before tax 1,364 (1,037). Tax 618 (373). Minorities 15 (nil). Extraordinary item – deferred tax 398 (nil). Earnings per share (before extraordinary item) 11.7p (10.6p). After extraordinary item 5.3p (10.6p).

● JERSEY ELECTRICITY CO: Interim dividend 4 per cent Interim (same). Twenty-six weeks to July 1. Payable November 23. Gross revenue £10,662,331 (£9,323,623). Net profit before interest and tax £1,714,145 (£1,268,754). Net profit before tax £1,930,655 (£1,528,584). Tax £386,100 (£304,100).

● J O WALKER AND CO: Interim dividend 1.5p (same) for half year to September 30. Figures in £000. Group turnover 5,402 (4,911). Estimated profit before tax 138 (121). Estimated tax 52 (32). Earnings per share 10.7p (11.1p). Dividend payable January 2.

● RUBEROID: Interim dividend 2.2p (2p) for half year to June 30. (Figures in £000). Turnover 55,696 (42,700). Profit before tax, before trading losses of camrex 2,325 (1,848). Trading losses of camrex 582 (nil) Tax 732 (830). Net profit attrib 913 (899). Earning per share before tax 11.49p (14.21p) after tax 6.38p (7.39p). Shares 198 down 15p.

● C H PEARCE & SONS: Dividends 4.75p (3.5p) making 6.25p (4.917p) for the year to May 31. Payable on January 10 (Figures £000). Turnover 39,917 (34,991). Pre-tax profit 2,937 (2,831). Tax 1,028 (748). Earnings per share 50.6p (55.2p).

● TDS CIRCUITS: Interim dividends 2p August 31.(Figures in £000). Turnover 5,300 (3,181). Profit before interest 1,390 (673). Interest (net) 132 (90). Profit before tax 1,258 (583). Tax 300 (nil). Earnings per share 14.3p (8.8p).

● NORMAN HAY: Interim dividend 1.4375p (1.25p) for half year to June 30. (Figures in £000.) Turnover 2,713 (2,678). Pretax profit 253 (246). Tax 116 (127). Earnings per share 3.4p (3p).

● ROBERTS ADLARD: Interim dividend 2p (same) for half year to June 30. (Figures in £000.) Turnover 9,151 (8,545). Trading profit 494 (513). Share of loss in related company 19 (nil). Profit before tax 475 (513). Earnings for share 5.52p (6.21).

TEMPUS

Empire Stores goes up as GUS stake comes down

Empire Stores' warning about disappointing demand for its autumn-winter catalogue was ignored by the shares, which bounced 6p higher to 92p on the news that Great Universal Stores had sold half its stake in Empire for a handsome 97p per share.

That is good news for Empire, because the threat of GUS having to reduce its holding by order of the Monopolies Commission was a destabilizing factor. However, the share price cannot be justified by current trading.

Sales are running at about the same level as last year, but the greatest disappointment has been the poor demand for young fashion. People in the 20 to 30-year age group are Empire's new target market and apparently they are finding this season's catalogue too upmarket and trendy.

The summer recruitment season for agents also started late because of the good weather. Prospective agents were not expected to be reading catalogues and clipping coupons in the hot weather.

On the brighter side, the bad debt situation continues to improve as credit is tightened up and sales are picking up a little every day. The vital run-up to Christmas could induce a late recovery.

However, expectations of full-year pretax profits of £4m or more have had to be marked down and £3m now looks more realistic against £1.52m in 1983-4. This assumes Empire makes a bit more than last year's second half £2.12m. The prospective p/e ratio, assuming a 35 per cent tax charge, is a heady 18 – well above the sector – indicating there may be some bid froth about. Empire is confident that its new shareholder, Vendex International, will not be making a bid.

Ward White

Ward White seemed pleased with its interim results yesterday. Sadly, the market did not share the view and shares were marked down 4p to 141p.

At first glance the results do not seem too bad. Pretax profits have increased by more than £1m to £3.2m However, nearly £400,000 of this is attributable to the acquisition of a 45 per cent stake in Wiener, the US stores chain. The picture is complicated further by the fact that the US results, which accounts for about 35 per cent of the business, have been translated at the exchange rates ruling at the end of 1983. The currency benefits from the strong dollar have therefore been excluded and these could have added another £200,000 to profits.

Any further expansion in the US, however, will almost inevitably prompt a similar move in Britain. Ward White is keen to retain the balance of trading between the two countries and could well turn to its stake in Stead and Simpson to provide the necessary counter. The 29 per cent voting stake cost £4m last month but Ward White only owns 6.9 per cent of the total capital which restricts the return it can account for.

A full bid must be on the way, and sooner rather than later as far as Ward White is concerned. This aside, the company still has considerable profits growth potential as the integration programmes in both the UK and the US take effect. Full year profits of about £12m are in sight and the shares justify more than just a passing interest.

Attwoods

For British Car Auctions, read Attwoods. Having taken his secondhand car formula into the US, Mr David Wickins is now moving into the American waste disposal business.

Attwoods, which is in waste disposal in this country, as well as sand and gravel production, has taken over Industrial Waste Service (IWS) of Florida for $24m (£19.2m). A £17.7m rights issue will pay for it and the size of the group will be tripled.

It seems that the waste disposal market in the US is not quite as ripe for penetration as the car auction market. Attwoods is therefore likely to confine its attentions to Florida for the time being. But Mr Wickins is obviously confident that his management touch will bring immediate benefits. In 1983 IWS made $1.3m before tax, but Attwoods expects to boost that to $6m in the year to July 1986.

This will transform Attwoods. Yesterday it announced a rise in profits from £1m to £1.7m, on a turnover increase of only £600,000 to £10.3m. A boon here was the Buckinghamshire quarry, which has been feeding the M25 construction project.

While there is a once-for-all element about the IWS deal, the underlying growth is strong. At their suspension price of 94p, the p/e ratio is only 12.2. That is sure to be left well behind.

Clive Discount

Index-linked stocks were again a feature of the gilts market yesterday, putting on 1½ points in a thin market full of enthusiastic bulls. Conventional gilts, however, were dreary, shading early losses to finish all square on the day.

Pundits still claim to see a shift by investors towards the purer yield available in index-linked stocks, and away from the more mercurial returns on equities.

At Clive Discount, the first of the discount houses to report, they are used to these sudden changes in market mood. The interim report notes dryly that spring and summer markets were volatile, as rates shot up 3½ points to 12 per cent, and then eased back 1½ points.

Clive apparently saw most of the rate rises coming, but even their defensive posture failed to allow for the final upward push in rates. But radical action on the book enabled the house to join in the subsequent rally.

Interim profits are down, but an unchanged dividend is mute testimony to the house's optimism and meanwhile, the jobbing venture still thrives. The shares rose 1p on the figures to 55p.

MONEY MARKETS

Period rates firmed a little – mostly $^1/_{32}$ or $^1/_{16}$. Though the mood of the market remained "bullish" its views for the next base rate cut have become less immediate.

They are now focused upon the next set of money supply figures, early next month.

Buyers of sterling certificates of deposit were mostly not willing to pay quite such a high price, and there was the odd operator lightening his book a little because of the high cost of running a portfolio.

Clearing banks issued a fair amount of paper in the "ones", and building societies put out some prime paper in the "threes".

Day-to-day money stayed expensive for the greater part of the session. It held 11¼-11 per cent during the morning.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10¾ Low 5

Week Fixed: 10⅜-10½

Treasury Bills (Dis%) Buying	Selling
2 months 10¼	2 months 10$^3/_{16}$
3 months 10	3 months 9⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)	Trades (Dis%)
1 month [illegible]	1 month 11⅛
2 months [illegible]	2 months 10⅞
3 months [illegible]	3 months [illegible]
6 months [illegible]	6 months [illegible]

Local Authority Bonds	
1 month 11-10⅞	7 months [illegible]
2 months [illegible]	8 months [illegible]
3 months [illegible]	9 months [illegible]
4 months [illegible]	10 months [illegible]
5 months [illegible]	11 months [illegible]
6 months [illegible]	12 months [illegible]

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)	
1 month [illegible]	6 months [illegible]
3 months [illegible]	12 months [illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)	
1 day 10½	3 months [illegible]
7 days 10½	6 months 10½
1 month 10¾	1 year [illegible]

Interbank Market (%)	
Overnight: open 11¼-11	Close 10½
1 week 11¼-11	6 months [illegible]
1 month [illegible]	9 months [illegible]
3 months [illegible]	12 months [illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months [illegible] 6 months [illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 11

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A late technical correction brought the dollar back sharply from its early high levels on foreign exchange markets yesterday.

The dollar spent most of the morning in the area of 3.1075 to the Deutschemark, a level that had recently been considered as likely to provoke determined intervention by the Bundesbank.

But a burst of activity mid-day through the afternoon saw the dollar fall back to about 3.0900. It finally slipped to DM 3.0920 for a net loss of 1-2 pfennig.

Sterling was again reduced to a secondary role, dipping at one time to 1.2215 in the face of all-round dollar strength, but recovering overnight 1.2300 at the time of the dollar shake-out.

The pound closed 15 points easier on balance at 1.2285.

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range October 11	Market rates close October 11	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2215-1.2300	$1.2280-1.2290	1 prem-1c disc	0.19-0.22c disc
Montreal	$1.6100-1.6195	$1.6180-1.6190	0.16-0.21c disc	0.64-0.72c disc
Amsterdam	4.2691-4.2925fl	4.2800-4.2900fl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	76.59-76.93f	76.80-76.90f	1 disc-4c prem	par-9c disc
Copenhagen	13.7350-13.7600k	13.7575-13.7475k	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfurt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sterling index compared with 1975 was unchanged at 76.3 (day's range 76.4-76.3).

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]
Finland	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]
Hongkong	[illegible]
Iran	[illegible]
Kuwait	[illegible]
Malaysia	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]
New Zealand	[illegible]
Saudi Arabia	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]
South Africa	[illegible]

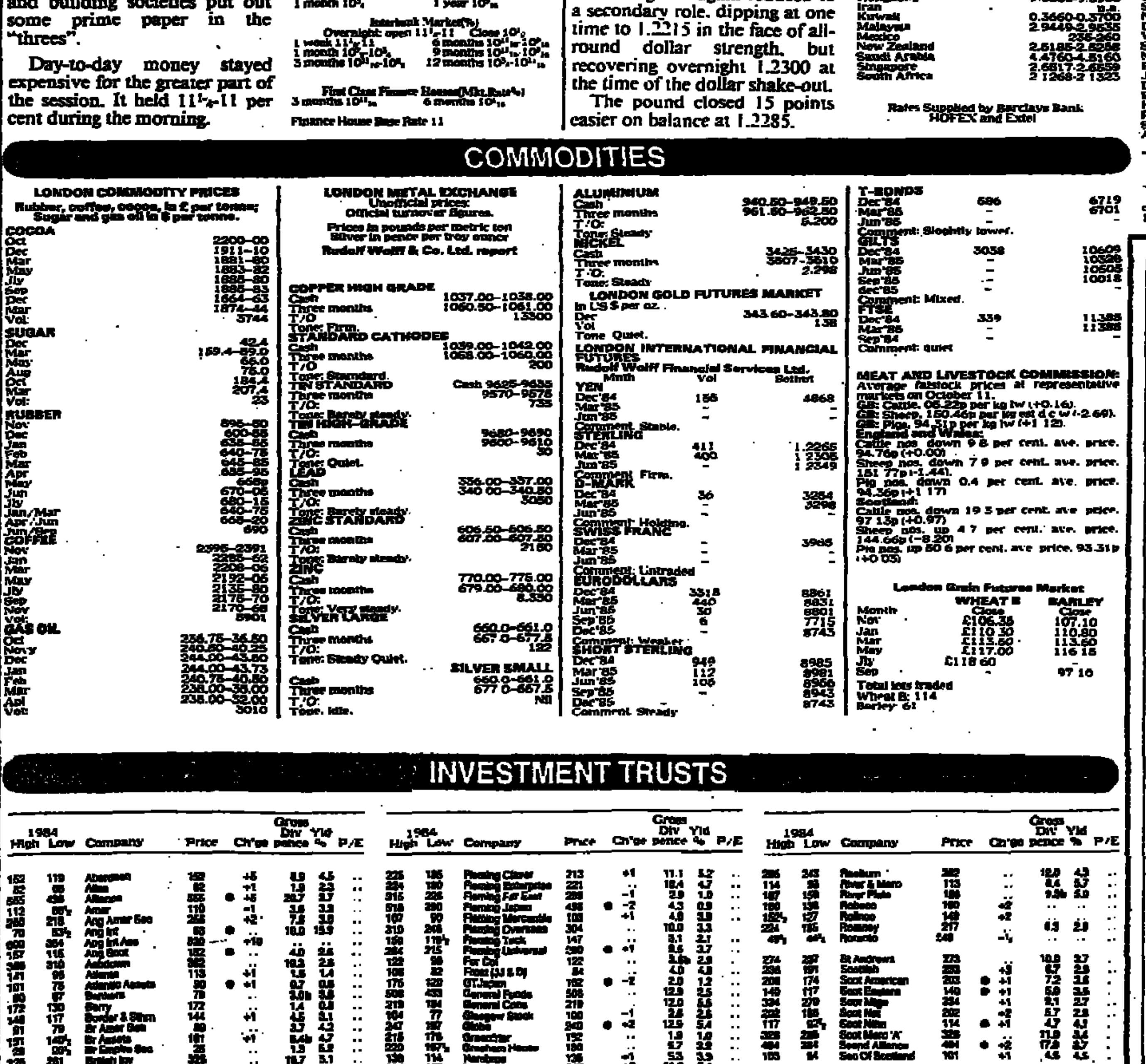
Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]
Malaysia	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]
Norway	8.8875-8.8975
Denmark	11.18-11.20
West Germany	3.0960-3.0970
Switzerland	2.5450-2.5460
Netherlands	3.4840-3.4890
France	9.4800-9.4900
Japan	248.15-248.30
Italy	1909-1914
Belgium(Comm)	62.48-62.53
Hong Kong	7.8275-7.8305
Portugal	160-163
Spain	172.8-173.20
Austria	21.70-21.70

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 11-10; seven days, 10⅞-10¾; one month, 10⅞-10¾; three months, 11⅛-11⅛; six months, [illegible]



COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber, coffee, cocoa, in £ per tonne; Sugar and gas oil in $ per tonne.

COCOA	
Oct	2200-00
Dec	1911-10
Mar	1881-80
May	1883-82
Jly	1885-80
Sep	1885-83
Dec	1664-63
Mar	1874-44
Vol	3744

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE
Cash 1037.00-1038.00
Three months 1060.50-1061.00

ALUMINIUM
Cash 940.50-949.50
Three months 961.50-962.50
T/O 5,200
Tone: Steady

NICKEL
Cash 3425-3430
Three months 3507-3510
T/O 2,298
Tone: Steady

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

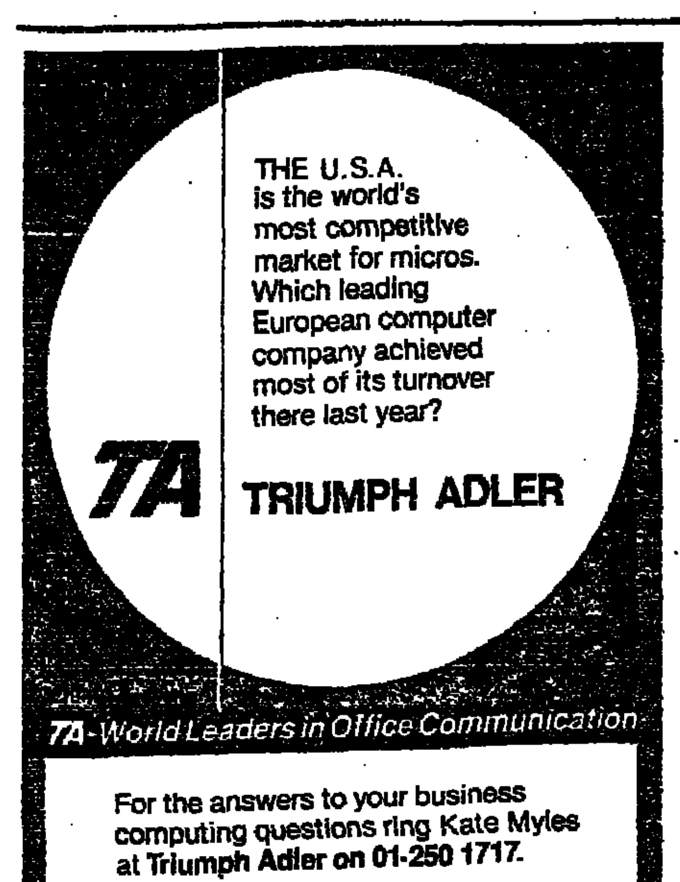
Maunders earnings up by 65%

By Jonathan Clare

John Maunders Construction, the housebuilding concern has pushed profits up from £968,000 to £1.6m despite the knock the industry has taken from adverse publicity about timber-framed houses.

Maunders, which does not use the timber-frame method, built 582 houses last year and expects to construct about 650 this year. The board was strengthened a month ago by the appointment of Mr Jeremy Rowe, former chairman of London Brick, which was taken over by Hanson Trust after a protracted battle.

Brick prices from London Brick have risen by 7.5 per cent since the Hanson takeover but Maunders says it has four other suppliers and is not worried by the rise.



YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Buy-outs: Governor spies problems

By Derek Harris

Rapid growth in management buy-outs is running up against obstacles despite the willingness by institutions to invest in them. The warning came this week from Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, when he joined many other financial and industrial leaders at the fourth birthday celebrations of Candover Investments which specializes in management buy-outs.

The governor highlighted two problems: lack sometines of an essential entrepreneurial spirit in a subsidiary eager to leave the wing of a big company and the reluctance of many large groups to sell subsidiaries. A subsidiary was often retained when it was outside the mainstream of the main company's business and unable to obtain development capital. Yet given independence it could improve its performance and find the right financing to the advantage of all concerned, Mr Leigh-Pemberton pointed out.

He said: "Much remains to be done to encourage companies to sell off subsidiaries where this would be of advantage to managers, employees, vendor companies and the economy overall. The reluctance of companies results from various factors – the belief that selling subsidiaries is an admission of failure, the amount of management time taken up in such transactions and the lack of clear overall strategies." Financial institutions could help with the management time problem but the pressure should be on to achieve a clear strategy, he added.

The governor struck a note of optimism about Britain's seemingly inexorable slide to the bottom of the industrial pile. He believed attitudes were perceptibly changing, with a growing realisation that there was an open window to some immense opportunities through scientific and technological developments. He said: "We have for long shown a lack of individual enterprise and risk-taking, but I see many signs that we are at last giving more head-room to intiative." But, he warned, the window of opportunity would not be open indefinitely.

Allan Glenwright

Tyne floats a success

As part of state-owned Tyne Shiprepairers, Readheads of South Shields, founded in 1865, closed in October 1982. But Readheads Shiprepairers opened a year later in the same place, financed with the redundancy money of 80 men who once worked there. Now, quite a few problems later, things are looking good for the 200-strong workforce.

Readheads offers no-strikes, no overtime bans, sensible flexibility and demarcation is dead, even at board level. Jack Richardson, the 46-year-old managing director, often dons overalls. The five-man board has already seen turnover reach £2m after ten months–twice the target figure for the first full year.

There are "A" shares for those who put up the original cash and "B" shares for other workers who want to subscribe.

When Readheads closed the workers set up a cooperative with "lots of talk and little action" until Harry Low, a former commercial manager who is now chairman suggested a management team. Richardson is not a Readheads man, but knew its family spirit.



Readheads' shipwright director John Loes (left), electrician director Jim Todd and managing director Jack Richardson like what they see on the Tyne.

British Shipbuilders, claims Richardson, wanted an unrealistic price for the yard. But the Tory manifesto encouraging workers' participation was on their side and so Richardson and his team talked to the Minister of State for Industry, Norman Lamont. A television documentary highlighting their difficulties was a help. And when Graham Day took over British Shipbuilders the atmosphere changed.

The crunch came when Richardson asked his workers for £100,000 in a trust account – and received £110,000. They are buying the yard over seven years and financing themselves from the £110,000 plus the revenue from completed jobs.

Break-even was planned at the end of 15 months' trading; now it is looking like a year.

Once there are profits a third will go to the workers in bonuses, a third to the shareholders and a third will be used for re-investment.

Most workers earn the market rate but executives, who earn more, are still paid anything between 25 and 50 per cent below what they might command elsewhere. "I hope this will be adjusted", says Richardson.

MR FRIDAY Ken Pyne

ENTERPRISE AWARD

"Apparently, I've won it for never having received help from an enterprise agency"

BRIEFING

This weekend Sketchley Cleaners starts its recruiting drive for franchisees after its decision, announced earlier this week, to expand, initially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, by franchising the Sketchley dry-cleaning operation, *Derek Harris writes.*

Sketchley hopes to have the first franchised outlet in business early next year, with six franchises likely to be allocated during 1985. Another 12 are likely to be on offer the following year, 20 more in the next 12 months. With additional franchising growth planned further north, the franchise chain could eventually go to 100.

Total investment for each outlet is likely to be about £64,000, of which a franchisee will be expected to put up £20,000. There should be no difficulty in getting the balance funded by banks such as National Westminster and Barclays which specialize in franchise financing. Sketchley may be prepared to take on some freeholds or leaseholds of premises.

The cleaner operations are expected to take three years to reach full sales potential. Then sales are expected to be running at rather more than £121,000 a year, from which Sketchley take 10 per cent in royalties with 40 per cent of those being ploughed back into promotion. Projected net profit after depreciation in the third year is just over £38,000, but that does not allow for the franchisee's salary or interest on bank borrowings.

● Contact: *Sketchley Cleaners, PO Box 7, Rugby Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire LE10 2NE; phone (0455) 38133.*

Various forms of help for small businesses involved in tourism are coming from West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council as part of a drive to boost tourism. A development plan, approved by the local authority this week is pioneering an enterprise-grant scheme for small projects which would enhance tourism but which do not qualify for existing forms of aid. The grants will range as far as 25 per cent of a project's cost, with a £5,000 ceiling.

● Contact: *West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council, County Hall, Wakefield, West Yorks, WF1 2QW; phone (0924) 367111.*



هكذا من الأصل

APPOINTMENTS

New marketing chief at Charterhouse

Charterhouse Development: **Mr Paul Brooks** has been appointed director of marketing of the development captial subsidiary of Charterhouse J. Rothschild.

National Commercial & Glyn's (NC&G): **Mr H. E. Farley**, executive director of Williams & Glyn's Bank with responsibility for domestic banking, marketing and credit control has joined the board.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: **Mr T. Welsh** is to retire in the spring of 1985. **Mr R. C. Farrell** will take up the position of executive director in London. **Mr M. W. Wells** will beco a general manager and will move to London at the turn of the year where he will assume responsibility for the day to day operations of the bank.

Busniess in the Community: **Lord Carr** (Prudential Assurance) has been appointed chaiman.

Quilter Goodison & Co: the following become partners of the firm: **Mr Alan Coats**, **Mr Hugh Fergie**, **Mr Tim Lagden**, **Mr Richard Legge**, **Mr Nigel Lloyd**, **Miss Jane Roskill**, **Mr Peter Smith**, **Mr Chris Watkins**, and **Mr David Williams**.

United Biscuits: **Mr James Prior MP** is to rejoin the board with effect from November 13. He had previously been a director of the company from 1974 to 1979.

Touch Ross & Co: **Professor Sir James Ball**, chairman of the Legal & General Group and former principal of the London Business School, has been appointed economic adviser to the firm.

The Littlewoods Organization: **Mr William Huntley** has been appointed as group management services director with effect from November 1.

Municipal Insurance Group: **Mr L. I. Parkin**, group general manager will retire on December 31. He will be succeeded on January 1, next year by **Mr A. R. M. Maclean**, the present deputy group general manager. On the same date, **Mr K. Black**, at present deputy manager, will become general manager and deptuy to Mr Maclean.

Hick Hargreaves & Co: **Mr Julian Masters** has been appointed managing director.

Gavin Anderson & Co: **Mr George Welham**, formerly managing director of Hill and Knowlton (City), had been made managing director.

European Banking Group: **Mr W. A. Blackwell**, **Mr P. J. M. Bulters**, **Mr R. C. Kahrmann** and **D. R. Mitchem** have been made managing directors, and **Mr J. A. Cox**, **Mr B. Hobson**, **Mr G. M. Skinner** and **Mr G. R. J. Wadia**, become executive directors.

Granada Group: **Mr Derek Lewis** will shortly be joining the board as financial director.

Glaxo Holdings: **Mr B. D. Taylor** will become a director from November 1. He will continue as chairman and managing director of Glaxo Pharmaceuticals.

WALL STREET

Wall Street prices opened higher yesterday in active early trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 2.10 to 1,177.23 on Wednesday was ahead 1.32 to 178.55 shortly after the market opened.

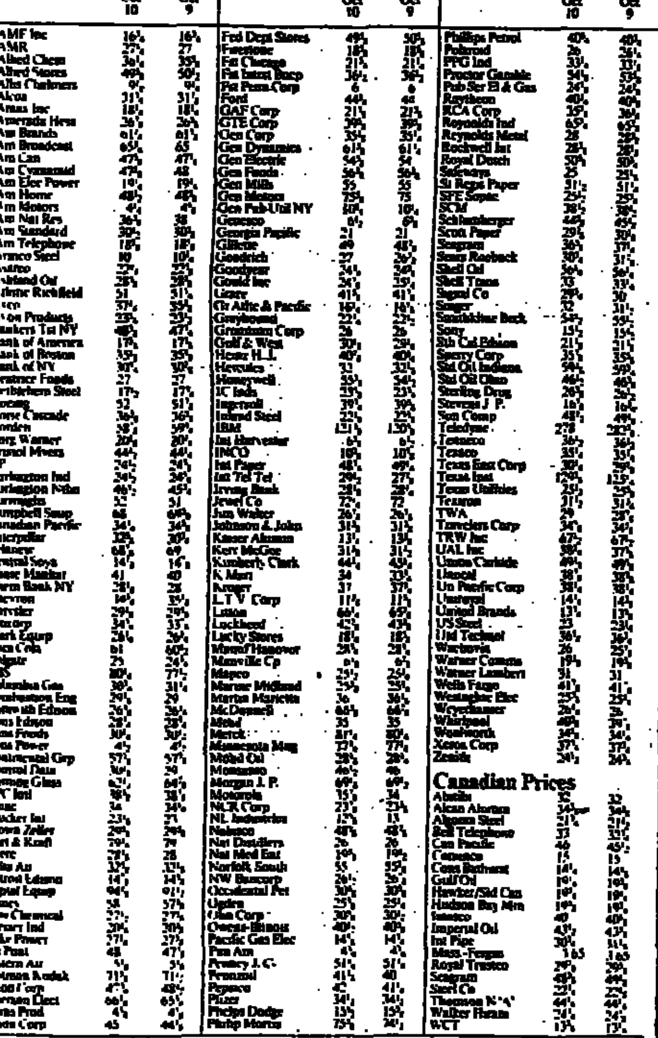
Advances led declines 535-280. Earley turnover amounted to about 6,944,000 shares.

ITT was down 1-2 to 29 1-2; Scott & Fetzer was up 1-4 to 55 1-2; **General Electric** was down 1-4 to 55 1-2; **General Electric** was down 1-4 to 54 1-2; **Rubbermain** was down 1-8 to 39 3-8; **McDonnell Douglas** was ahead 1 1-8 to 67 1-2; **Tektronix** was off 3-8 to 55 5-8 and AT & T was up 1-8 to 18 5-8.

Brokers said Wednesday's finish was so strong that it carried over into the first part of yesterday's session. Things could get better if IBM posts favourable third-quarter earnings.

Some analysts believe IBM's report could influence the market for the rest of the year.

Federal Funds traded at 10 3-8 per cent in the early going.



	Oct 10	Oct 9
AMF Inc	16¾	16¾
AMR	27¼	27
Allied Chem	36¼	35½
Allied Stores	49½	50½
Allis Chalmers	9⅞	9¾
Alcoa	31¾	31½
Amax Inc	18¼	18¼
Amerada Hess	26⅛	26½
Am Brands	61½	61½
Am Broadcast	65½	65
Am Can	47½	47¼
Am Cyanamid	47¾	48
Am Elec Power	19¼	19¼
Am Home	48½	48½
Am Motors	4¼	4½
Am Nat Res	36½	38
Am Standard	30½	30½
Am Telephone	18¾	18½
Armco Steel	10	10¼
Asarco	22¼	22½
Ashland Oil	28½	28½
Atlantic Richfield	51	51¼
Avco	37¼	35½
Avon Products	23½	23½
Bankers Tst NY	48½	47¼
Bank of America	17½	17½
Bank of Boston	35½	35½
Bank of NY	30¼	30½
Beatrice Foods	27	27
Bethlehem Steel	17½	17¼
Boeing	52	51¼
Boise Cascade	36½	36½
Borden	58¼	59½
Borg Warner	20½	20¼
Bristol Myers	44½	44¼
BP	24½	24½
Burlington Ind	24½	24½
Burlington Nthn	46½	45¼
Burroughs	52	51
Campbell Soup	68	69½
Canadian Pacific	34¼	34½
Caterpillar	32½	30½
Celanese	68¼	69
Central Soya	14½	16¼
Chase Manhat	41	40
Chem Bank NY	28¼	28
Chevron	30¼	31¼
Chrysler	29½	29½
Citicorp	34¼	33¼
Clark Equip	26½	26¼
Coca Cola	61	60½
Colgate	25	24½
CBS	80¼	77½
Columbia Gas	30¼	31¼
Combustion Eng	29½	29
Commwlth Edison	26½	26¼
Cons Edison	28¼	28½
Cons Foods	30¼	30½
Cons Power	4½	4½
Continental Grp	57½	57½
Control Data	30¼	29
Corning Glass	62½	64½
CPC Intl	38½	38¼
Crane	34	34½
Crocker Intl	23½	23
Crown Zeller	29½	29½
Dart & Kraft	79¼	79
Deere	28½	28
Delta Air	32½	32½
Detroit Edison	14½	14½
Digital Equip	94½	91½
Disney	58	57½
Dow Chemical	27½	27½
Dresser Ind	20½	20½
Duke Power	27¼	27½
Du Pont	48	47½
Eastern Air	5¼	5½
Eastman Kodak	71½	71½
Eaton Corp	47½	48½
Emerson Elect	66¼	65½
Evans Prod	4½	4¼
Exxon Corp	45	44¼
Fed Dept Stores	49½	50½
Firestone	18½	18½
Fst Chicago	21½	21½
Fst Intst Bncp	36½	36½
Fst Penn Corp	6	6
Ford	44½	44
GAF Corp	21½	21½
GTE Corp	39½	39½
Gen Corp	35½	35¼
Gen Dynamics	61½	61¼
Gen Electric	54½	54
Gen Foods	56½	56½
Gen Mills	55	55
Gen Motors	75½	75
Gen Pub Util NY	10½	10¼
Genesco	6¼	6½
Georgia Pacific	21	21
Gillette	49	48½
Goodrich	27	26½
Goodyear	24½	24½
Gould Inc	34¼	33½
Grace	41½	41½
Gt Atlic & Pacific	16¼	16½
Greyhound	22¼	22½
Grumman Corp	26	26
Gulf & West	30¼	29¼
Heinz H.J.	40¼	40¼
Hercules	32	32½
Honeywell	55½	54½
IC Inds	23½	23½
Ingersoll	39½	39½
Inland Steel	22½	22½
IBM	121½	120½
Int Harvester	6½	6½
INCO	10½	10½
Int Paper	48¼	49¼
Int Tel Tel	29¼	27½
Irving Bank	28½	28¼
Jewel Co	72¼	72
Jim Walter	26¼	26¼
Johnson & John	31½	31½
Kaiser Alumin	13¼	13½
Kerr McGee	31½	31½
Kimberly Clark	44¼	45½
K Mart	34	33½
Kroger	37	37½
L T V Corp	11½	11½
Litton	66¼	65½
Lockheed	42½	43½
Lucky Stores	18½	18½
Manuf Hanover	28½	28½
Manville Cp	6½	6½
Mapco	25½	25½
Marine Midland	25½	25½
Martin Marietta	36	36½
McDonnell	64½	64½
Mead	35	35
Merck	81¼	80½
Minnesota Mng	77½	77½
Mobil Oil	28½	28¼
Monsanto	46½	46
Morgan J. P.	69½	69½
Motorola	35½	34
NCR Corp	23½	23½
NL Industries	12½	13
Nabisco	48½	48½
Nat Distillers	26	26
Nat Med Ent	19½	19½
Norfolk South	55	55½
NW Bancorp	26¼	26½
Occidental Pet	30½	30½
Ogden	25½	25¼
Olin Corp	30½	30¼
Owens-Illinois	40¼	40½
Pacific Gas Elec	14½	14½
Pan Am	4½	4½
Penney J. C.	51¼	51¼
Pennzoil	41½	40
Pepsico	42	41¼
Pfizer	34¼	34¼
Phelps Dodge	13½	13½
Philip Morris	75½	74¼
Phillips Petrol	40½	40¼
Polaroid	26	26½
PPG Ind	33¼	33½
Proctor Gamble	54½	53½
Pub Ser El & Gas	24½	24½
Raytheon	40¼	40½
RCA Corp	35¼	36½
Reynolds Ind	65½	65½
Reynolds Metal	28	28½
Rockwell Int	28½	28½
Royal Dutch	50½	50½
Safeways	25	25½
St Regis Paper	51½	51½
SFE Sopac	25½	25½
SCM	38½	38½
Schlumberger	44½	45½
Scott Paper	29½	30½
Seagram	36½	37½
Sears Roebuck	30½	31½
Shell Oil	56½	56¼
Shell Trans	33	33¼
Signal Co	29½	30
Singer	32	31½
Smithkline Beck	54½	55½
Sony	15½	15½
Sth Cal Edison	21½	21½
Sperry Corp	35½	35½
Std Oil Indiana	54½	53½
Std Oil Ohio	46½	46½
Sterling Drug	26½	26½
Stevens J. P.	16½	16½
Sun Comp	48¼	49½
Teledyne	278	282½
Tenneco	36½	36½
Texaco	35¼	35¼
Texas East Corp	30¼	29½
Texas Inst	129½	129¼
Texas Utilities	25½	25½
Textron	31½	31½
TWA	29	28½
Travelers Corp	34¼	34½
TRW Inc	67½	67½
UAL Inc	38¼	37½
Union Carbide	49½	49½
Unocal	38¼	38½
Un Pacific Corp	38¼	38¼
Uniroyal	14¼	14½
United Brands	13¼	13½
US Steel	23	23½
Utd Technol	36½	36½
Wachovia	26	25½
Warner Comms	19½	19½
Warner Lambert	31	31
Wells Fargo	41½	41¼
Westinghse Elec	25½	25½
Weyerhauser	26¼	26
Whirlpool	40½	39½
Woolworth	34½	34¼
Xerox Corp	37½	37½
Zenith	24½	24½
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	32	32
Alcan Alumin	34½	34½
Algoma Steel	21½	21½
Bell Telephone	33	33½
Can Pacific	46	45½
Cominco	15	15
Cons Bathurst	14¼	14½
Gulf Oil	19¼	19½
Hawker/Sid Can	19¼	19¼
Hudson Bay Mm	19½	19¼
Inasco	40	40¼
Imperial Oil	43½	43½
Int Pipe	30¼	31½
Mass-Fergsn	165	165
Royal Trustco	29¼	29½
Seagram	48½	49½
Steel Co	22½	22½
Thomson N 'A'	44½	44¼
Walker Hiram	34½	34½
WCT	13½	13¼

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

OLYMPIC GAMES: MODERN PENTATHLON PROBED

Drug takers slip through Los Angeles loophole

By Michael Coleman

Blatant drug taking allowed at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles has embittered officials and competitors from Britain and other countries trying to stamp out drugs abuse.

"What sort of encouragement is this for the rest of us who stick to the rules?" asked Richard Phelps, who finished fourth in the modern pentathlon at the Games.

It is now revealed that a number of his rivals were taking beta-blockers, a class of depressant drugs known to steady shooting arms. They will not be disqualified.

Beta-blockers are banned worldwide by the shooting and modern pentathlon authorities, but some teams exploited a chink in the Olympic regulations. According to Prince Alexandre de Mérode, chairman of the International Olympic Committee's medical commission, it was agreed just before the 1984 Games that if competitors produced a doctor's letter saying they needed to take beta-blockers for health reasons, they would not be disqualified, should drug checks prove positive.

Prior to Los Angeles, beta-blockers were not on the IOC list of proscribed drugs and substances. The list had been drawn up two years earlier.

Beta-blockers slow the heartbeat drastically. They are used by people with heart complaints, to reduce blood pressure, to ease hypertension. "Several of the doping control checks made at the modern pentathlon contest did prove positive. But, to our surprise, managers came forward with doctor's certificates covering whole teams," the Prince told me from Brussels. "There were three or four countries."

Because of this, they will not be recommended for disqualification when the IOC executive board meets in Mexico on November 7 to 8.

Who were the athletes and countries involved? Neither the Prince nor other sports and medical officials I questioned in Lausanne, London and Brussels were prepared to tell me.

Colonel Willy Grut, secretary-general of the UIPMB, the world body governing modern pentathlon, is challenging the IOC to publicize the names of the athletes whose drug tests proved positive at Los Angeles. "They clearly took dope, not for medical reasons, but to improve their performance", he told me from France. "If they are now coming forward with medical papers claiming health reasons, then they are liars.

"Just before the contest in Los Angeles, I asked all the team managers at a meeting whether or not any of their athletes had high blood pressure or hypertension. I asked each country in alphabetical order. They all said: No.

"If they are now producing medical papers, that is a damn lie – a pretext, an 'after-construction' as we would say in Sweden. I ask you, is it likely that a coach does not know that one of his team suffers from a heart disease? The answer must be no".

He said he had written to the Prince on September 3 and again last week demanding a full disclosure, but had yet to receive a reply. The winner of the gold medal for the modern pentathlon at the 1948 Games in London, Grut plans to report to the next meeting of the UIPMB in Monte Carlo on October 29 to 30. "There must be no cover-up", he said. "Drug-taking must be rooted out."

The "health reasons" ploy has amazed many competitors. "how can they expect us to believe that these people have a heart complaint and yet still be active sportsmen?" Sarah Parker, a leading British competitor, asked. "You can't win an Olymp c gold medal if you're dead."

The names of six more competitors in other sports at Los Angeles whose urine samples proved positive are being forwarded to the Mexico meeting of the IOC. They can expect disqualification and other sanction. This will bring to 11 the total number of drug offernders at Los Angeles, compared with seven at Munich in 1972, eight at Montreal in 1976 and none at the Moscow Games in 1980.

Richard Phelps: aggrieved straight shooter

The medal winners

Phelps, from Gloucester, for whom shooting has always proved his Achilles heel, shot 184 (out of 200) on the pistol range. A score of 185 would have earned him 22 more points and a bronze medal; a score of 188 – by no means high these days – would have secured the gold. His team colleagues, Stephen Sowerby and Michael Mumford, shot 191 and 190 respectively.

The top six positions in the modern pentathlon at Los Angeles were: 1, Daniele Masala (Italy) 5469 pts; 2, Svante Rasmuson (Sweden) 5456; 3, Crlo Massullo (Italy) 5406; 4, Richard Phelps (GB) 5391; 5, Michael Storm (USA) 5325; 6, Paul Four (France) 5287. Italy won the team contest with the US taking silver and France bronze. Switzerland finished a surprising fourth.

RUGBY UNION

Letter of law fouls up spirit of game

By Gerald Davies

When all is said and done, and in Wales, as far as rugby is concerned, it cannot all be said, nor is it ever likely to be completely done, the laws of the game still need some revision. They are an inexhaustible source of debate.

One of the strongest arguments against rugby becoming a professional sport – if such an unkikely proposal as was made last year should come to pass – is that the laws of the game remain for inequitable and too difficult for maintainig the degree of uniformity that such status would demand. The best professiona; sports are those in which a clearer sense of purpose and intent leaves little room for doubt. Rugby, on the other hand, remains full of grey areas.

Two recent games are indicative of the problem. In the match between Pontypool and Swansea match 10 days ago., 43 penalities were awarded. Last Wednesday, when Bridgend met Cardiff, there were 37. And yet in a match at the end of last season beaten Bridgend and Llanelli, with the sane laws applying, Clive Norling, who is not averse to bringing his authority to bear on a game, awarded only six.

The existence of such discrepancies reflects not so much on the referee or the players but rather in laws, where technical infringements are seen to be on a par with foul play.

Ther are laws which contrive to frustrate player and spectator alike. That a knock-on cam forfeit a penalty if it is deemed to be deliberate is nonsensical. And shoulder-high tackles are penalized regardless of whether they are dangerous or not.

The tackle law remains the most unsatisfactory part of the game. The tackler and the tackled man are often subject to an unfair interpretation. The smother tackle, with the tackler inadvertently falling over, as a result of his momentum, on the wrong side, can be penalized. And the tackled man can be punished for not releasing the ball when he may be hindered from doing so by the nature of that kind of tackle.

It goes against the spirit of the game, too, if the tackled man, brought down to one knee, say, is not allowed to pass the ball so as to continue the attack, but is forced to release it by placing the ball on the ground: the phrase "to deliver the ball immediately" could be a substitute for the word "release".

Although the notes to the laws suggest that if the referee is in doubt, a scrummage should be awarded, invariably a penalty is given. Such a law continues to frustraire rather than advance the claim of rugby to being a handling game.

Norling maintains that there is little divergence in interpretation of the laws but that there is a substantial difference in their application.

Brain takes chance

Steve Brain, capped by England on the tour of South Africa last summer, has decided to continue playing despite a persistent knee tendon injury which requires an operation. Brain is in the Coventry team to meet Dublin Wanderers tomorrow but has been overlooked for the midlands team to meet Leinster next Tuesday. Brian said "I will keep playing for the time being and see how it goes."

● Simon Smith, the young fly-half who joined Richmond from Bedford at the beginning of the season, is one of six replacements named by the London Division for their match against the Australians at Twickenham on October 17.

Orwin on parade

John Orwin, the Gloucester captain, has turned down a chance to represent Gloucestershire. Orwin, an RAF corporal stationed at Brize Norton in Oxfordshire, was wanted by Gloucestershire to meet Somerset on October 27 and also by the Combined Services to play the Australians at Aldershot on the same day.

"Really, as the Combined Services are in effect my employers, I felt I had no option but to stick with them", said Orwin. "They have asked me to captain the side against the Australians and I have agreed although I will be very sorry to miss the game with Somerset, which could well be the highlight of this season's County Championship".

S Africans not welcome

Buenos Aires (AFP) – The Argentine foreign ministry cancelled the visas of two South African rugby teams on Wednesday, quoting United Nations resolutions against apartheid as the basis of their action.

The teams had already played half a dozen matches against Argentine sides, despite legislation here forbidding sports contacts with South Africans. The players entered the country on tourists visas.

One team had already left yesterday for Chile, but was due back in Argentina on October 18. In Uruguay, the authorities said visas would be refused to the second XV.

Julio Millan, assistant director of the Argentine immigration office, said: "If they return they will be expelled immediately".

Cheltenham end their losing run

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

One of the oldest school fixtures, that between Cheltenham and Rugby, ended last Saturday in a convincing 11-0 victory for Cheltenham, through tries by Vinestock and Cox and a penalty from Vinestock. This was the first time that **Rugby** have been defeated in this fixture for 12 years.

After a couple of early wins against Marling and Whitefriars, Cheltenham had succumbed to Downside and Warwick for whom Meadows scored two tries and Linford one, Davis replying with a try and Tucker with a penalty.

There were other famous and successful rugby schools who met their comeuppance during the past week. **Millfield** were beaten 10-0 by **Gowerton** and **Bradford** one of the strongest sides in the country, followed their narrow victory over West Park (who had not lost a school match since March 9 1982) with a dour 6.3 win against **Sedberg**, who had not previously lost at home since 1979. The packs were well-matched, though Bradford enjoyed a slight edge in the set scrums. Geoff Wappett, Bradford's master in charge, described the contest as "played at a 100 miles per hour." Petyt kicked two penalties for the winners and Sedbrgh's fly-half replied with a penalty.

Another notable scalp, that of **Sherborne**, fell on Tuesday to **Christ's College Brecon**, who won 9-0, relying considerably on their excellent back row of Pearn, Cole, and G. Davies and their captain and hooker, Lewis, who contributed a conversion and a penalty. A try by their scrum half, Griffin, settled the issue.

Cowley, over the past decade one of the outstanding rugby schools in the land, met formidable opposition in **Belmont Abbey**, losing 15-3. A hint of lack of mobility in the Belmont pack is counteracted by a mobile and hard-working back row, which includes a promising No 8, Riley, who is 6ft 6ins, and able halves, Wheeler and Vaughan, who direct a fast and enterprising backs division. Belmont scored all their points in the first half through three penalties and a conversion from Vaughen, and a try from Watson, their captain and flanker. Honey kicked Cowley's second-half penalty.

Belmont's neighbours, **King's Worcester**, enjoyed their fourth win in succession when they defeated Warwick 17-3. King's points came from tries by Wilding and Preston, who also contributed a conversion and a penalty. May was credited with Warwick's push-over try.

Bromsgrove are still going well, winning 18-6 at Wrekin and comfortably defeating Oakham 16-3 on Tuesday **Royal Grammar School, Lancaster** are still unbeaten, their most recent victory, 12-10, being against Stonyhurst.

CRICKET

Australians were rude say Indian players

Bombay (AFP) – The Indian cricket board of control (BCCI) has lodged a strong protest with the Australian Cricket Board (ACB) over "the utterances and behaviour" of members of the Australian team who ended a short tour last week.

Indian press reports said that Australian players were repeatedly rude to photographers at a BCCI luncheon in their honour here. Allan Border, the tour vice-captain, was also quoted as saying the BCCI officials should be "lined up and shot one by one" in an apparent reference to the board's handling of the tour arrangements. Fred Bennet, chairamn of ACB, said yesterday that he had discussed the matter with A. W. Kanmadikar, secretary of BCCI, on Wednesday.

Australia won the five limited-over match series, 3-0, but one of the games, at Jamshedpur, was reduced to a farce when both sets of kit failed to turn up in time.

The Indian board paid the ACB a guarantee of $75,000 (£60,000) plus expenses, for the tour which celebrated the golden jubilee of the Raji Trophy tournament.

West Indies will beat the bounce

Bridgetown (Reuter) – Wes Hall, the West Indies team manager, predicts that his fast bowlers will conquer bouncy wickets during their Australian tour and beat a home side seeking revenge for a drubbing in the Caribbean.

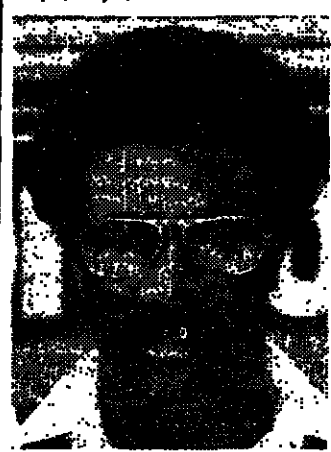
"I feel that the Australians are harder to beat in their own backyard than they normally would be, but our chances of winning are good," he said.

As well as five Test matches, West Indies will play six state matches, six minor games and a maximum of 17 one-day internationals on their five-month tour. The first match starts on October 19.

Hall said the Australians "will be ready to have a go at us [after their 3-0 loss in the Caribbean earlier this year] but our all-round strength will tell in the end." He said his seam attack would be effective on the bouncy Australian pitches and he was confident that the team would want to give Clive Lloyd, their 40-year-old captian, a good farewell series.

Lloyd, who has said the tour will be his last as a Test player, conceded that Australia would be difficult to beat at home. But West Indies were bursting with confidence after their 5-0 rout of England this summer, he added.

SQUAD: W Hall (manager), C Smith (assistant manager), C Lloyd (captain), V Richards (vice-captain), G Greenidge, D Haynes, R Richardson, L Gomes, J Dujon, A Logie, M Marshall, E Baptiste, J Garner, M Holding, R Harper, T Payne, W Davis and C Walsh.



Lloyd: farwell series

India should sleep easily

Quetta, Pakistan (Reuter) – India open a four-week cricket tour of Pakistan here today, hoping to avenge the stinging defeat they suffered on their last visit across the border. The Indian side, which will play three Tests and three one-day matches, will be trying to make up for a 3-0 defeat here in 1982-1983 as well ad their loss to Australia at home last month.

On his arrival in Karachi yesterday, the Indian captain, Sunil Gavaskar, was cautiously optimistic, saying that the absence of Pakistan's three best bowlers was a big plus point in the visitors' favour. "Our batsmen will probably have a good sleep at night in the absence of Imran (Khan), Sarfraz (Nawaz) and (Abdul Qadir," he said. "But on the other hand, Pakistan have top-class batsmen in Zaheer Abbas, Javed Miandad, Mohsin Khan and Mudassar Nazar."

Emery hopes

Kevin Emery, released by Hampshire at the end of last season, is hoping that a competition run by a brewery will resurrect his first-class cricket career.

Ted Dexter, the former England captain, and Webster's, the Yorkshire brewery, have joined forces to launch a search for future England fast bowlers. More than 3,000 hopefuls applied, and Emery is among the 300 who hve been accepted for trials.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL
7.30 unless stated
First division
Tottenham Hotspur v Liverpool (7.15)
Third division
Cambridge U v Wigan Athletic
Fourth division
Halifax v Darlington
Southend v Scunthorpe
Stockport v Crewe

RUGBY
Second division: Bramley v Salford.

OTHER SPORT
BADMINTON: English Masters (Portsmouth)
SNOOKER: Rothmans Grand Prix qualifying (Bristol)
GOLF: WPGA Irish Open second round (Clandeboye Sol four ball) (Royal Birkdale, Hillside). Aer Lingus schools qualifying (Brough). London Amateur Foursomes (Moor Park).
SPEEDWAY: British League: Oxford v Wolverhampton (7.45). Autumn Triangle: Hackney v Arena Essex v Rye House (8.0).
CROQUET: Cheltenham Weekend.
DARTS: World Matchplay Tournament (Slough).
RACKETS: Harrow Hammer Weekend.
REAL TENNIS: George Wimpey Pro-Am Doubles (Leamington and Moreton Morrell).
SQUASH RACKETS: South of England Open (Brighton).

BOXING

Andries slogs long and hard on road to European crown

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Devon Bailey, of Battersea, who was taken to St Bartholomew's Hospital after being knocked out in the twelfth round of his challenge for Dennis Andries's British light-heavyweight title at the Britannia Leisure Centre on Wednesday, is in a satisfactory condition but will have to spend at least another night at the hospital.

When Bailey goes home to his automatic one-month suspension from boxing he will be able to ponder the wisdom of his tactics against the hard hitting champion from Hackey. Bailey will be wondering what possessed him to forsake his boxing and walk in a straight line into the hands of the champion, to be belaboured from the first round.

Andries is unhappy with boxers and all Bailey had to do was to keep sticking his left out, though it is not easy to do so with a man like Andries bearing down on you intent on knocking your block off.

There were few niceties in the match, the rounds seem to run into each other, just as the boxers did, and one often lost track of which round it was. The two men were determined to beat the living daylights out of each other. Avoiding a blow or giving ground seemed an admission of weakness.

No wonder that when Bailey landed on his ear in the twelfth round from that primeval clot he gave the ring doctor and the crowd a fright. It was after prolonged attention by Dr Ossie Ross that Bailey was brought round and carried out of the ring on a stretcher and sent to St Bartholomew's.

Andries well deserved to make the Londsdale Belt his own private property. He was the strongest I have seen him and was hitting incredibly hard at times. The Boxing board should push him for a European title chance. He has slogged long enough for it.

Mittee: a valuable title

Sylvester Mittee, too, had to work for his eleventh round victory over Fighting Romanus, of Nigeria, for the Commonwealth welterweight title. One could not help wondering, as Mittee struggled to subdue the clever but light-punching Nigerian, that Colin Jones, the world No 1 welterweight contender, did Mittee and Frank Warren, his manager, a favour by vacating the crown. Neither of the two boxers could have stood up to a Jones special if the Welshman had wanted to defend his title.

It is a valuable title for Mittee, who returned to boxing nine months ago to seek world honours. The Commonwealth title will help him move up in the world; but first a showdown seems likely between Mittee and Lloyd Honeyghan, the British champion.

Jones to meet Curry

By Srikumar Sen

Colin Jones, the World No 1 welterweigtht contenter, is to meet Don Curry, of the United States, the World Boxing Association champion, in Britain in the new year, possibly in January or February, the London promoter, Frank Warren, announced yesterday. No venue has been decided but Birmingham and London are the most likely cities.

Jones's manager, Eddie Thomas, said yesterday that after having seen Curry twice, against Stafford and La Rocca, and having had talks with Bob Arum, the United States promoter, in Monte Carlo recently, he decided that Curry was the champion that Jones would most want to box.

Thomas signed with Warren last week and the promoter on his part has signed Arum and Curry for the bout in Britain. Thomas said: "I realized that even if the World Boxing Council are trying to make their champion, Milton McCrory, fight Colin. McCrory wants no part and I can't see Colin getting a fight with im for a long time. Since Curry is willing to travel and his aggressive style is just right for Colin, I decided to take the fight. It will be one hell of a fight, a battle of punchers. Neither will give way."

Mr Thomas added that if Jones won the title he would defend it once or twice but if he failed in his challenge the Welshman would retire. "I have always told him I would get him out of boxing by the age of 26," Thomas said, "and he will be 26 in March."

VOLLEYBALL

Mizuno aim to spike Capital's guns

By Paul Harrison

For some, the crunch comes early. The national league for men, sponsored by Britvic, will only be into its second round of matches this weekend, yet already one team is convinced it faces an encounter it cannot afford to lose.

Team Mizuno (formerly Polonia), runners-up last season, meet the reigning champions, Capital City Spikers, tormorrow at Carshalton, believing that victory will set them up for the league title.

Spikers believe that Mizuno are the team they will have to watch out for. Two other potential challengers are Spark Crook Log, from a new base at a sports centre in Bexleyheath, and Speedwell Rucanor, from Bristol.

Spark have lost their long-time coach, Dave James, but Barry Swana, the England women's coach, has taken over, while Speedwell have Steve Pincott, one of the best players in Britain, back after a long absence with an ankle injury.

Pincott played last weekend, when Speedwell beat Spark 3-1. Spikers and Team Mizuno also won, although Mizuno were surprised, to say the least, that they only heard about the implementation of important rule changes half an hour before their game against Leeds.

The new rules have been agreed internationally as a result of the Olympic Games tournament. Players will no longer be allowed to block service at the net, a manoeuvre which has given taller teams an advantage; a reprimand for misconduct can now be given between sets and at the end of the game, rather than just during its course; and referees are being instructed to be more lenient on the "two-touch" penalty rule.

In Scotland, the women's league, sponsored by the Royal Bank, began major surprise, the defeat of the champions, Telford, by a newly promoted club, Scottish Farm 3-2. It was the first time they had lost since March, 1982.

Scottish Farm, formerly Inveralmond, have been strengthened by the return of two internationals, Pamela Brown and Jackie Knox, who gave up the game last season.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Irish invest real estate in artificial turf

By Joyce Whitehead

To sell any property for £1m must be satisfying, but to sell a hockey ground for that amount will have made the men's club at the Three Rock Rovers, in Dublin, very happy indeed.

They have sold their London Bridge Road ground, and with the proceeds have laid an artificial turf pitch with floodlights and built a pavilion in the glorious grounds at Marley Grange, Rathfarnham, just outside Dublin. This is now probably the best pitch in Europe – a fitting venue for the women's international between Ireland v England, which will be played there in April.

Artificial turf pitches have given new life to hockey in recent years, but in England they are few and far between. Some clubs never play on them and some county hockey players do so only occasionally, which is a handicap, especially when they play against Continental countries, who seldom play on anything else.

In contrast, Ireland has more hard and artificial turf pitches than the home countries and their play has improved accordingly. England needs more artificial turf pitches if the players are to have a chance to develop their potential.

Trial will be played in nearly all the counties this week-end, although England's captain, Mary Echkersall will not be with Lancashire; she is having a year off.

Carol Sandford, Worcestershire's goalkeeper, will not be playing either, due to an injured wrist, but Leslie Hurley, the former England captain, who retired from representative hockey some years ago, returns at the Leicestershire trials. Katherine Clarke (nee Gurr), from Avon and England B, now lives in North Devon and will be at the Devon trials tomorrow at Countess Wear in Exeter.

Several other players have also moved. Sandy Lister, the young international from Sussex and the South, is going to the Essex trials, as she lives in Romford. Sandra Roberts, of Suffolk and the East of England under-21 team has moved to the Solomon Islands for two years. Hilary Monk, formerly of British Universities, Hampshire and the South, will appear at the Surrey trials, and Pauline Gibbons, an England goalkeeper for many years, will play in the Warwickshire trials tomorrow.

IN BRIEF

ATHLETICS: Marti Vainio, the Finn who lost his Olympic 10,000 metres silver medal after being disqualified for allegedly taking illegal drugs, has been named Athlete of the Year in his home province, for setting a new Finnish 5,000m record of 13.16.02 this year.

TABLE TENNIS: The Welsh Open, January 17 to 19, is included in the World Grand Prix for men and women, from October to March. After 11 events, around the world, there will be a final, carrying prize-money of £36,000.

LACROSSE: Six men's teams compete in the second Peak Sports tournament, starting at Timpereley Lacrosse Club, Altrincham, on Sunday and continuing every Sunday until the finals on November 11. The floodlit tournament will be played on Astroturf.

YACHTING: The city of Osaka, in Japan, is to sponsor a 6,375-mile race between Melbourne, Australia, and Osaka, starting in March 1987, to mark the 120th anniversary of the opening of Osaka port. The first yacht is expected to finish towards the end of May

FOOTBALL: MILK CUP DRAW BRINGS LAST FOUR FINALISTS INTO OPPOSITION

Banana skins pave cup road

Simon Barnes

Here is a warning to all people even remotely interested in football in England. It is time to get ready for long sessions of groaning, clasping one's head in one's hands, making little anguished cries at the television set and swearing never to watch a football match again. In short, the World Cup is with us again. The whole grubby round of depression, fleeting hope and final despair begins one more as England take on Finland at Wembley next week.

We can predict the results. In a vital qualifying match, Liechtenstein come to Wembley fully expecting to be rolled over. The press promise a spate, a landslide, an inundation. Yet no sooner does the Liechtenstein goalkeeper set foot on the sacred turf than he becomes a man transformed: a goalmouth-filling behemoth, a triumphant Horatio whom nothing shall pass.

In is the game of his life. Anything that misses him hits the woodwork. England draw 0-0, and to beat the strongest team in the group away by three clear goals to qualify. Impossible. But this time England are marvellous. Unrecognizable from the wimps so humbled by Liechtenstein.

Suddenly it is they who are the giants. The backs are an inpenetrable wall. The midfield seizes the game by the scruff of the neck. Bryan Robson, who missed the Liechtenstein game with a groin strain, thunders back and scores two sensational goals in the first half.

There are 45 minutes left, a single goal is all that is required for glory – ah, already the agony is unbearable, already I can see the forwards flounder and miskick and vanish away. With five minutes to go, two 17-year-old wingers come on as substitutes: one of them beats four men and then misses an open goal. England win 2-0.

Question that everybody asks

The team so roundly beaten by England goes on to win the competition (qualifying because they hammered Liechtenstein 7-0) and once again everybody asks how English clubs can pick up so much silverware while the national team are so cataclysmically awful. No one asks it more than the people from the clubs themselves, every one from players through to chairmen. The appropriate patriotic sentiments are repeated but the people in football worry less and less about international football. And because they care less and less about the England team, they start to think that we – the spectators – feel exactly the same.

Players get pulled out of international squads for fear they will get kicked by some foreign fiend and so be unable to kick anyone from Arsenal on the following Saturday. Players are pulled out of summer squads in droves so their clubs can make a few quid on one of the joke foreign tours. (Easily the most boring match I have ever seen was Eastern, of Hongkong, against – you've guessed it – Arsenal.)

But we care about England, all right. Watching England could not be so painful were it otherwise. The fact that attendances at Wembley decline (like attendances everywhere), the fact that the moaning and the sense of depression about international football increases, does not mean that anyone has stopped caring. It is agony, no doubt about that, but we care.

To imagine anything else is nonsense, and economic nonsense to boot. A great England side – well, any kind of England success – will bring people through the turnstiles, not just at Wembley, but at Arsenal and, indeed, at Hartlepool.

Emblazoned on every heart

To any Englishman with a drop of football in his blood the England team matter. When I was living on Lamma Island, Hong Kong, during the 1982 World Cup, England's matches kicked off at three in the morning. They were shown live on television, commercials-interrupted play every 15 minutes or so, the commentary was in Cantonese, introducing us to such players as Lob-son and Ma-lee-nah. It was hardly a tempting prospect with the eight o'clock ferry to catch on the morrow and all. Yet not an Englishman on the island missed a kick.

For emblazoned on the heart of every Englishman are the words: "There are people on the pitch! They think it's all over – it is now!" The words were, for the benefit of any stranger, uttered by the commentator Kenneth Wolstenholme as England scored their fourth goal to win the World Cup in 1966.

Now, it is not the subsequent failure to win the trophy that is depressing. The glorious failure of 1970 was, in its way, quite elevating. No, it is the subsequent piffling failures that sadden us: it is on the pendantries of goal difference, failures on points awarded for 0-0 draws (any competition in which you can be knocked out without losing a match must be nonsenscal), it is failure of nerve at Wembley and, above all, it is the way in which England can effortlessly rise of fall to the standard of any opposition that truly depresses us.

The new World Cup campaign before us can only be seen as a road paved end to end with banana skins. The thought of it is quite ghastly, yet I know we shall all, while clasping our hands to our heads and making small inarticulate noises, watch every second that television gives us. Let nobody say we are looking forward to England's World Cup campaign. But we care, damn it, we care.

Buchan calls it a day

Martin Buchan, the former Manchester United and Scotland captain, has announced his retirement from football. The 35-year-old defender, who joined Oldham on a free tranfer at the start of last season, tore up his contract yesterday after yet another injury setback.

Rich pickings for big clubs as little ones look in envy

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The third and fourth divisions have only themselves to blame for their meagre remains in the Milk Cup. As a result of the short-sighted greed and crass stupidity of the Associate Members committee, who suggested last season that the second round should be seeded, only four of the smaller clubs entered yesterday's third-round draw.

The idea was proposed by the committee that represents the lower divisions, on the basis that the needy would receive a share of at least one big gate. The first and second divisions accepted it, knowing that almost all of them would reach the last 32 and gain even bigger rewards. The early stages of the competition are, therefore, little more than a tedious financial exercise.

The public has not been fooled by the facade. Attendances fell by more than 20,000 in the first round and also dropped in the second, where only two out of the 64 ties (at Old Trafford and Highbury) attracted more than 20,500 spectators. Who can be surprised by their apathy when the results, over two legs, are so heavily predictable?

The average aggregate victory was by three clear goals and only Aldershot and Bolton Wanderes, the conquerors of Brighton and Shrewsbury Town, can claim to have upset the odds. Walsall and Rotherham have recently proved their ability in the event and their supposedly superior victims, Coventry City and Stoke City, are both struggling to hold their place among the elite.

Apart from avoiding embarrassment, the managers of the other seeds were concerned about the threat of injury. They were not alone. Those in charge of Engand, Scotland, Wales and the Republic of Ireland will understandably question whether it was necessary for such relatively meaningless fixtures to be played in the week before World Cup qualifying matches.

The Milk Cup, at the youthful age of 24, is a battered tin pot of a trophy in comparison to the older and more dignified FA Cup. It is filled with avarice rather than romance, money rather than excitement. Even the stature that it will inevitably now regain stands on a false plinth.

Since the beggars have willingly agreed to leave, for the miserly sum of £2,500 and half the proceeds from the gates, the third round is overflowing with the wealthy. Four of the richest clubs in the land happen to have been drawn together at White Hart Lane and Old Trafford.

By a curious twist of fate, Tottenham Hotspur and Liverpool are to stage a dress rehearsal on BBC Television tonight. They will also be replaying the 1982 final, when Liverpool collected the second of their four successive titles. Douglas Alexiou, Tottenham's vice-chairman, commented that "we must not let them emulate Bjorn Borg at Wimbledon".

Manchester United, the runners-up in 1983, are the new favourites after being given home advantage against Everton, the runners-up in 1984. With an even stranger sense of timing, those two giants will be playing for points and a psychological lift four days earlier during a first division fixture at Goodison Park.

United's ambitions ended at the Manor Ground last season and those of Arsenal are sure to be stretched, if not bröken, there by Oxford United at the end of this month. Don Howe, Arsenal's manager, admitted that "with their little ground and their claustrophobic atmosphere, it will be a tough one."

Walsall have an opportunity to repeat their unexpected feats of last season as well. In the second leg of the semi-final, they were eventually broken by Liverpool and one of the walls at Fellows Park collapsed. They will pray that their stadium and its surrounds are not similarly damaged when they entertain Chelsea.

Potential surprises have been further reduced by the pairing of a dozen of the 20 representatives from the first division. Aldershot will scarcely expect to succeed at Carrow Road and even if Bolton and Rotherham triumph over Notts County and Grimsby, there will be no sharp intake of breath

Third round draw

Birmingham City v West Bromwich Albion
Ipswich Town v Newcastle United
Leeds United v Watford
Luton Town v Leicester City
Manchester City v West Ham United
Manchester United v Everton
Norwich City v Aldershot
Nottingham Forest v Sunderand
Notts County v Bolton Wanderers
Oxford United v Arsenal
Queen's Park Rangers v Aston Villa
Rotheram United v Grimsby Town
Sheffield Wednesday v Fulham
Southampton v Wolverhampton Wanderers
Tottenham Hotspur v Liverpool
Walsall v Chelsea

Ties to be played week beginning October 29.

Liverpool drop Dalglish

Kenny Dalglish has been dropped by Liverpool from tonight's televised league match at Tottenham. Joe Fagan, the manager takes the drastic step of dropping the Scottish forward for the first time in his seven years at Anfield, as he tries to improve on the champions' stuttering start to the season.

Jan Molby the Danish international, replaces Dalglish, who has scored 153 goals in over 400 games for Liverpool.

Also left out from the side who struggled to beat Stockport in the Milk Cup on Tuesday is Gary Gillespie. Alan Hansen, recovered from a leg strain, returns to the defence.

Ironically, Dalglish bows out as Ian Rush begins his comeback in the reserves after injury, and it is almost certainly Dalglish's goalscoring form – two goals this season – that has cost him his place.. "I have decided to give him a rest," was all Fagan would say.

Anfield recognize that Liverpool's fortunes often slump when Dalglish is playing poorly. On top of that, using him in a deeper role has not helped the club compensate for the departure of Graeme Souness, and has affected the form of Paul Walsh, the new signing in particular.



Dalglish: needs a rest to get back into goal-scoring form

Taylor has pity as Celtic take Johnston

By Clive White

Graham Taylor, the Watford mannager, yesterday reluctantly acceded to the wishes of his exceptional, homesick young forward, Maurice Johnston, by allowing him to return to the city of his birth and the club of his dreams, Celtic.

In accepting a fee of £400,000 – one fifth of what they frightened off prospective buyers with in the summer – Watford have shown compassion and integrity uncommon in the greedy world of professional football.

Taylor now expects Celtic to show the same honesty by not selling Johnston down south again for a quick, fat profit. Taylor does not believe that they will, but anyway, a proviso that Watford will receive 50 per cent of such a sale before June, 1988, has been written into the deal. Johnston, on his departure, insisted that he might one day return to English football.

"Having been involved in the release of an unhappy player (Blissett) from an evertheless lucrative contract with AC Milan, how could we not understand Johnston's desires," Taylor said.

It was Taylor who went to Celtic rather than the other way round. He said: "I had to see whether the boy genuinely wanted to go home, and that it was not a trick to move elsewhere in England. I had heard rumours. The lad is confused and even this morning he spent half an hour wondering if he was doing the right thing."

Taylor said he saw no point in keeping a player whose heart was not in the club. "You've got to be seen by the supporters, everyone, to be caring for the club, particularly when you are bottom of the table." He said he was sorry to see Johnston go. "He's been no trouble while in my presence and he's the best goalscorer by a mile that I have ever worked with. He'll score goals galore for Celtic. All he needs to do is get some stability into his private life."

Johnston's strike rate with Watford was outstanding, 24 goals in 35 League and cup games last season. Honours came as freely as his goals. Within six months he had won full Scottish caps, scoring on his debut, and had played in an FA Cup final at Wembley.

Johnston's sale, which shows a £200,000 profit in 11 months, would seem to give Taylor, the arch-advocate of direct, positive football, the chance to dwell on negative thoughts. Namely his weeping defence. But having paid £300,000 last week for a goalkeeper he said that he does not have so much money to spend. An experienced centre back, if not two, must be his priority but the question is where to find them? Not in Scotland I imagine.

● Kevin O'Callagham, the Ipswich Town winger, has requested a transfer after being dropped from the Milk Cup side who played Derby County on Wednesday. Like Watford, Ipswich have a policy of releasing unhappy players, but Ipswich would want to recoup at least the £200,000 they paid Millwall for him four years ago.

Francis has operation on his knee

Trevor Francis, the England forward, has had an operation in Genoa on his right knee to clear up an injury which has kept him our of the Sampdoria team for three weeks. Bone fragments thought to be causing the trouble were removed. Francis hopes to be back in training next week.

Chris Woods, the Norwich City goalkeeper, may have to withdraw from England's squad for next week's World Cup match with Finland as he has aggravated a thigh injury that has prevented his playing in past three games. He had hoped to return against Preston last Wednesday but suffered a reaction to a late fitness test.

Norwich today completed the signing of Asa Hartford, the Scotland forward. He has initially signed a monthly contract after marking his debut with two goals against Preston on Wednesday when appearing as a non-contract player. Immediately after the match Hartford passed the formal medical examination and completed the details today.

Martin Jol, the Coventry City midfield player, could be returning to his native Holland three months after joining the club. He is back home for "family reasons" and has been given permission by Coventry to have discussions with a Dutch club about a possible move.

Pyramid on shifting sands

By Paul Newman

A group of clubs in the Midlands are posing a serions challenge to the recently established national "pyramid" structure of non-League football.

The Central Midlands League, until now a relatively minor competition, are inviting senior clubs in the area to join a new division next season. It would exist outside the current pyramid structure, which through promotion and relegation links nearly all the leading leagues in the country.

Many clubs in the Midlands are dissatisfied because they are dispersed among a number of different leagues in which they have to do a considerable amount of travelling. For example, Southern League clubs frequently have to travel south of London to meet opponents such as Folkestone and R S Southampton. Supporters of the new divsion, which would include clubs within a 45-mile radius around the Derby/Nottingham area, say that travel costs would be substantially reduced.

The Central Midlands League are not revealing the names of their potential new members, but have invited nine clubs from the Southern League, four from the West Midlands League, three from the United Counties League and one from the Leicestershire Senior League. They say that nearly half of the clubs have already pledged their support for the scheme. Several clubs from the Northern Counties East League are also understood to have applied for membership.

● Barrow remain the only unbeaten team in the Gola (formerly Alliance Premier) League this season. The Cumbrian side moved into fourth position with their 6-0 home victory over Frickley Athletic on Tuesday. On the same day Wealdstone scorned a chance of sstablishing a seven-point lead at the top of the table when they lost 3-1 at Bath City.

Altrincham are maintaining their challenge near the top of the table despite a series of injuries. The club suffered their most serious setback when Dave Serella, the former Nottingham Forest and Walsall defender, was advised by a specialist to retire because of a knee ligament injury.

Two more players, Ronnie Ellis, who has a stress fracture of his right leg, and Jeff Johnson, who has badly torn ankle ligaments, will be out of action for several weeks.

● John Walsh, who was appointed manager of South Liverpool at the start of the season, has resigned. Bryan Griffiths, Walsh's predecessor at the Northern Premier League club, has returned to take his place.

● Ron Reid, the manager of Stafford Rangers, has been charged by the Football Association with bringing the game into disrepute. Reid was reported to the FA for comments made to the referee during the Northern Premier League club's surprising home defeat against Rushden Town (Southern League) in the FA Cup. Reid has fined himself £20 over the incident.

GOLF: SPAIN BRINGS OUT THE BEST IN A YORKSHIREMAN

Spectators miss a treat as Clark drives into the lead

From Mitchell Platts, Valencia

Howard Clark could have been playing behind closed doors in the Spanish Open, sponsored by Benson & Hedges, here yesterday for all the attention he received from spectators who ignored him and focused their attention on Severiano Ballesteros, Sam Torrence, Sandy Lyle and Bernard Langer.

What they missed was one of the finest displays of driving that Clark has produced in a professional career stretching over 11 years. The blonde Yorkshireman established a new record for the demanding 7,7070 years El Saler course with an immaculate 66 which is six below par.

Clark has consistently been regarded as one of the longest drivers on the European circuit but to harness that power is the trick on this magnificent course, south of the city, and so precise were his tee shots that he made the game look rather easy.

The mystery, perhaps, is why he went unnoticed since Clark has enjoyed exceptional success is Spain where he has twice won the Madrid Open and also finished runner-up in the Spanish Open some six years ago.

Now he has a solid foundation on which to build his third win of the summer as he moves into the second round with a two-stroke advantage over Ian Woosnam and Warren Humphreys. Ballesteros (71), Torrance (72), Langer (73) and Lyle (74) might all find it difficult to catch Clark who is always happy when out in front.

Clark made an inauspicious start by three putting the first but he quickly eradicated any fear that it was not going to be his day on the greens by holing from 25 feet and 15 feet on the next two for birdies. The four iron tee shot that he struck to within four feet of the hole at the fourth (190 yards) provided him with the confidence to attack the course as he felt the urge to play again running through his veins.

Clark: record round

Woosnam compiled his score without making a birdie on one of the four par fives. He had a remarkable run of four birdies in five holes from the twelfth and by rationing himself to only 27 putts there was little doubt that his decision to fit a new shaft into an old putter two weeks ago was correct.

Humphreys could pinpoint no reason for scoring so well following a 79 in the Pro-Am when, by his own admission, he played as poorly as he had ever done. Yet, he putted well on the huge greens, holing four times from between 12 and 30 feet, and with him it might be simply a case of believing in himself.

Ballesteros would have finished closer to the leader but for un inspired spell when he dropped three shots in succession.

LEADING SCORES: (GB unless stated): 66: H Clarke. 68: I Woosnam, W Humphreys. 69: B Dassu (It). 71: S Ballesteros (Sp), R Chapman, G Brand sen, B Bergin (US), M McLean, H Balocchi (SA), D Frost (SA), M Ballesteros (Sp), B Waites, E Darcy (Ire). 72: M Poxon, E Polland, A Murray, S Torrance, J Olazabal (Sp), M Johnson, J Rivero (Sp), M Miller, M King, T Horton, P Way, M James, J Cañizares (Sp).

Amateur in touch with American opponents

By John Hennessy

The Irish Women's Open Golf championship, sponsored by Smirnoff in the sum of £120,000 is taking on a different, less harrowing, character than its British equivalent last week. Whereas Woburn, in appalling conditions, proved to be a disaster area for every player save the Japanese, Ayako Okamoto, Clandeboye's 6,330-yard course yesterday yielded six scores under the challenging par of 72.

The three leaders are Americans, Pat Bradley on 69 and Kathy Whitworth and Becky Pearson on 70. With respect to them all and to three other players on 71, the most praiseworthy round perhaps belonged to Claire Hourihane, an amateur from Dublin, who achieved a third birdie at the seventeenth to match par for the round.

Miss Hourihane, a member of the British Isles' Curtis Cup team, might have been awed by the strength of the opposition, but like her to join their tour – and she had one important advantage. On a course which she has never played before, she secured as her caddie a former Irish international and club member, Sandra Watkins.

If her driver was not completely on song, Miss Hourihane was so in tune with her iron that she missed only three greens. The absence of any wind had drawn some of Clandeboye's teeth but there was still enough bite to trouble most players. All four par fives, ranging from 468 yards to 500 yards, were comprehensively out of reach.

Miss Hourihane's one real heartache (tragedy, she called it,) was a "beautifully, beautifully" struck four iron dead on the flag at the 154-yard fourteenth. Alas, it was the wrong club, for she ran up a bank at the back and took four. She found it hard to hit a ball so well and be rewarded so ill.

Miss Bradley, with Irish antecedents on both sides of her family, had been "thrilled to set foot on Irish soil". Her round yesterday in steady drizzle, lightened her heart still further. It was largely a matter of keeping faith with par, except for five successive holes from the eighth. A blocked tee-shot at the tenth cost her a five but on either side there were two single-putt birdies. All told, she wielded her putter only 30 times.

Leading scores: (US unless stated): 69: T. Bradley. 70: K. Whitworth, B. Pearson. 71: D. Caponi, A. Okamoto (Jap), B. Klass. 72: D. Dalley, R. Comstock, J. Stephenson (Aus), D. Massey, C. Hourihane, (Ire, amateur). 73: A. Ritzman, J. Bertsch, D. Dowling (GB), B. King, J. Inkster, D. Reid (GB), S. Barratt, J. Joyce. 74: T. Hession, C. Marino, S. Bertolaccine, J. Smurthwaite (GB), B. Alvarez, J. Geddes. 75: R. Hast (GB), B. Bunkowsky, C. Johnston, P. Meyers, C. Charbonnier (Switz), M. Moore, L. Rinker, D. Germain, M. Nause, A. Hikage. Other British scores included: 76: K. Douglas, B. Huke. 77: J. Connachan, M. Thomson.

Worplesdon pitfalls

By Nicholas Keith

The Worplesdon mixed foursomes which start today, provide the usual pitfalls for the forecaster. Youth or exerperience? that is the question. The answer ofter lies somewhere in the middle.

A likely combination is provided by Nicola McCormack and Neil Briggs. They were brave runners-up last year to the formidable partnership of Beverley New and Keith Dobson, who are not defending. Miss McCormack has enjoyed a good season and it is not unknown for runners-up to win in the following year. This was last achieved by the Thornhills, who are among three previous winners of the event.

Mrs Susan Birley and Reg Glading, who defeated the Thornhills in 1974, are back again; they have also twice been runners-up. The Mervilles, Stuart and his sister Janet, won five years ago; she is a former British champion and was restored to the England team this season after finishing her studies.

You cannot ignore the claim of Craig Laurence, last year's English champion, who is a stranger to this event, but could go far with his partner, Gillian Gunby, a runner-up five years ago. It may be that the canny comedian, Jimmy Tarbuck, will have the last laugh he is also a former runner-up.

BADMINTON

Luck with Baddeley in doubles venture

By Richard Eaton

Steve Baddeley, for much of the last three years England's leading singles player, has been making an encouraging attempt to become a top-class doubles player as well. With the kind of luck he had yesterday in the Masters, sponsored by British Airways, at Portsmouth, the attempt should prove successful.

Baddeley's new partnership with Bill Gilliland stood match point down at 11-14 in the third game against Morten Frost and Jens-Peter Nierhoff when a smash from the Scot seemed to land out.

The Danes were almost on their way to the net to shake hands when the line judge called it out. Within moments the lead had evaporated and the British had won 6-15, 15-4, 17-14. "It was definitely out as far as I wa concerned," admitted Baddeley. "It was just a lucky break."

"It's the sort of bad luck you get from time to time, said Frost, who looked as though he might eat the next questioner, but whose conduct exemplified the pleasant spirit which badminton, after five years of being professional has managed to retain.

Later, Frost was to make his point without recourse to words. Baddeley's attempt to halt the All-England champion in the singles gained him only seven points, and on this evidence Frost is so refreshed after the recent lay-off that caused him to miss the World Cup that he must be favourite to take this week's title, currently held by his doubles partner.

England's other young singles players came closer to upsetting top-class opposition. The new No 1, Nick Yates, stood a game up and 10-10 in the second before losing to Hastomo Arbi, Indonesia's Thomas Cup hero.



Baddeley: encouraging start

Another Indonesian, Ivana Lie, who beat England's European champion, Helen Troke, in the World Cup last month, almost fell at the first hurdle to Jane Webster.

MEN'S SINGLES: H Arbi (Indo) bt N Yates (Eng), 10-15, 15-12, 15-12.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: I Lie (Indo) bt J Webster (Eng), 11-1, 8-11, 12-8.
MEN'S DOUBLES: S Baddeley (Eng) and B Gilliland (Scot) bt M Frost and J-P Nierhoff (Den), 6-15, 15-4, 17-14.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: G Gilks and K Beckman (Eng) bt H Troke (Eng) and K Larsen (Den), 15-8, 15-8.

TABLE TENNIS

Big decision Douglas has to make

By a Special Correspondent

Desmond Douglas has an uncertain international future after England's unlucky 4-3 defeat by the former holders, Hungary, in the European Superleague at Crook, Durham, on Wednesday.

The match point that the England No 2, Graham Sandley, unexpectedly reached and missed in the opening encounter against the European No 13, Zsolt Kriston, turned out to be not only the difference between victory and defeat, bu the difference between retaining Douglas's interest and losing it.

Douglas, a national champion seven times, who still regularly commutes from his Birmingham home to the German Bundesliga, is now likely to stop playing away matches in the European league despite his record so far of four singles wins out of four.

This would reduce England's chances but he move has precedents in two other much travelled leading European players, Jacques Secretin, of France, and Dragutin Surbek, of Yugoslavia.

There is, though, just a chance that the 29-year-old Douglas may decide to sever his associations with PSV Borussia Düsseldorf after a profitable seven years with them, again on the ground that travelling and time are the greatest enemies to the continuation of his career for several more years.

Douglas's contract continues only until Christmas, but he and his club will be making up their minds in the next two weeks.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

MILK CUP: Second round, second leg: Aston Villa 3, Scunthorpe United 1 (agg 6-3); Bradford City 0, Newcastle United 1 (1-4); Crystal Palace 0, Sunderland 0 (1-2); Derby County 1, Ipswich Town 1 (3-5); Everton 4, Sheffield United 0 (6-2); Leeds United 3, Gillingham 2 (5-3); Norwich City 6, Preston North End 1 (9-4); Nottingham Forest 3, Portsmouth 0 (3-1; aet: score at 90 mins 1-0); Oxford United 3, Blackburn Rovers 1 (4-2; aet: score at 90 mins 1-1); West Bromwich Albion 3, Wigan Athletic 1 (3-1).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton Albion 5, Goole 1; Oswestry 0, Macclesfield 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup: First round: Addlestone and Weybridge 4, Hillingdon 2; Alvechurch 5, Stourbridge 0; Cambridge City 1, Wellingborough 3; Dunstable 1, Woodford 2; Folkestone and Shepway 2, Dover 1; Milton Keynes 2, Banbury 1; Rushden 2, King's Lynn 5; Shepshed 0, Leicester United 0; Sutton Coldfield 4, Oldbury 0; Welling 1, Fisher 3. Postponed: RS Southampton v Poole.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Manchester C 1, Barnsley 0. Second division: Port Vale 2, Bolton 0; Sunderland 3, York 1; Wolverhampton 2, Burnley 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers 1, Charlton 3; Fulham 1, Crystal Palace 3.
FA VASE: Preliminary round replay: Rushall 4, Coleshill 3.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Northampton, Brentford.
CENTENARY MATCH: Cambridgeshire FA, FA XI (at Cambridge United).

Addison honoured

Hereford City Council are to name a street after Colin Addison, the Newport County manager. Addison was Hereford United's player-manager in 1972 when they were elected to the Football League

Platini tops poll

Michel Platini, the French captain, was elected Italy's player of the year by a jury of Italian journalists this week. Platini finished ahead of his Juventus colleague Antonio Cabrini, and Zico, the Brazilian player with Udinese.

FOR THE RECORD

TENNIS

BASLE: Indoor Grand Prix Tournament: First round: J Brown (US) bt Van Rensburg (SA), 6-4, 6-4; D Visser (SA) bt R Gehring (WG), 6-4, 6-7, 6-4; J Nystrom (Swe) bt M Mecir (Cz), 3-6, 6-2, 6-4; B Taroczy (Hun) bt R Stadler (Switz), 6-3, 6-1; S Edberg (Swe) bt M Ostoga (Yugo), 6-3, 6-7, 6-3; P Elter (WG) bt M Westphal (WG), 7-6, 6-4; G Vilas (Arg) bt H Schwaier (WG), 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

TARPON SPRINGS: Women's tournament: First round: P Casale (US bt E Pfaff (WG), 6-4, 6-1; C Benjamin (US) bt S Margolin (US), 4-6, 6-2, 6-0; W White (US) bt L Arraya (Peru), 6-1, 6-3; C Bassett (Can) bt E Sayers (US), 6-3, 6-3. Second round: B Gadusek (US) bt R Uys (SA), 6-2, 6-1; M Torres (US) bt L Piatek (US), 7-5, 6-1; M Louie (US) bt L Bernstein (US) 6-1, 6-2.

SYDNEY: Australian indoor championship: Second round: P Fleming (US) bt J Frawley (Aus), 7-5, 5-7, 6-3; B Drewett (Aus) bt M Freeman (US), 3-6, 6-1, 7-5; E Teltscher (US), bt L Bourne (US), 6-1, 6-3; I Lendl (Cz), bt G Layendecker (US), 6-3, 6-3.

FOOTBALL

SWEDISH LEAGUE: Championship quarter-finals, second leg: Hammarby 3, Kalmar 0 (agg 5-3); AIK Stockholm 2, Norrkoping 1 (agg 2-2, Norrkoping win on away goal); IFK Göteborg 2, Halmstad BK 1 (agg 2-1); Malmö 2, Brage 2 (agg 2-3).
FREDRIKSTAD: European under-21 championship, group six: Norway 2, USSR 1.
CALCUTTA: Asian Cup, group three: Malaysia 5, Pakistan 0.

HUNGARIAN LEAGUE: Upjest Dozsa 0, Honved 0; Pecs 3, Szeol AK 0; Eger 0, Zalaegerszeg 4; Debrecen 1, Tatabanya 0; Csepel 2, MTK VM 0; Vasas 1, Ferencvaros 1; Raba Eto 3, Bekescsaba 1; Videoton 2, Haladas 0.

SWISS LEAGUE: St Gallen 5, Young Boys Berne 1; Servette 4, Lucerne 0; Vevey 1, Grasshoppers Zurich 3; Neuchatel Xamax 0, Aarau 1; Wettingen 1, La Chaux-de-fonds 1; Zurich 2, Lausanne 2; Zug 2, Winterthur 0; Sion 1, Basle 1.

WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Hamburg 4, Arminia Bielefeld 0; Eintracht Frankfurt 3, Bayer Uerdingen 2; Fortuna Düsseldorf 0, Bayern Munich 2; Stuttgart 2, Borussia Dortmund 0; Bayer Leverkusen 4, Karlsruhe 1; Schalke 2, Werder Bremen 2.

BASKETBALL

ANGLO SCOTTISH CUP: first round: Worthing Bears 97 (Cunningham 27), Kingcraft Kingston 105 (Davies 29); Bracknell Pirates 87 (Payton 27), Walkers Crisps Leicester 90 (Waldron 29); Hemel and Watford Royals 92 (Lloyd 33), Davenport Birmingham 77 (Saunders 26); Sunderland Maestros 97 (Heatner 24), McEwan Tyneside 60 (Ellis 19); Doncaster Panthers 115 (Brantley 28), Calderdale Explorers 96 (Bruin 29).

KORAC CUP: First round, second leg: Standard Liège 68, FSO Cars Warrington 85 (Warrington win 163-142 on agg); Panionios Athens 84, Ceravnos Nicosia 58 (Panionios win 119-113 on agg); DD Den Helder 80, Crystal Palace 77 (Seaman 24, Luca 19; DD Den Helder win 169-157 on agg); Licor Barcelona 104, Glasgow 80 (Licor Barcelona win 212-168 on agg); Ciesa Ferrol 78, Malines 65 (Ciesa Ferrol win 148-148 on agg); Aris Thessalonika 117, Levski Spartak 100 (Aris win 207-165 on agg); ITV Istanbul 90, Akademik Varna 69 (Akademik win 165-162 on agg); Regenerin Klagenfurt 82, Steinsel 66 (Klagenfurt win 170-137 on agg).

GOLF

AER LINGUS SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying rounds: (at East Kilbride): 1, Clydebank H S, 245; 2, Mearns Castle H S, 246; 3, Paisley G S, 248. (at Stratford-on-Avon): 1, Cheltenham G S, 243; 2, Princethorpe College, Rugby, 244; 3, Malvern College, 244. (at Headingley): 1, Lawnswood, Leeds, 248; 2, Harrogate G S, 253; 3, Bingley G S, 253. (at Goodwood): 1, Hautlieu, St Saviour, Jersey, 237; 2, Worthing College of Technology, 240; 3, De La Salle, St Helier, Hersey, 245.

SNOOKER

BRISTOL: Rothman's grand prix, first round: A Higgin bt R Bales, 5-1 (frame scores: 73-30, 62-68, 67-54, 58-44, 61-51, 102-0); A Hallett bt D Sheehan, 5-1 (frame scores: 76-37, 51-47, 77-16, 53-69, 48-32, 69-8); A Williams bt D Chalmers, 5-0 (frames scores: 52-33, 65-0, 72-40, 105-10, 73-47).

BOXING

SHOREDITCH: Commonwealth welterweight championship: Sylvester Mittee bt Fighting Romanus, rtd 11th rnd. 8 rds middleweight: T Burke bt D Scarle, rtd 5th; 6 rds welterweight: M Kiguion bt C Neagle, pts.

SPEEDWAY

BRITISH LEAGUE: Cradley Heath 48, Reading 30.

IN BRIEF

Hopes dashed of reprieve for Monaco

Paris (AFP) – Hopes that the Monaco Grand Prix and motor rally would be hed normally next year seem to have been destroyed with a bitter turn in the conflict yesterday. The International Automobile Federation (FIA), the governing body of international motor racing, have initiated moves to expel the Monaco Automobile Club (ACM), because of "serious violations of regulations".

If the ACM is excluded from both FIA and the international autosport federation (FISA), on which the ACM lost its executive committee position on Tuesday, neither of the events will be allowed to be held in Monaco.

BASEBALL: Light-hitting Kurt Bevacqua hit a three-run homer in the fifth innings to give the San Diego Padres a 5-3 win over the Detroit Tigers, levelling the 1984 World Series at one game each. Andy Hawkins held the Tigers scoreless for five innings after Detroit had seen off Ed Whitson, the Padre starting pitcher, for three runs in the first innings.

SNOOKER: Alex Higgins will play Mike Hallett in the second round of the £225,000 grand prix in Bristol with a 5-1 victory over Roger Bales, a Birmingham professional playing in his first major tournament.

SQUASH: Geoff Williams has been left out of the World Masters championships in Warrington from October 26-30.

TENNIS

Miss Barker gets some consolation with wild card

Sue Barker, dropped from the Wightman Cup team for the first time in 10 years yesterday, has received some consolation with a wild card into the Pretty Polly classic at Brighton between October 21-28. She won the event when it was called the Dahaitsu challenge, three years ago.

Virginia Wade has also been given a wild card to strengthen Britain's challenge for the £143,000 prize money. They join Jo Durick Anne Hobbs and Annabel Croft among the entries. Croft, aged 18, who has climbed 80 places this year to rank 60th in the world, is in line for her first singles appearance in Britain's Wightman Cup team against the United States at the Albert Hall from November 1-3.

Despite the absence of Martina Navratilova and Chris Lloyd, the Brighton entry is the strongest ever.

● Cologne (Reuter) – John Lloyd, of Britain, withdrew yesterday from next week's Cologne Cup grand prix tournament because of an arm injury. Lloyd, the fourth seed, sustained the injury in Britain's Davis Cup tie with Yugoslavia two weeks ago.

● Tokyo (Reuter) – Rain stopped play yesterday in the Japan Open tournament and matches were postponed until today.

Countries disagree over venue

The International Tennis Federation (ITF) will resolve a dispute between the United States and Sweden over dates for this year's Davis Cup final.

Thomas Hallberg, the Swedish director of men's tennis at the ITF, said yesterday that the Federation's three-member Davis Cup committee would decide on dates soon. Hallberg said Sweden's main problem this year was the availability of the 12,900-seat hall in Gothenburg. "We are all very anxious to get this solved," he said.

Sweden, the hosts, selected December 28-30 for the final in Gothenburg. But the United States team objected to the tie being staged between the Christmas and New Year holidays, and suggested December 14-16 as an alternative. Last year's final was also held between Christmas and New Year in Australia despite protests from Sweden.

The Swedish Tennis Federation said yesterday they were sticking to their plan for the late December dates. Swedish players also faced difficulties returning from the Australian Open, running until December 10, and getting in enough practice before the Davis Cup competition begins, a spokesman said.

The ITF Davis Cup committee is made up of Joseph Carrico, of the United States, Brian Tobin, of Australia and Derek Hardwick of Britain.

BASKETBALL

Warrington raze Standard in European Cup

By Nicholas Harling

Only one British club is left in the European Korac Cup, but FSO Cars Warrington and Liverpool are left to fly the flag after achieving one of the outstanding results ever by an English club on the continent.

Warrington, who went to Belgium defending a tenuous 78-74 lead over Standard Liége, not only emerged victorious but did so by an almost embarrassing overall margin of 163-142 after winning the second leg 85-62.

The first half was tight but in the second half Warrington scored almost at will through Brown, Bona, Irish and David Lloyd to completed a memorable triumph that earns them a second round tie with the Italian club, Livorno.

"We just blew them out," Joe Whelton, the Warrington coach said. "We played all nine players that travelled with us, which meant that we had 17 and 18-year-olds on court, but we just wore them down. We're very pleased."

Warrington's only problem is that their home court, the Spectrum Arena, is already booked on October 31, the date of the first leg, so they may ask the Italians, who are due to stage the second leg on November 7, to switch.

EUROPEAN CUP-WINNERS' CUP: Men, first round, second leg: Fenerbache (Tur) 74 Zalaegerszeg (Hun) 55 (Fenerbache win 152-139 on agg).



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America's Cup lessons

The stakes are raised by millions for the silver pot

With in one month of surrendering the America's Cup to Australia II, the Americans had sited their own weather-recording buoy in the Western Australian waters off Fremantle. The 1983 battle might be lost, but the war was anything but over.

The Americans are still smarting; at least four syndicates will challenge the Royal Perth Yacht Club in 1987 and, in one of the ironies of out age, will consume a collective budget sufficient to feed Eritrea for a year in the attempt to recover not just an old silver pot but national morale.

The immediate conclusions to be drawn at the end of the first 12-metre orld championship here are that Australia may be hard pressed to put together an effective defence; that the relatively inexperienced Italians, under the enthusiastic overall leadership of the Aga Khan and his Costa Smeralda consortium, have benefited the most from the current championships, under tuition from American, British and Australian expertise; and that the British challenge by Royal Thames Yacht Club has lost the back-up of invaluable technical experience with the sale of Victory '83, the winning boat here, to Yacht Club Italiano.

Rod Davies, who will be helmsman for the Newport Beach syndicate's challenger Eagle, has been tactical adviser to Falvio Scala, the captain of Victory '83. "That is some boat," he said, speaking with admiration of the Ian Howlett design which confirmed its 1983 pedigree by defeateding Azzurra 3-1. "What the championship has proved is that simply throwing money at the America's Cup problems doesn't necessarily resolve them – as Dennis Conner should know," Davies reflected.

The Newport Beach syndicate has a projected budget of only $6m, compared with the New York Clubs $16m behind John Kolius and Conner's $25m allegedly about to be spent by the San Diego syndicate, which includes the cost of air-freighting four 12-metres to Australia. That historic aberration of the fifth and down-wind leg of the seventh and final challenge-round race at Newport is going to cost some sponsors heavily as Conner sets out to erase his humiliation.

Americans lead hunt

The measure of what all contenders, potential Australian defenders as well as a dozen or more challengers, will face in the next professional ever of America's Cup contests is summed up by Derek Clark, who was computer-navigator analyst for the Savary's crew, and has been assistant tactician to Davies and coach to the YC Italiano squad here.

"It is going to be tougher to get as far as the challenge round in a '87 than it was to win the Cup last year," says the former Olympic yachtsman who is committing his entire existence to the ambition of one day being on the winning 12-metre boat in one of the oldest competitions in sport. "The Americans are out for blood. The sport has gone way beyond the era of even 1980, the age of the gifted amateur. The Italians have learned more here in six months than our Royal Burnham squad did in almost two summers, but that's because Victory '83 came here as a tested and proven boat, sorted out by our squad last summer.

"We just ran out of time in Newport. If we'd had the new boat longer, and de Savary had sorted out the after guard by Christmas of 1982, we could have run even the radical Australia II close in the kind of choppy weather we've had here. But not in the light airs of Newport last summer."

In a night-time raid in wet suits, Clark inspected Australia II's controversial keel in Newport a month before the Canadians were caught in the same act of sporting espionage. He believes a more aggressive Victory syndicate would have protested officially for a new rating of Alan Bond's revolutionary boat, as opposed to seeking to have it disqualified as the NYYC did.

Clark is in two minds about his racing future. He would dearly like to be part of another British challenge with Royal Thames, but is uncertain as yet about their financial and technical co-ordination. Victory '83 and Azzurra were always likely to be the finalists in the world championship, he claims, because they had the most thorough maintenance and back up facilities. He now has an offer, after designing and supervising the schooner sailing scenes in a Roman Polanski film, of a six-month trial with the Task Force '87 syndicate of the Parry Corporation in Australia.

Italians change tune

Murray, aged 26, is the helmsman many people fancy as the best in Australia, and there is speculation over whether John Bertrand, now a financially secure national hero thanks to Conner's blunder, will risk his reputation by again skippering for Bond. Don't race again, Bertrand's agents are said to advise. The limited extent of experienced Australian crews suggest they will be hard pressed to get more than two effective syndicates. The failure of Challenge 12 here with a part-Australian crew confirms the opinion that Bond won the America's Cup only because of Ben Lexcen's keel, and in spite of rather than because of the crew.

The naming of YC Costa Smeralda as Challenger of Record – supervisors of the elimination series – has offended the Americans, who for 130 years called every race in the rule book, but it is certain that the Italians will attempt to run a fair and equitable campaign for all contestants because they want Port Cervo to become the established base for future 12-metre championships following the next one in Fremantle in 1986, and to be the year-round training centre for all European boats preparing for an America's Cup campaign. With these developments, the dock facilities are better than Newport's and should be far cheaper, for perhaps a British challenger to spend a winter training here rather than in the Bahamas or Australia.

Where potential sponsors for the Royal Thames have so far misjudged the scene is that the defeat of the NYYC has far from killed off what was formerly an intermittent yachting sideshow, but has now generated an international sporting event. Perth is now a curiosity port of call for the QE2. The "cracking" lifeblood of Mark McCormack's International Management Group in the television rights for 1987 will transform the audience, sporting and commercial.

With superb individual enterprise, Peter de Savary showed the way in 1981 and 1983 and, if Britain is not to lapse back into being spectators of the competition it originally started, one or two brewing or petrol companies had better get imaginative soon. If British Telecom can make a billion with telephones which do not work, what might they do sponsoring a boat that does?

David Miller

RUGBY LEAGUE

Change Cup venue clubs say

By Keith Macklin

The two teams in the final of the Lancashire Cup have joined in a protest to the Rugby League about the choice of Warrington as the venue for their meeting on Sunday, October 28.

St Helens and Wigan jointly say that although the Warrington ground at Wilderspool is well appointed, the capacity of 16,000 is not enough.

Both clubs believe that a local derby on a Sunday afternoon with no live television will pull in an attendance of more than 20,000.

At yesterday's disciplinary committee meeting Widnes suffered badly. Steve O'Neill was suspended for six months for stamping on an opponent; John Wood received a two-match ban for a stiff-arm tackle and Tony Myler was suspened for four matches for a high tackle.

Steve Stacey, the Salford Australian winger, was suspended for four games for swearing at a referee, but David Major, the Salford forward, was found not guilty, due to mistaken identity, of striking a Bridgend player.

Maximum bet

The first player to compile a maximum break of 147 during next month's Coral UK professional snooker championship, starting in Preston, on November 18 will receive £10,000 – worth of free bets from the sponsors.

SWIMMING

Talking to determine the future

By Athole Still

The record entry of 400 senior swimmers in the Sun Life English Masters championships can look forward to three days of hard swimming and even harder talking about the future of their sport when they meet in Weymouth from October 19 to 21.

Sun Life, who have sponsored masters tournaments throughout Britain for the past three yars, have announced their withdrawal from Masters swimming because of the reluctance of Amateur Swimming Association to go along with Scotland an Wales in accepting international swimming law, which allows amateurs and professionals to compete together.

Sun Life had plans to stage regional championships, culminating in the British championships, which could attract such stars as te Olympic gold medal winners Cuncan Goodhew and David Wilkie.

Harold Hassall, the ASA secretary, said yesterday: "It seems unfortunate that they have pulled out at this stage. The ASA has just instigated changes in international law which would have allowed amateurs and professionals to compete together. If this is accepted by the ASA council in February, and seems likely since this is their own change, then the likes of Wilkie and Goodhew, who are professionals, would be allowed to compete in events in England nxt year".

HORSE TRIALS

Double Dutch lead in dressage

Willy Huizing, one of the best of the younger generation of Dutch riders, leads with the 11-year-old Chico at the end of the first day's dressage of the Dutch championship three-day event at Boekelo (a Special Correspondent writes).

His compatriot, Twan van Wonsel, is 1.2 penalties in arrears on Ronelia, with the Sevenoaks-based American rider, Linda Laidig-Slavin, a further 0.8 penalties behind on the middleweight show hunter, High Brow.

Tanya Longson, who would have been in the British team for the European young riders's championship but for breaking her arm, is best of the British with Pink Fizz in fifth place.

RESULTS: leaders after first day's dressage: 1, W Huizing's Chico (Neth), 48.4 penalties: 2, T van Wönzel's Ronelia (Neth), 49.6; 3, Mrs L Laidig-Slavin's High Brow (US), 51.4. British placings: 5, Miss To Longson's Pink Fizz, 54.8; equal 15, Miss J Johnson's Timber Knight and Miss R Hunt's Piglet II, 63.0; equal 18 Mrs L Green's Village Gossip and Mrs L Clarke's Myrose, 68.8; 20, M Etherington-Smith's Westway, 64.0; 23, C Wares's St Oliver Plunkett, 65.4; 28, R Powell's Caskin of Rushall, 75.0; 34, Miss J Smallwood's Moydum, 74.4; 36, A Griffiths's Hullabaloo, 75.4.

RACING CAMBRIDGESHIRE FOURTH HAS STRONG CLAIMS IN VALUABLE ASCOT APPRENTICE RACE

Gouverno to thrive on softer going

By Mandarin

Many of the horses trained by Frank Durr have been affected by the virus this year and with only a month of the season left, his tally of winners stands at a disappointing 16.

However, half of that total have come in the last six weeks and there have been other signs that the Newmarket trainer has at last turned the corner. Gouverno, a most consistent handicapper, ran a superb race in the Cambridgeshire last Saturday and is napped to give Durr another success in the Ewar Stud Farms Stakes for apprentices at Ascot this afternoon.

Gouverno finished fourth to Leysh at Newmarket but was the first home of those horses with an unfavourable high draw. Bank Parade, also drawn high, finished just behind Gouverno in sixth and after taking into account the claims of their respective riders, he is now 5lb better off with my selection.

However, this small pull in the weights is likely to be more than offset by the experience of Aaron Weiss, one of the best apprentices in the country, and the fact that Gouverno will relish the rain-softened ground. The last time Gouverno encountered such give underfoot was at Sandown in May when he defied 9st 11lb to win a handicap by four lengths.

Daleside Redwood is another who will appreciate the softer ground and recent seconds to Ivano at Goodwood and Jamais Derierre at Newmarket indicate that his turn is not far away. However, a line through the Cambridgeshire runner-up, Morwray Boy, who beat Jamais Derierre handsomely at York yesterday, suggests that Gouverno should have the edge.



Capricorn Belle, who seeks her fourth successive win in the Marlborough House Stakes at Ascot today. Luca Cumani's filly is Lester Piggott's only ride of the day.

Like Durr, John Dunlop is enjoying his best spell of the season and the Arundel trainer looks to have the answer to the Bustino Handicap with **Hidden Destiny**, who may have just needed the run when second to K-Battery at Newmarket last week. That was his first outing since gaining an easy Newcastle success in August and he should prove capable of conceding 12lb to the consistent Miss Kuta Beach.

Pat Eddery, who rides Hidden Destiny, also teams up with another Dunlop runner, Beveridge, in the Tankerville Nursery, but here I have a distinct preference for **Daniyar**, who was a very easy winner of a similar race at Newbury three weeks ago and may not have stopped improving yet.

Chapel Light seems likely to start favourite for the Duke of Edinburgh Stakes on the strength of her promising seventh to Tundra Goose at Newmarket last week. However, many of Barry Hills's horses have not been running well and Ocena Wave, the only other runner with racecourse experience, may prove better value.

Ocean Wave also showed distinct ability when eighth to Dafayna at Ascot a fortnight ago and the form of that race was franked at York yesterday when Dafayna and I Want To Be, sixth at Ascot, both won.

Gazelle d'Or, far from disgraced when fourth to Free Guest in last Saturday's Sun Chariot Stakes, will appreciate the return to a mile in the Marlborough House Stakes and has a clear chance at the weights.

York decision adds more fuel to inquiry controversy

By John Karter

The decision of the York stewards not to disqualify Morwray Boy from first place in yesterday'a Hongkong Marlboro Cup might be said to have acted like a can of kerosene to the fire of controversy that is currently smouldering over enquiries and objections.

Those who saw the camera patrol film of the race were virtually unanimous in condemning it as X-certificate viewing.and surely the Jockey Club must now act swiftly to douse the flames.

The indisputable truth as far as many professionals are concerned is that the stewards have shown an unacceptable inconsistency in their verdicts of late (notably the Doncaster Cup and the nursery won by Sunera at Newmarket).

John Lowe, who is on the committee of the the Northern Jockeys Association and who rode the unplaced Lak Lustre in the Hongkong Cup, summed up the feelings of those most affected by saying: "The inconsistency is what we're all so unhappy about."

No one is denying that the stewards have an unenviably difficult job in their hairline decision-making, nor that Morwray Boy was superior to his rivals.

However, the rather unusual objection by Lindsay Charnock, the rider of the fifth horse, Go Bananas, to Morwray Boy for "knocking me out of the way and taking my ground" seemed, on the evidence of the head-on film, totally justified.

Three furlongs from home Charnock on Go Bananas was disputing the lead with Jamais Derierre. At this point Tyrone Williams, on Morwray Boy was going best of all behind these two.

Having decided there was no room to challenge between Jamais Derierre and the rail, Williams made to come between the two leaders. The gap was nowhere near big enough but Williams nevertheless urged Morwray Boy ahead and barged Go Bananas aside.

The stewards' contention that the interference was "accidental" seemed impossible to justify and William's action should have been punished. Charnock, who had his deposit money refunded, felt be would have finished third but for the incident – a difference of £1,581 in prize money to the owner.

The happier side of Morwray Boy's victory was that it gave the mining town of Barnsley a little something to lighten the gloom. Steve Norton became something of a folk hero to the hard-hit community when he saddled Leysh and Morwray Boy to take first and second places in last Saturday's Cambridgeshire Handicap at Newmarket.

However, even they must have doubted the wisdom of bringing Morwray Boy out again so soon after his hard race. In the event, the softer ground at York, which the horse revelled in, enabled Norton's decision to be fully vindicated.

Barnsley's favourite horse apart, the performance of the afternoon came from the Aga Khan's filly Dafayna, who earned a 20-1 quote for next year's 1,000 Guineas with her facile victory in the Hongkong Stakes.

Walter Swinburn was looking round in disbelief at his struggling opponents from halfway and although those behind were anything but world beaters, there seems every possibility that Dafayna may turn out to be one of the best of her sex to carry the Aga's famous green and red colours.

Course specialists

ASCOT

TRAINERS: H Cecil 39 winners from 134 runners; 29.1%; G Harwood 34 from 146, 23.3%; W Hern 28 from 137, 20.4%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott 62 winners from 330 rides, 18.8%; W Carson 49 from 269, 18.2%; J Mercer 36 from 208, 17.3%.

ASCOT (BBC)

[Televised: 3.10, 3.40, 4.10]

GOING: good to soft
Draw: no advantage
Tote: double 3.10, 4.10. Treble: 2.35, 3.40, 4.40.

2.0 WYNDHAM HANDICAP (£5,453: 2m) (11 runners)

101 140000 ANOTHER SAM (CD) (J Norman) R Hannon 7-10-0 ... S Cauthen 4
102 131-040 ASIR (H H Prince Yazid Saud) G Harwood 4-9-13 ... G Starkey 2
103 8421-00 VALUABLE WITNESS (S Niarchos) J Tree 4-9-8 ... Pat Eddery 7
105 120141 FITZPATRICK (A Oldrey) P Walwyn 5-9-6 ... J Mercer 5
106 210301 DESTROYER (D) (D Muir) K Brassey 3-9-1 (3 ex) ... S Whitworth 5 9
107 32310-0 PRINCE OF PRINCES (D) (L Smith) J Dunlop 5-9-2 ... W Carson 3
108 211100- RIGHT REGENT (CD) (S Hindle) M Pipe 6-8-13 ... Paul Eddery
109 200340 MORGANS CHOICE (CD) (C Hill) C Hill 7-8-10 ... C Rutter 7 6
110 101300 CANIO (D) (D Ladhams) R Hodges 7-8-1 ... A McGlone 1
111 30-0180 ORNAELLA (B) (Mrs H Plumbly) M Tomkins 4-8-0 ... G Dickie 5 11
112 4/0 LIR (K Higson) A Moore 7-7-7 ... D McKay 10

1983: Camacho 8-8-2 N Carlisle (8-1) L Cottrell 10 ran.

2 Destroyer, 3 Prince Of Princes, 4 Morgans Choice, 9-2 Fitzpatrick, 6 Valuable Witness, 10 Canio, 16 others.

FORM: FITZPATRICK (9-10) beat Sneak Preview (8-12) a neck at Warwick (2m 2f, £3,350, good to firm, Aug 27, 10 ran). DESTROYER (9-3) beat Bespoke (9-7) 4l at Newmarket (2m, £5,017, good, Oct 3, 14 ran). ANOTHER SAM (9-10) over 11½l 7th to Prince Crow (8-8) over course and distance (£5,444, good to firm, Sept 27), with PRINCE OF PRINCES (8-12) 8th. MORGAN'S CHOICE (9-7) over 7½l 7th of 16 to Basta (7-11) at Haydock (2m, £2,935, good, Oct 6), earlier in season (8-12) under 3l 5th of 15 to Kayudee (8-8) here (2m 4f, £8,970, good to firm, June 19), with VALUABLE WITNESS (9-10) 1½l away 6th. CANIO (9-6) 10th of 22 to Baby's Smile (7-8) at Lingfield (2m, 22,733, heavy, Oct 6).
Selection: DESTROYER.

Ascot selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Destroyer. 2.35 Daniyar. 3.10 Hidden Destiny. 3.40 Ocean Wave. 4.10 GOUVERNO (nap). 4.40 Gazelle D'Or.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Oranella. 2.35 Daniyar. 3.10 Miss Kuta Beach. 3.40 Ocean Wave. 4.10 Gouverno. 4.40 Capricorn Belle.

By Michael Seely
2.35 Madam Mo. 4.10 BANK PARADE (nap). 4.40 Capricorn Belle.

2.35 TANKERVILLE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £7,397: 7f) (14)

205 2221 DANIYAR (H H Aga Khan) M Stoute 9-7 ... W R Swinburn 12
206 028 VALTINO (Lady Beaverbrook) W Hern 9-5 ... W Carson 8
208 302410 AL-YABIR (D) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 9-1 ... B Rouse 4
209 243020 NO REBATE (Mrs J Fisher) M Ryan 9-0 ... P Robinson 3
211 030221 DUBAI TORNADO (D) (B) (M Al Maktoum) G Harwood 9-0 (5 ex) ... G Starkey 6
213 0021 BEVERIDGE (D) (Hesmonds Stud) J Dunlop 8-13 ... Pat Eddery 13
215 01 PIRATE LASS (BTRS PLC) C Nelson 8-11 ... S Dawson 5 1
216 23123 THE UPSTART (The Bison Club) K Brassey 8-10 ... S Whitworth 5 10
220 0221 MADAM MO (Rokdvale Ltd) N Callaghan 8-8 (5 ex) ... M L Thomas 11
221 01 SPARKLING WIT (Mrs J Hislop) W Holden 8-5 ... R Fox 9
222 8030 KILLYGLEN (B) (Greenland Park Ltd) W Hastings-Bass 8-5 ... R Lines 5 14
223 030 NORTHERN LOVE (J Hoyer) R Armstrong 8-5 ... – 7
224 2041 MUSICAL MAIDEN (D) (B Pettitt) R Sheather 8-4 ... R Cochrane 2
227 0103 MAKING TRACKS (D) (C Baox) C Williams 7-8 ... T Williams 3 5

1983: Alnood 9-2 T Ives 11-8 fav J Dunlop 7 ran.

11-4 Daniyar, 4 Sparkling Wit, 5 Pirate Lass, 11-2 Dubai Tornado, 13-2 Beveridge, 10 No Rebate, Valtino, The Upstart, 14 Musical Maiden, 16 others.

FORM: DANIYAR (8-13) beat Swift and Sure (9-7) at Newbury (7f, £3,584, good to soft, Sept 21, 12 ran), with NO REBATE (8-12) 11th. DUBAI TORNADO (8-11) beat Christian Schad (8-11) a neck at Brighton (7f, £2,033, good to soft, Oct 3, 14 ran). BEVERIDGE (8-11) beat Valson La Romaine (8-11) at Brighton (7f, £1,275, good to soft, Sept 20, 15 ran). PIRATE LASS (8-11) beat Mrs Sauga (8-11) at Hamilton (6f, £1,697, good, Sept 25, 16 ran). THE UPSTART (8-2) about 2¼l 3rd of 14 to Rare Stamp (9-2) at Windsor (6f, £1,517, good to firm, July 2). MADAM MO (7-12) promoted to first after beaten short head by Northern Pride (9-7) at Newmarket (6f, £5,142, good, Oct 3, 13 ran). SPARKLING WIT (8-11) beat Merle (8-11) 2l at Yarmouth (6f, £1,091, soft, Sept 20, 14 ran).
Selection: MADAM MO

3.10 BUSTINO HANDICAP (£7,882: 1m 2f) (11)

301 006240 KINGS ISLAND (H King) C Brittain 3-9-10 ... J Reid 9
302 320240 BASIL BOY (D) (B Haywood) R Hannon 5-9-8 ... S Cauthen 1
303 1332-04 CAPTAIN SINGLETON (B) (A Ward) G Harwood 3-9-3 ... G Starkey 7
305 033400 GRAND UNIT (CD) (E Eldin) E Eldin 6-9-2 ... E Guest 5 5
306 010012 HIDDEN DESTINY (D) (Shaikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 3-9-2 ... Pat Eddery 10
309 03020-8 VIEN MATRERO (D) (Mrs A Muinos) M Francis 4-8-12 ... Paul Eddery 8
310 124000 RAPID LAD (D) (S Borsberry) J Spearing 8-8-6 ... P Cook 2
311 022030 ELYSIAN (A Oldrey) P Walwyn 4-8-6 ... J Mercer 4
312 320122 MISS KUTA BEACH (D) (J Pearce) M Stoute 3-8-4 ... W R Swinburn 8
314 0-01103 I BIN ZAIDOON (D) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) P Walwyn 3-8-1 ... W Carson 3
315 213101 TIZZY (D) (T Holland-Martin) D Arbuthnot 3-7-12 ... M Hills 11

1983: Oratavo 5-8-6 J Mercer 5-1 J Sutcliffe 11 ran.

11-4 Hidden Destiny, 7-2 Miss Kuta Beach, 9-2 Captain Singleton, 6 I Bin Zaidoon, 8 Tizzy, 10 Kings Island, 12 Basil Boy, 16 others.

FORM: KINGS ISLAND (9-3), RAPID LAD (8-3) and BASIL BOY (9-2) all out of first 8 of 34 at Newmarket (9f, £34,570, good, Oct 6). CAPTAIN SINGLETON (8-6) 18½l 4th of 5 to Alleging (8-10) at Windsor (1m 2f, £3,980, good, Sept 10) HIDDEN DESTINY (9-7) 3l 2nd of 12 at Newmarket (1m 2f, £5,524, good, Oct 4). MISS KUTA BEACH (8-4) neck 2nd of 7 to Linos (8-13) here (1m 2f, £8,194, good to firm, Sept 28), with CRAMPON (8-6) 2l away 3rd. Previously MISS KUTA BEACH (9-3) neck 2nd to TIZZY (8-8) at Brighton (1m 2f, £2,737, good, Sept 19).
Selection: MISS KUTA BEACH

3.40 DUKE OF EDINBURGH STAKES (2-y-o: £6,326: 6f) (6)

402 0 CHAPEL LIGHT (R Sangster) B Hills 8-8 ... S Cauthen 1
403 9 OCEAN WAVE (B Manley) R J Williams 8-8 ... T Ives 6
404 DURAYD (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 8-6 ... B Rouse 2
405 FIN DE SIECLE (P Goulandris) P Walwyn 8-6 ... Pat Eddery 5
406 NABEEH (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) P Walwyn 8-6 ... J Mercer 3
408 ABLOOM (J McGuigan) M McCormack 8-3 ... R Cochrane 4

1983: Stinging Nettle 8-3 B Rouse (4-1) G Hunter 5 ran.

9-4 Chapel Light, 11-4 Nabeeh, 9-2 Ocean Wave, 6 Durayd, 8 Fin De Siecle, 10 Abloom.

FORM: CHAPEL LIGHT (8-11) over 9l 7th of 27 to Tundra Goose (8-11) at Newmarket (6f, £4,911, good, Oct 4). OCEAN WAVE (8-4) over 7l 8th of 18 to Dafayna (8-6) over course and distance (£8,882, good, Sept 29).
Selection: OCEAN WAVE.

4.10 EWAR STUD FARMS STAKES APPRENTICES (£4,092: 1m) (8)

501 1-40423 HOLLYWOOD PARTY (CD) (A Shead) B Hills 5-9-3 ... K Willey 3 3
502 1109 BANK PARADE (D) (Mrs M Haggas) J Hindley 3-8-11 ... Alison Harper 10 8
503 000000 BUNDABURG (D) (Mrs R Garland) S Matthews 4-8-11 ... J H Brown 5
504 004022 DALESIDE REDWOOD (D) (Daleside Nurseries) T Fairhurst 3-8-11 ... C Coates 3 4
505 310034 GOUVERNO (D) (W Zeitelhack) F Durr 5-8-11 ... A Weiss 3 1
506 0-00000 HIGH PITCHED (D) (B Pettis) M J Haynes 5-8-11 ... K Woolnough 3 2
510 000000 BOLDNINE (B) (R Wright) C Brittain 3-8-5 ... S Whitworth 6
512 020010 SIMPLE MELODY (D) (M Pipe) M Pipe 3-8-5 ... T Williams 7

1983: Hollywood Party 4-9-0 K Willey (10-11 fav) B Hills 7 ran.

11-8 Gouverno, 5-2 Daleside Redwood, 9-2 Bank Parade, 8 Hollywood Party, 12 Simple Melody, 14 High Pitched, 33 others.

FORM: HOLLYWOOD PARTY (9-4) under ½l 3rd of 17 to King Of Clubs (8-12) at York (6f, £17,118, good to firm, Aug 23). GOVERNO (9-1) just over 1½l 4th of 34 to Leysh (8-7) at Newmarket (9f, £34,570, good, Oct 6), with BANK PARADE (8-0) about ½l away 6th. DALESIDE REDWOOD (8-8) 1½l 2nd of 8 to Jamais Derriere (8-8) at Newmarket (8f, £4,471, good, Oct 3).
Selection: HOLLYWOOD PARTY.

4.40 MARLBOROUGH HOUSE STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £6,284: 1m) (10)

601 204111 CAPRICORN BELLE (CD) (I Allan) L Cumani 9-7 ... L Piggott 7
602 0-10042 MALAAK (Maktoum Al Maktoum) M Stoute 9-7 ... A Kimberley 2
603 1-01000 MISS SILCA KEY (C) (E Aldridge & Son) D Elsworth 9-7 ... B Rouse 10
604 404124 RAPPA TAP TAP (CD) (H Springfield Ltd) M Stoute 9-7 ... W R Swinburn 6
605 433412 TRIAGONAL (B) (D) (P Goulandris) P Walwyn 9-7 ... J Mercer 1
606 120221 REUVAL (D) (Sir D Wills) B Hobbs 9-3 ... G Baxter 5
608 31104 EDGE OF TOWN (D) (Shaikh Mohammed) R Houghton 8-11 ... J Reid 9
609 211434 GAZELLE D'OR (D) (A McCall) R Smyth 8-11 ... G Starkey 4
610 0191 LACUNE (D) (D Wildenstein) H Cecil 8-11 ... S Cauthen 3
612 130023 NORTH QUEEN (BF) (E Holding) G Lewis 8-11 ... NON-RUNNER

1983: Onaizah 8-11 P Cook (5-2 jt fav) H Thomson Jones 7 ran.

5-2 Capricorn Belle, 9-2 Triagonal, 6 Rappa Tap Tap, Gazelle D'Or, 8 Edge Of Town, Lacune, 10 Malaak, 12 Reuval, 16 others.

FORM: CAPRICORN BELLE (10-0) beat Dalzayna (9-4) a short head at Ascot (8f) with NORTH QUEEN (9-4) 5l away 3rd, previously (8-6) beat NORTH QUEEN (8-2) by ½l at Doncaster, RAPPA TAP TAP (8-8) ½l away 4th and EDGE OF TOWN (8-2) a further neck away 5th (8f, £12,861, good to soft, Sept 15, 7 ran). EDGE OF TOWN has since (8-4) been 8l 4th to Teleprompter (9-0) at Ascot (8f, £25,285, good, Sept 29, 8 ran). TRIAGONALS (8-12) short head 2nd to Clare Bridge (8-12) at The Curragh, earlier (8-8) beat RAPPA TAP TAP (8-11) a neck a Sandown, GAZELLE D'OR (8-13) 1l away 3rd, CAPRICORN BELLE (8-9) unlucky in running 2l away 4th and NORTH QUEEN (8-13) 8th and last (8f, £7,440, good to firm, Aug 31). GAZELLE D'OR (8-4) has since been 8½l 4th to Free Guest at Newmarket (1m 2f, £22,922, good to soft, Oct 6, 8 ran). REUVAL (8-5) beat Talk Of Glory (8-0) 2½l at Newmarket (8f, £3,501, good to firm, Aug 25, 9 ran).
Selection: GAZELLE D'OR.

Kyoto keeps up the good work

John Francome, recovering at home from Wednesday's heavy fall, missed a winning ride on Kyoto in the Studd Challenge Cup Chase at Cheltenham yesterday. Francome had won three times on Kyoto this season but John Jenkins's six-year-old showed that he can do it just as well without the champion, making every inch of the running to win by seven lengths from the bottom weight, Famous Footsteps.

Steve Smith Eccles, deputizing for Francome, said: "Apart from the second fence, the horse was brilliant. He loves bowling along in front and he has improved a stone since I last rode him".

Jenkins, who was training his first Cheltenham winner, said: "That was great. Kyoto may be out again at Newton Abbot next Tuesday". Kyoto was the thirty-sixth winner of the season for Jenkins.

York results

2.0 (6f) 1, DAFAYNA (W R Swinburn, 4-11); 2, Damit (T Ives, 20-1); 3, Velvet (L Piggott, 4-1). ALSO RAN: 14-1 Rozeyneh, 20-1 Laughing Matter, Russell Creek (5th), 33-1 Dona Bragenaza (4th), 66-1 Cadenette (6th), The Huyton Flyer. 9 ran. 4l, 1l, ½l, hd, sh hd. M Stoute at Newmarket. TOTE £1.40; £1.10, £1.40, £1.40. DF: £5.50. CSF: £9.98. 1m 18.29 sec.

2.30 (1m 2f 110yd) 1, BOB DOUBLE (S Perks, 11-1); 2, Penllyne's Pride (T Ives, 5-1); 3, Aquarius Spirit (P Waldron, 3-1 fav). ALSO RAN: 9-2 Keramoun, Willow Twig (5th), 7-1, Just Autumn (USA) (8 4 J Lowe) 4th, 15-2 Alva Glen, 11-1, Stepping Out, 14-1 Bluecher (6th), 16-1 Tale-Link, 33-1 Lanhydrock, Heather Rose. 12 ran. ½l, 3l, 2½l, 5l, 6l. R M Whitaker at Scarcroft. TOTE: £14.70; £3.10, £2.20, £2.70. DF: £80.20. CSF: £89.29. TRICAST: £197.74. 2m 21.73sec.

[illegible]

Cheltenham

[illegible]

WORCESTER

GOING: firm

2.30 SEVERN BRIDGE NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £685: 2m 4f) (11 runners)

8 0402 ISOM DART T Hallett 5-10-10 ... B Wright
9 32-04 KING BURG C Popham 5-10-10 ... S Earle 7
11 00- LOVER BOY O Sherwood ... B de Haan
17 SECOND LOOK P W Davis 7-10-10 ... P Nicholls
18 f- SIDVIC M Oliver 5-10-10 ... R Dunwoody
24 0003- SPARKY R Junkes 4-10-9 ... Mr L Lay 7
27 pp TROPICAL RED R Hodges 4-10-9 ... L Bloomfield 4
30 00/ OUTWOOD LASS B Wells 6-10-5 ... Mr M Darby
31 0/00-0 ROBERTS OTHERHALF J Bosley 6-10-5 ... P Carvill
32 0-331 SPRINGALIANCE B Hicks 6-10-5 ... W Knox 7
33 TENDER AFFAIR R Redgrave 6-10-5 ... A Webber

1983: Kamag 5-11-2 C Seward (7-2) D H Jones 14 ran.

13-8 Isom Dart, 3 Lover Boy, 9-2 Springaliance, 11-2 King Burg, 12 Sparky, 16 Tropical Red, 20 others.

3.0 BOATHOUSE NOVICE CHASE (£1,331: 2m) (7)

12 2 JOHN STANDISH K Bailey 8-11-3 ... Mr I McKie
15 p- PARK MORE I Dudgeon 7-11-3 ... M Richards
16 3-23f ROYAL MANX B Palling 7-11-3 ... Mr P Morgan
19 00/3-3 SOLEROF J Thorne 8-11-3 ... P Dever 4
21 0/f-up THE RECTOR R Pincombe 10-11-3 ... R Hoare
22 0p/04 TONY OWEN K White 8-11-3 ... M Brisbourne
23 2/o-u0 VICTOR DUB M Castell 6-11-3 ... M Castell

1983: (Div I) Tudor Road 8-11-3 C Brown (7-2) L Kennard 11 ran. (Div II) Sir Eamon 6-10-13 J Lovejoy (12-1) T Clay 10 ran.

11-8 Royal Manx, 5-2 Solerof, 5 John Standish, 13-2 Tony Owen, 20 Victor Dub, 33 Parkmoore, 50 The Rector.

3.30 FLYAWAY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£765: 2m) (19)

1 42/0d PRIVATE CRAFT (BF) A Balding 7-12-6 ... S Smith Eccles
2 40p0 TOMMY TUDOR (B) (CD) K Bailey 4-11-9 ... M Perrett
3 0244- WILD RYE (D) Mrs N Kennedy 7-11-5 ... A Chamberlain
4 p1-00 DERBYSHIRE FILET (CD) F Jordon 7-11-0 ... R Hyett
10 000-0 HARRYDUF P Dufosse 8-10-8 ... R Dunwoody
14 ou00- STREET GIRL (CD) J Bradley 9-10-6 ... G Davies
15 40f0- FOREST LODGE J Perrett 8-10-6 ... J Nolan
16 0/0-3 RUSTY BOY R Brown 5-10-6 ... I Brown 7
17 00-13 WATER EATON GAL (D) M Tate 4-10-6 ... C Smith
19 p020 HARDSTONE (D) M Eckley 8-10-5 ... A Hulburd 7
20 000/0 CALMACUTTER Mrs R Lomax 7-10-4 ... M Bastard
21 0-003 LAW BENCH (D) Mrs S Henbow 12-10-4 ... N Coleman 7
23 0344 BILL SANDERS T Hallett 6-10-2 ... L Bloomfield 4
27 3a/op- ROCKORAMA R Pincombe 11-10-0 ... R Hoare
28 433-0 MIDDLETON SUE (D) R Hodges 5-10-0 ... S Earle 7
34 0-440 SINALONG JOE (B) (D) C Popham 5-10-0 ... J Suthern
36 00-00 RORKE'S SUN D Wellcome 5-10-0 ... C Brown
37 0002 ROSEY COVERT (CD) W Whiston 8-10-0 ... C Evans 7
38 00p-4 DAWN'S LAD G Price 8-10-0 ... R Crank

1983: Wee William 6-10-10 G Evans (5-1) B Hicks 24 ran.

7-2 Middleton Sue, 4 Law Bench, 11-2 Private Craft, 13-2 Rosey Covert, Derbyshire Filet, 8 Wild Rye, 12 Water Eaton Gal, Dawn's Lad, Bill Sanders, 16 others.

4.0 ASTON VILLA HANDICAP CHASE (£1,774: 3m) (6)

2 2-111 FILLETTS FARM (C) T Forster 10-12-0 ... H Davies
3 223f- MASTER TERCEL (D) J Spearing 8-11-11 ... S Morshead
6 31-0p DUSKY FOX C Hitchings 8-11-0 ... R Hyett
12 p-00p ECHO SUMMIT (D) B Palling 12-10-5 ... A Griffiths 4
17 00-23 TOM SCOLEY J Old 11-10-0 ... P Double
19 43/4-0 ERNEST B Cambidge 12-10-0 ... J Cambidge 4

1983: John Silver 7-10-6 R Hyett 5-4 fav D Wintle 7 ran.

6-4 Tom Scoley, 15-2 Filletts Farm, 9-2 Master Tercel, 10 Ernest, 16 Dusky Fox, 25 Echo Summit.

Worcester selections

By Mandarin
2.30 Lover Boy. 3.0 Solerot. 3.30 Middleton Sue. 4.0 Filletts Farm. 4.30 Silent Echo. 5.0 Bodl Thoughts.

4.30 THREE COUNTIES HANDICAP CHASE (£1,396: 2m) (4)

11 40-p3 LITTLE TROUBLE (CD) C Hitchings 8-11-7 ... R Hyett
12 23-00 SILENT ECHO (D) A Blackmore 8-11-6 ... R Dunwoody
15 040-0 VIRIBUS Earl Jones 8-10-13 ... P Dever 4
19 330p DAN DARE O Henley 9-10-0 ... B Powell 4

1983: Grey Dolphin 8-10-10 G Davies (5-6 fav) J Bradley 7 ran.

11-8 Silent Echo, 2 Little Trouble, 7-2 Dan Dare, 10 Viribus.

5.0 SEVERN BRIDGE NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £685: 2m 4f) (9)

4 fp0-2 CASSANOVA'S STORY J Thorne 6-10-10 ... P Dever 4
7 f/ KIVAC O Henley 9-10-10 ... B Powell 4
10 0prp/ POOLEY BRIDGE Mrs J Barrow 7-10-10 ... G Mernagh
12 ROYDON B Palling 5-10-10 ... C Seward
25 0000- GINNY-GO-GO Miss R Hamar 5-10-5 ... S J O'Neill
27 f00 MY NAME IS NOBODY J Young 6-10-5 ... S Holland
29 0000- TENNIS TRACK M Stephens 6-10-5 ... Philip Hobbs
30 2-2p3 BOLD THOUGHTS T Hallett 4-10-4 ... L Bloomfield 4
32 f0 LADY HAMPSHIRE P Bailey 4-10-4 ... S Morshead

1983: Man of Spirit 4-10-9 M Perrett (5-1) Lady Herries 13 ran.

8-11 Bold Thoughts, 13-8 Cassanova's Story, 12 Roydon, 16 Lady Hampshire, Tennis Track, 20 Ginny-Go-Go, 25 others.

AYR

GOING: good

2.15 CAPRINGTON NOVICE HURDLE (3-y-o: £749: 2m) (12 runners)

1 212 CHRONICLE LADY (D) (BF) M Lambert 11-0 ... P A Charlton
2 014 LITTLE MISS HORNER (D) J Jefferson 11-0 ... S Charlton
3 BALUCHI B Preece 10-12 ... R Strange
4 BOHEMOND Denys Smith 10-12 ... C Grant
5 BRUALILAD M Kellett 10-12 ... B Storey
6 000 CARRIE'S FELLA C H Bell 10-12 ... P Tuck
7 COOL JAMIA R Allan 10-12 ... N Doughty
8 FAST CURRENT M Naughton 10-12 ... Mr M Thompson 7
9 MARK'S CHOICE V Thompson 10-12 ... M M Thomson 7
10 0 MENINGI N Tinkler 10-12 ... N Tinkler
11 0 RICHARDS BAY R Allen 10-12 ... K Kinane
16 32 GOOD FRIENDSHIP P Rohan 10-7 ... M Pepper

1983: Orth Key 10 7 M Dwyer (8-1) M Naughton 7 ran

7-4 Good Friendship, 3 Chronicle Lady, 100-30 Little Miss Horner, 8 Meningi, 12 Bohemond, 16 Fast Current, 25 others.

2.45 MELLERAY'S BELLE CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (£1,705: 2m 4f) (3)

2 244-0 BEAMWAM (D) C H Bell 6-11-7 ... P Tuck
3 420-0 MOUNTAIN HAYS (C-D) M H Easterby 8-10-10 ... A Brown
8 00u-3 LOCH RYAN HOUSE O Brennan 7-10-0 ... M Brennan

1983: Kumon Sunshine 6-11-7 J J O'Neill (2-1 fav) D Yeoman 6 ran

4-9 Beamwam, 3 Mountain Hays, 5 Loch Ryan House.

3.15 CULZEAN HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,217: 2m) (7)

1 00-03 GALATCH (C-D) W Wells 7-11-10 ... B Storey
5 1100- COMEDY FAIR (D) M H Easterby 4-11-0 ... D Dutton
8 121p- ELLEN GREAVES (D) R Fisher 5-10-5 ... M Meagher 4
9 0pp2- MR MARSHALL Miss Z Green 8-10-4 ... J Goulding
10 0224- RED NICK (D) O Brennan 6-10-4 ... M Brennan
11 0010- AUCKLAND EXPRESS (D) Denys Smith 4-10-1 ... D Thompson
12 43p/0 MASTER PIPER J Jefferson 8-10-1 ... C Grant

1983: Cardinal Flower 6-11-12 G Bradley (9-4 fav) A Scott 7 ran

2 Galatch, 3 Comedy Fair, 7-2 Ellen Greaves, 11-2 Master Piper, 8 Auckland Express, 14 others.

3.45 BOGEND NOVICE CHASE (£1,108: 3m 110yd) (7)

1 00u-1 BITTERMAN J Jefferson 7-11-11 ... C Grant
3 103-1 TOM NOEL M Naughton 9-11-11 ... R Strange
5 00u2- DICK READY D Moorhead 7-11-6 ... C Hawkins
6 0pf0- FRIARS PEAK C H Bell 8-11-6 ... S Keightley
7 444-3 HOLD OFF (B) (BF) Miss H Hamilton 7-11-6 ... T G Dun
8 1042 RAMOA'S SON (BF) 8-11-6 ... R Earnshaw
110 0010/ STOP IT A Scott 9-11-6 ... G Bradley

1983: A Kinsman 7-11-6 T Dun (evens fav) J Brockbank 9 ran

13-8 Ramoa's Son, 9-4 Tom Noel, 7-2 Bitterman, 8 Hold Off, 14 Dick Ready, 10 others.

Ayr selections

By Mandarin
2.15 Good Friendship. 2.45 Beamwam. 3.15 Comedy Fair. 3.45 Tom Noel. 4.15 Concannon. 4.45 Crumpet Delite.

4.15 SANDYFORD HANDICAP HURDLE (£880: 2m 6f) (4)

3 441-0 ISLANDER Lord Kilmany 12-11-7 ... C Pimlott
4 2831 CONCANNAN K Stone 7-11-7 (4 ex) ... A Brown
6 401p- MR MCCANN R F Fisher 5-11-4 ... M Meagher 4
10 021p- KING'S CLASSIC C H Bell 4-10-5 ... P Tuck

1983: Keral 6-10-0 A Stringer (7-1) N Chamberlain 7 ran

8-11 Concannan, 5-2 Mr McCann, 5 King's Classic, 10 Islander.

4.45 AYRSHIRE YEOMANRY CUP AMATEURS NOVICE HURDLE (£696: 2m 6f) (12)

1 202-0 AQUA VERDE M Kellett 5-12-6 ... Mrs B Butterworth 7
2 0p/3-0 BENFIELD CAVALIER A Scott 6-12-6 ... Mr A Fowler
[illegible]
6 0p-4 KERAGE N Chamberlain 6-12-6 ... P J Swiers 7
8 0/42 THREE SHINERS C Parker 8-12-6 ... L Hudson 7
11 CRUMPET DELITE Mrs M Dickinson 4-12-4 ... P Dennis 7
12 p2-00 PALLETAIT N Waggott 4-12-4 ... Miss T Waggott 7
13 0040- REBEL PERIL C H Bell 4-12-4 ... R J Beggan
14 040-3 TAXODIUM V Thompson 4-12-4 ... M Thompson 7
16 0000- MISS COLONNETTE Mrs C Braithwaite 7-12-1 ... R Drysdale 7

1983: Antiguan Moon 5-12-3 Mr A Fowler (6-1) J Blundell 11 ran

5-2 Crumpet Delite, 7-2 Three Shiners, 7 Aqua Verde, 10 Cri De Grace, 12 Benfield Cavalier, Frosty Touch, 16 others.

Michaelmas Bar exam results

The Council of Legal Education has announced that te following candidates were successful in the Michaelmas Bar examination. The initial after each name indicates the Inn: L, Lincoln's Inn; I, Inner Temple; M, Middle Temple; G, Gray's Inn.

Class I: No Award

Class II Division I: No Award

Class II Division II: (in order of merit): K W Maclean, G; M F R Holland, I; C T Balogh, M; Hazel Darnton, G; Rosemary Lancaster, I; Jacqueline Clarke OA M; T Carlisle, G; Gillian Rigg, NI G; Isabella Boldry, M I.

Class III (in numerical order): C Alletey, L; M W W Bagley, G; J C W Bevan, M; A S Bhatoa, I; Julia A Bouldstridge, L; C J Caradog-Morgan, I; Jane P A Carpenter, I; Deborah M Clark, G; S W Cogley, G; Sonia J Crouch, I; W J Cyrus, L; J A Ewing, I; N J D Fernandes, L; Glenda Fontaine, G; J J B Girvl, G; D Harounoff, M; Deborah E Holzaln, M; T Holder, G; Jennifer Holt, I; C M Kemp, M; C P Kerins, M; F T Kuwaro, L; T K L Kwan, M; Kathryn F Lampard, M; J M Lam, G; C P Mills, M; J P J F Nolan, M; S T North, G; Haylee O'Brien, M; Vanessa Peak, G; J D Powell, I; M L Raja, L; M A Richardson, M; Linda Saint, I; Feroza N Shafique, M; Sharan P Warner, G; M Whitehouse, M; Rosalind D Williams, M.

S A Q Akhtar, M; A C Amar, G; J L Anthoage, L; G S Barker, M; J S Church, L; M J Conlon, I; P Dhadi, M; J P G Hatterlay, G; C Islam, L; K Jackson, M; H K Kapur, L; V Mackinnah, L; K A Metzger, M; Caroline Satindara, G; R J Sibley, G; K V Talbot, G; Mhairi Urquhart, G; J E Woodward, L.

Sabrinah, Ahmad Morad, M; M, Aizawa, G; F Akoto-Sasu, I; S H K Ankerwalla, G; s/o Karuppiah Balaguru, A V Charles; S F Chew; Amanda A I Clew; Betty S S Gyasi-Twum, M; bin Said Ibrahim, L; M A Jaafar, L; Binti Hamid Jahara, L; I S Kukathas, M; Susanna W Y Lee, M; J M Lim, L; J P Lim, M; L T Lim, L; Peony Lye, M; Bin Z A Md Radzi, L; H M Mughal, L; J M Mullos, L; Nadia Narayanaingh, G; S Navaratnam, M; GW Radcliffe, I; S Ravidra, L; A Saang, L; Y Siew, L; Dalgit Singh, M; Har an Singh, L; O Sefala, L; D Soong, G; Sandra G Stanfield, G; Bin Syed Amad Radzi, L; bin S A Syed Mohd Fuad, L; B C Tan, L; S B Tan, L; T C Tan, L; I S Tarafder, L; Tharumarajah s/o Thiagarajan, M; Y P Tsai, L; M Verghus, I; R S Wright, L; A S A Yu, L; bin A R Zamani, L.

The following have been awarded a Conditional Pass. The section they have yet to pass is shown in brackets against their name.

KEY: (1) General Paper I; (2) General Paper II; (3) Civil and Criminal Procedure; (4) Evidence; (5) Revenue Law; (6) Family Law and Procedure; (7) Law of Landlord and Tenant; (8) Sale of Goods and Hire-Purchase; (9) Local Government and Planning Law; (10) Practical Conveyancing; (11) Conflict of Laws and European Community Law; (12) Labour Law and Social Security Law; (13) Law of International Trade.

D P Armstrong, G (2); C Astin, G (6); N D Barlow, G (1); Helen Bryan, I (1); J J Clark, I (2); J P Cole, M (7); T DeLury, G (3) D W Harris, G (6) Mary Kingsmill, L (4); C C Mowah, L (3); J V C Naimby-Luxmoor, G (6); F M H Randolph, M (13); K D Richards, M (4); P B A Roberts, M (12); J G Rosenblatt, G (4); Elvira Rubin, L (4); A R Taylor, G (4); J Westcott, L (3); B Connolly, G (10); F Slevin, L (4); B R Tossland, L (8) bin H Abdul Aziz, L (4); bin M Y Abdul Raihan, L (4) M Ahmad, L (4); G Kanagaretnam, L (4); R Ledchumiah, G (4); L Lum, L (4); Maryse T Moutinie, G (4); V Nadarajan, L (6); N Naidu, M (8); Bee Ng, L (4); S V Poonoosamy, M (4); S Rasiah, M (4); S A Salem, G (4); Nancy Tan M, (4); P L Tan, G (4); P Thangavelu, L (4); J Thavasu, M (4); R C Thomson, G (4); R M Wells, G (4); A Zand, I (13).

The following have passed individual sections to complete the Bar Examination. (In numerical order):

E Agbale, M; Christina Anderson, L; K Athwal, M; M Beg, I; A Ben-Halim, M; P Brookwell, M; C Clement-Davies, M; Karen Cole, M; Louise Collard, M; S Cottle, I; R Crozier, M C Dodd, L; Susan Down, M; J Evans, G; M Forward, I; D Grand, M; P Haworth, L; L Hazell, G; S Horner, M; D Hughes, G; Caroline Hunt, I; R Laurence, M; D Leigh, M; M Lunt, I; Metta Macmillan-Hughes, G; Fiona Marshall, G; D McEwan, G; Julie Ostle, M; N Page, G; Julia Pollock, L; J Ramful, L; Linda Shamel, M; A Sirett, L; Patricia Stranaghan, L; Sharon Taylor, L; A Tembe, G; R Traneman, I; V Varnava, M; S Vecbirk, M; R Wanduragala, G; Jacqueline Wehrle, L; I Wilks, M.

E Angking, L; J Boantu, L; C Cheung, M; A Chotrani, G; S Choudhury, M; J Conlan, G; Anna Eapen, M; J Fairless, L; P Farge, M; I Forman, M; D Haselton, M; H Hishamuddin, L; C Ho, L; P Ho, L; Anna Kelmara, G; P Kinloch, G; B Krishnasamy, L; V Lawrence, I; Y Lee, L; S Lim, M; T Lim, L; Bernadette Maniral, M; J Nadarajan, L; N Nadkarni, M; T Ong, L; D Page, M; Lalitha Pillai, L; Jenny Poh, L; S Rajah, G; P Shanmugam, L; K Shao, L; R Singh, G; Joy Smith, I; K Su, L; C Tan, L; L Teh, G; J Trumpington, M; A Turner, G; P Voo, L; Lina Wee, L;

The following have passed additional subjects. The subject they have passed is shown in the brackets against their name:

KEY: (3) Civil and Criminal Procedure; (4) Evidence; (5) Revenue Law; (10) Practical Conveyancing; (12) Labour Law and Social Security Law.

P Herron, L (5); A Watson, L (5); J Corless, M (3)(4); D Ive, L (3)(4); Margaret Kassardjian, M (10); R Prince, I (10); A Ritchie, I (3)(4); R Sorridge, G (12).

Law Report October 12 1984

Whether knowledge of workers' conduct relevant

Hindle Gears Ltd v McGinty and Others

Before Mr Justice Waite, Mr J D Anderson and Mr E A Webb

[Judgment delivered October 5]

It was a question of fact, to be decided by the industrial tribunal on the evidence, whether a worker who, although off sick during the entire period of a strike, had visited the works to hand in medical certificates and had spoken to the pickets at the gate, was taking part in a strike for the purposes of section 62 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978. But if they found that he was taking part, the fact that the employers did not know of his participation in the strike did not necessarily prevent his conduct amounting to participation within the meaning of the section.

When considering whether the employers' immunity from unfair dismissal claims had been abrogated by their failure to dismiss one of the striking workforce, the Employment Appeal Tribunal held that although in most cases the question whether or not the employer was aware of any particular conduct by a worker would be of the utmost relevance, it would be an unjustifiable fetter on an industrial tribunal's freedom of decision to hold that it was either essential or irrelevant.

The employers, Hindle Gears Ltd, had appealed from a decision of a Leeds industrial tribunal in September 1983, that they had jurisdiction to hear complaints of unfair dismissal by the applicant, Mr John McGinty and a number of other employees on the ground, *inter alia*, that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in holding that two employees who had returned to work before receiving their letters of dismissal had been dismissed and re-engaged and so came within the definition of "relevant employees" in section 62(4) (*b*). The applicants cross-appealed on the ground that the industrial tribunal were wrong in holding that it was necessary to show that the employers knew that a particular employee was on strike before it could be found that they had failed to dismiss all the striking workers.

Section 62 of the 1978 Act, as amended by the Employment Act 1982, provides: "(4) In this section . (*b*) 'relevant employees' means – . (ii) in relation to a strike or other industrial action, those employees at the establishment who were taking part in the action at the complainant's date of dismissal . . ."

Mr Jeffrey Burke, QC for the employers; Mrs Janet Smith for the applicants.

MR JUSTICE WAITE said that a special privilege of immunity from unfair dismissal claims was accorded by section 62 of the 1978 Act to employers who dismissed an entire striking work-force. But it was subject to stringent sanctions designed to deter employers from abusing the immunity by treating the strike as a pretext for dismissing the unwanted elements in their work-force and retaining the remainder.

The employers were an engineering company. In February 1983 one of the employees went off work sick and he remained away for a long time producing regular medical certificates to the company. In March 1983 the employers served redundancy notices thereby precipitating a strike action which began the following day. In April the employers dismissed all the striking workers. The sick employee was not dismissed. Although he was absent for the entire strike he regularly attended the factory to hand in his medical certificates and when doing so he spent some time talking to the pickets at the gates – an activity of which the employers were unaware. Two other striking employees were sent letters of dismissal but returned to work before they received them.

A number of the strikers brought actions for unfair dismissal. The industrial tribunal only had jurisdiction if it could be shown that the employers had failed to dismiss the entire work-force. The question was whether a "relevant employee" had been dismissed or, if dismissed, had been re-engaged within three months.

The industrial tribunal considered the two striking employees relied on by the applicants as having been dismissed and re-engaged and concluded that since the letters of dismissal were sent (although not received) before they returned to work the employees had been dismissed and re-engaged within the meaning of section 62(2)(b) and that they therefore had jurisdiction to hear the applicants' claims.

It was also argued on the applicants' behalf that the sick worker had participated in the strike and had never been dismissed at all. The tribunal found that by talking to the pickets, the sick worker had taken part in the strike but that it was an implicit requirement of section 62 that any act of participation should be known to the employers before it could be capable of constituting conduct amounting to "taking part in the action" within the meaning of section 64(4)(b)(ii) and that since the employers were unaware of his participation in the strike he was not "taking part in the action".

The appeal tribunal considered the employee appeal relating to the two striking employees and concluded that they had never been validly dismissed since they had returned to work before receiving the dismissal letter, and that they were not "relevant employees".

Regarding the sick employee, the industrial tribunal was the sole judge of what did or did not represent "taking part" in a strike and the appeal tribunal could only interfere if the conclusion was so startling as to offend reason. The sole evidence before the industrial tribunal of his participation in the strike was his time spent with the pickets when handing in his medical certificate. The tribunal's finding that that amounted to participation in the strike was perverse.

The industrial tribunal clearly regarded the employers' knowledge that an employee was participating in a strike as an absolute requirement, implicit in section 62. The employers, on appeal, contended strongly in favour of that submission. The applicants argued that the absence of any express reference in the statute to the employers' knowledge was a deliberate omission disclosing an intention by the legislature to make the state of the employers' knowledge irrelevant.

The appeal tribunal rejected the submission that it was necessary to choose one or the other of the two extreme views. An indusrial tribunal should be allowed the maximum freedom of investigation and decision in deciding what amounted to taking part in strike action. In most cases the question whether or not the employer was aware of any particular conduct amounted to taking part in a strike and it might well be decisive. But it would place an unwarranted limitation upon an industrial tribunal's freedon of decision to uphold either one of the extremes put in agreement.

In so far as the industrial tribunal held that absence of knowledge was conclusive they had misdirected themselves. It was not necessary to remit the case for a fresh hearing regarding whether the sick employee was on strike. Although the tribunal's reasoning was not altogether correct, their conclusion that he was not taking part in the strike was right and the cross-appeal would be dismissed.

Because the industrial tribunal had erred in law in holding that the two other employees had been dismissed, their decision that they were "relevant employees" for the purposes of section 62(4) (*b*) (ii) could not stand. The employers' appeal would be allowed and the industrial tribunal's decision that they had jurisdiction to hear the unfair dismissal complaints would be reversed. Leave to appeal would be granted.

Solicitors: Mr P J Martin London SW1; Brian Thompson & Partners, Manchester.

Punters' stake money is recoverable

In re The Futures Index Ltd

Before Mr Justice Harman

[Judgment delivered October 5]

Moneys placed as stakes in running accounts with a company which traded as a bookmaker, but which had not yet been appropriated to the company's account, were recoverable by the client placing the bet despite section 18 of the Gaming Act 1845.

Mr Justice Harman so held in the Chancery Division in answer to a summons issued by the Official Receiver as provisional liquidator of the bookmaker, The Futures Index Ltd, seeking directions, *inter alia*, on whether moneys placed with the bookmaker by the first respondent were irrecoverable by virtue of section 18 of the Gaming Act 1845. The respondents to the summons were Mr A. McConnell and Phillips Design and Print Ltd, a trade creditor.

Mr Philip Heslop and Mr John Brisby for the Official Receiver; Mr Nicholas Stewart for Mr A. McConnell; Mr Edward Bannister for Phillips Design and Print Ltd.

MR JUSTICE HARMAN said that the system which the bookmaker had operated in accordance with its rules was that once a client was registered and had been allotted a number, he was then entitled to bet, mostly by telephone, on the rise or fall of various indices. A sum of money was required to be entered in the ledger against the client's name and a so-called deposit of 10 or 15 per cent debited according to the index chosen and credited to the bookmaker's account. The accounts were running accounts and the betting system was open-ended, with stakes of multiples of £1 for every point a given index rose or fell for a fixed duration of 90 days and provisions for either party to terminate or close the arrangement before the end of the period.

As the bookmaker stood at risk if there was a big loss by a client it required the client's credit in the books at any time to cover any outstanding loss.

The moneys in an account might consist of (a) moneys paid in by a client at the request of Futures but not in fact yet used to cover any bet, (b) moneys paid in by a client less a deposit to cover the bookmaker if a bet proved to be a losing one, (c) winnings credited to a client's account, (d) moneys paid in less losses but leaving a credit balance, or (e) deposits recredited to the client's account. Which of those were the proceeds of a wagering contract and irrecoverable, and which were a client's moneys had and received to the bookmaker's use and therefore recoverable?

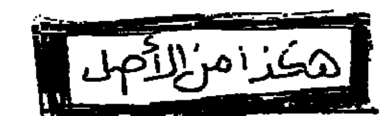
Section 18 of the 1845 Act provided that no suit should be brought to recover any sum won upon any wager or "which shall have been deposited in the hands of any person to abide the event on which any wager shall have been made".

However in *Diggle v Higgs* ((1877) 2 Ex D 422), *Strachan v Universal Stock Exchange Ltd* ([1895] 2 QB 329) and *Strachan v Universal Stock Exchange Ltd (No 2)* ([1895] 2 QB 697) the courts had elaborated and created a series of distinctions of considerable subtlety. It was clear from those authorities, regrettable though it might be that the law had descended to such refinements, that where an account was kept showing money paid by one punter to a bookmaker or stakeholder and that punter demanded it back before it was paid out to another party to the bet or to the bookmaker himself, he could recover it.

The bets had effectively been closed as at the date of the presentation of the petition. The accounts should be made up at that date, though they were far from simple in some cases, consisting as they did of a mixture of winnings, deposits and stakes. The rule of convenience known as the rule in *Clayton's* case ((1816) 1 Mer 572), the first in, first out rule for running accounts, should be applied.

Moneys placed by a client in an account with the bookmaker and which had not been appropriated by the bookmaker, but which could have been recovered as money had and received by the client after the application of the rule in *Clayton's* case were recoverable in the liquidation.

Solicitors: Herbert Smith & Co; Alexander Tatham & Co, Manchester.



Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Racing start to the Motor Show

The 1984 British Motor Show opens next week with a roll on the publicity drum which the organizers hope to sustain until the show closes its doors on Sunday, October 28. But they are already being upstaged by the astute citizens of their host city, Birmingham.

Despite the severe cutbacks and factory closures of recent years, Birmingham is still proud to be called the "Motor City" and intends to become even more famous as Britain's answer to the Monaco Grand Prix.

Monaco's present conflict with the airthorities in motor racing has led some Birmingham citizens to suggest that the city could replace the principality on the Formula 1 race circuit as early as 1986.

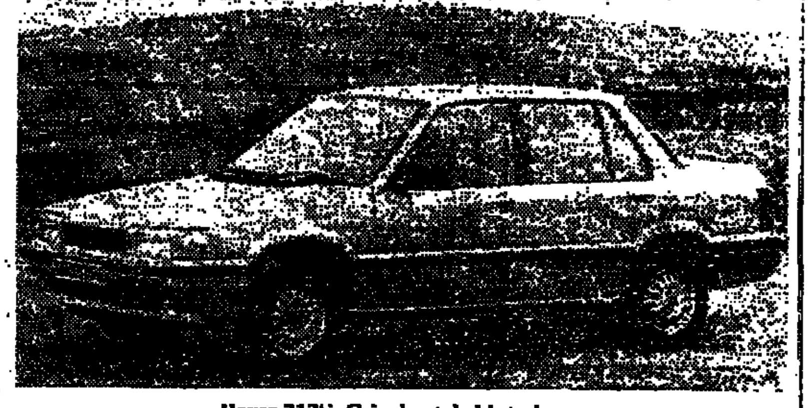
The city fathers have already drafted a Bill to go before Parliament next month authorizing the closure of two and a half miles of city roads to stage Britain's first "race around the houses".

On Sunday, as industry leaders begin to check into their hotels for the motor show they will be greeted by a dummy "race" around the proposed curcuit which the organizers hope will attract 200,000 spectators.

They claim to have assembled the greatest gathering of old and new racing cars ever to grace a starting grid. At the wheels of the cars they drove in their heyday will be Juan Fangio. five times world champion, Sir Jack Brabham, three times champion. James Hunt, Derek Bell, Innes Ireland, Tony Brooks, Roy Salvadori and John Surtees. Richard Noble, Britain's world land speed record holder, will also be there with the massive Project Thrust II.

Of course, without the necessary Armco barriers and other safety devices, speeds will be severely restricted. The roads are closed at 1pm and the cars get under way about an hour later.

Visrtors to the motor show proper will find a number of eye-catching changes before they even get through the doors. The most dramatic is the Maglev passenger shuttle. Two elevated trackways carrying automatic driverless cars will transport 40 passengers, 40 at a time, between Birmingham Airport, the National Exhibition Centre and the adjoining Birmingham International station. Tuesday, October 16 is reserved for the press and the next three days for the trade. The opening day for the public is Saturday, October 20. Admission then will be at £2, compared with £2.50 last year. Weekdays admission will be £2.50.



Rover 213S: Crisply styled interior

Rover reliability

When the Honda Ballade first appeared in Austin Rover colours four years ago as the Cowley-assembled Triumph Acclain, it was looked upon as a stop-gap measure. As soon as the British company's own range of new models was in the field it was intented to drop the Acclaim.

But within a year it was obvious that the car, made from a "kit" of Japanese parts, had a lot more to offer and was here to stay. The real bonus it brought was its utter reliability.

Reliability is measured by a car's warranty costs or how the manufacturer has to pay for repairs and unsatisfactory workmanship during the guarantee period. Actual warranty costs are closely guarded secrets. Their disclosure would blight many a popular car.

Sadly, one of the worst was the Rover SD1 range made at Solihull. Production managers wept tears of frustration at the dreadful ex-factory condition of many of the big executive saloons. Those of us who had sung its praises when it was intorduced in June 1976 had to live with the stream of complaints.

Two and a half years ago Solihull shut its doors and Rover production moved south to Cowley. Improved quality control was built into the new assembly facilities together with tighter checks on quality from outside suppliers.

Today Austin Rover claim SD1 quality is much better. The fact remains, however, that Rover took a terrible beating and its reputation is still suffering.

It is against this background that the new small Rover 200, based on the Triumph Acclaim's replacement, can do such a major job for Rover's standing.

When the new 200 series was launched in June I was impressed by its improved looks, comprehensive equipment and big boot. The Acclaim was too boxy in appearance and much too cramped. The extra three inches on the Rover, together with a shortened engine bay, give improved leg and head room.

The new 1342cc, three valves per cylinder engine and silky smooth five-speed gear box were outstanding. But I was concerned about the overbusy suspension.

A couple of hours in a launch car is often misleading so I have waited a few months before trying one again, this time for a full week of commuting, mixed with a fast motorway trip from Heathrow Airport, London to the Midlands, and one and a half hours on my favourite handling circuit.

The suspension seemed to be working hard the whole time. I was always conscious of it, and that can be quite disconcerting.

By the end of the week however I had decided that I could live with the suspension shortcomings while I relished the crisply-styled interior, excellent seats, all round visibility, foot and hand controls requiring minimal effort, quick acting brakes and of course that beautiful engine and gearbox.

The Rover 213S version on test was the middle of the range model costing some £200 more than the basic 213. For that you get seats faced in striped velvet, a cassette facility to add to the standard radio, grab handles and full-length floor console surrounding the gear lever and hand brake. The even plusher 213SE and 213 Vanden Plas go up in £500 steps but the "S" gives the best value for money.

Vital statistics

Model: Rover 213S
Price: £5,999
Engine: 1342cc alloy 4 cylinder
Performance: 0-60 mph 11.7 seconds, maximum speed 96 mph
Official consumption: urban 38.2 mpg, 56 mph 52.3 mpg and 75 mph 38.2 mpg
Length: 13.6ft
Insurance: Group 3

Motor Cars Wanted on page 30

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COMPANY NOTICES

RORENTO N.V.

... 20 Old Broad Street, LONDON EC2 for OVERSTAMPING to show that the certificates in current issue now represent five times the number of shares indicated therein (on business days between the hours of 10.am. and 2 p.m. accompanied by the special lodgement form which is available at the above address). Certificates representing shares of par value Fls.10 will subsequently be available in the denominations of 1; 5; 10; 100; 1000; 10,000 and 100,000 shares.
Date 12 October 1984.

... Shareholders the Resolutions, to increase the authorised and issued Share Capital, which are to be submitted at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on the same date.

By Order of the Board.

A. Viasto
Secretary

A member entitled to be present and to vote at the Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and, on a poll, to vote instead of him. A proxy must be a member of the Company.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS



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Quotation forms can be obtained from:
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Completed forms should be returned by Monday, 29th October, 1984, to the County Secretary, Cleveland County Council, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

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"A RAPTUROUS WELCOME BACK"

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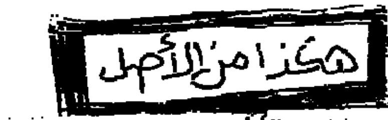
THE BOY FRIEND

ROWAN ATKINSON IS THE NERD

TOP PEOPLE

THEATRE/DINNER TICKET AT IVY RESTAURANT





Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Nick Ross. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; gardening hints at 7.32 and Selina Scott's last report from the Western Isles.

9.00 Under Sail. In praise of Brown Boats and Wherries. The last in the series (r).

9.15 Conservative Party Conference 1984. Coverage of the final day's proceedings. Reporting from Brighton are Sir Robin Day and Donald MacCormick. 10.30 Play School, presented by Iain Lauchlan (r). 10.50 Conservative Party Conference 1984. Further coverage from Brighton. 12.00 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. The weather details come from Michael Fish. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Marion Foster is at Chatsworth House to hand over the Pebble Mill Heritage Tapestry to the Duchess of Devonshire. 1.30 Little Misses and the Mister Men.

1.45 The American Vice-Presidential Candidates Debate. Vice-president George Bush and the pretender to his position, Geraldine Ferraro, in a debate from Philadelphia.

2.25 Conservative Party Conference 1984. The Prime Minister's speech to the Conference.

3.30 approximately Cartoon Time. 3.48 Regional news (not London). 3.50 Play School, presented by Wayne Jackman. 4.10 The Family-Ness. Adventures of a group of monsters who live in Loch Ness. 4.15 Beat the Teacher. Inter-school quiz competition. 4.30 Benji, Zax and the Alien Prince. The story of a visitor from outer space.

4.50 Hartbeat presented by Tony Hart and Liza Brown. 5.15 Crackerjack. 5.58 Weather.

6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 London Plus.

6.55 Cartoon. Tom and Jerry in Mouse in Manhattan.

7.05 Match of the Day Live. Jimmy Hill is at White Hart Lane for the game between Tottenham Hotspur and Liverpool. The commentator is Barry Davies.

9.00 News With John Humphrys.

9.25 The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin. A repeat episode of the comedy series in tribute to the late Leonard Rossiter.

9.55 Film: The Formula (1980) starring George C. Scott, Marlon Brando and Marthe Keller. The first showing on British television for this thriller about a Los Angeles detective's investigations into the murder of, initially, a friend and former colleague. When the friend's wife is also killed the detective discovers a trail that leads to oil magnate Adam Steiffel and the mysterious Genesis project based on a secret formula for synthetic fuel developed by the Nazis during the Second World War. Directed by John G. Avildsen.

11.50 News headlines.

11.55 The Hollywood Greats. Barry Norman introduces a profile of John Wayne. With clips from a number of his films and contributions from his family and friends, among them President Reagan, Claire Trevor and his secretary, Pat Stacey (r).

12.50 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Jayne Irving and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; angling news at 6.42; Susannah York from 6.45; exercises at 8.46 and 9.20; the weekend's best buys at 8.43; coping with bereavement discussion at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames News headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Children prepare for an outing. 9.47 How we used to live. 10.09 Dental care. 10.26 The constituency work of an MP. 10.48 Physics: the velocity of radio waves. 11.05 A trip to a supermarket and a covered shopping precinct. 11.22 Part three of The Sea Green Man. 11.39 Italy in the mid-Thirties.

12.00 Gideon. Cartoon adventures of a duck (r). 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (Oracle). 12.30 Make It Pay. The series on money-making hobbies continues with advice on jewellery making.

1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news.

1.30 Film: Raffles* (1940) starring David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. Lighthearted romance about the society thief who decides to forsake his criminal career in order to marry Gwen – until he learns that her brother has misappropriated his regiment's funds. Directed by Sam Wood.

3.00 That's My Dog. Quiz game for canines and their owners. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 Towser. 4.25 Inspector Gadget visits the Haunted Castle. 4.50 Time to Time. John Huntley takes another trip back in time to discover how our ancestors coped with everyday life (Oracle). 5.15 Blockbusters.

5.45 News. 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show. Michael Aspel and his team lift the lid on the lighter side of London life.

7.00 Film: Airwolf (1983) starring Jan-Michael Vincent, Ernest Borgnine and Alex Cord. A made-for-television pilot film for a new series that begins next week. Airwolf is an advanced and almost invincible combat helicopter that has been stolen from the United States by the Libyans. The CIA approach a Vietnam war pilot and his associate to recover the valuable aircraft. Directed by Donald P Bellisario (Oracle).

8.30 We Love TV introduced by Gloria Hunniford. A test of television knowledge between celebrities Michele Dotrice and Edward Woodward and members of the public, Denis Barber and Cathy Hinton. Others appearing include Clive Dunn and Don Estelle (Oracle).

9.00 Mitch. The Fleet Street crime reporter investigates the shooting of a postman during a raid on a hospital wages delivery (Oracle).

10.00 News at Ten.

10.30 The Making of Modern London. The final programme of the series and Gavin Weightman examines how a number of London boroughs were able to create miniature welfare states during the Twenties and Thirties.

11.00 Darts. First round action in the MFI World Matchplay Championship, from The Fulcrum, Slough.

12.00 Around Midnight. Chat show presented by Auberon Waugh and Janet Street-Porter. The guests are Ken Livingstone, the Rev Donald Reeves, Peter Marsh and Leigh Bowery.

12.45 Rock Concert. Heavy metal band Vardis.

1.40 Night Thoughts.

Teresa Wright and Joseph Cotten: (BBC 2, 11.45pm)

CHOICE

● With one more episode to go, FREUD (BBC 2, 9.25pm) continues to be what it conspicuously was when it began five weeks ago: a brave and almost totally successful attempt to externalise the internal. Either you are hooked on it by now or you never will be. Whether you are sympathetic to Freud's theories is another matter entirely. What you have to decide is whether these excursions into the subconscious might have been better listened to (i.e. on radio) than looked at (i.e. on television). Tonight's episode, which brings Jung on to the stage in the uncannily convincing shape of Michael Pennington and reinforces him with a powerful company of Freud adherents, is uncompromisingly talkative and complex. If it is pictures you want, pretty or otherwise, I advise you to try another channel tonight. If you want to look *and* think, I advise you to stay with *Freud*.

● It is of secondary importance that, of all his films, Hitchcock selected SHADOW OF A DOUBT (BBC 2, 11.45pm) as his favourite. Of far greater relevance, for the viewer, is the fact that it was among the best-written of all the Hitchcock canon. In this connexion, I should remind you that much of the dialogue was penned by Thornton Wilder, the distinguished American dramatist whose plays included *Our Town*, and *The Skin of Our Teeth*. When Hitchcock decided the screenplay needed some flecks of humour, he got Sally Benson, author of *Meet Me in St Louis* to provide them. It was a wise decision. *Meet Me in St Louis* was strong on family. So is *Shadow of a Doubt*, although it is no more like the cosy domestic world of Sally Benson than one animal film, *Born Free*, was like another, *King Kong*.

● Radio highlights: REBELS (Radio 4, 4.10pm). Hugh Sykes's series of profiles about people who refused to toe the line, began well last week with Guy Burgess. Today, he examines the short life of Janis Joplin, the American singer who killed herself with drugs. I don't know whether there are any memorial words on her last resting place, but it would have been entirely appropriate if someone had marked the spot with this quotation from her own philosophy: "I would rather have ten years of super-hypermost than live to be 70 sitting in the same goddam chair, watching television." She was 27 when she died.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 Ceefax.

9.30 Daytime on Two: Chemists at work. 9.52 Episode four of Badger Girl. 10.15 Maths: fractions. 10.38 The 21 coin. Why we need it, how it was designed and how it is minted. 11.00 History: the function of knights and castles. 11.22 The changing skyline of Glasgow since the Second World War. 11.44 Working with your hands. 12.05 Part four of the series on computers for beginners.

12.30 The Electronic Office: the New York Times. 12.55 Britain's economic performance since the Industrial Revolution. 1.20 For moderately mentally handicapped young adults. 1.30 In the heart of the Scottish highlands. 2.00 A drama documentary about the Yukon poet, Robert Service. 2.30 Part three of Shelagh Delaney's A Taste of Honey.

3.00 Racing from Ascot. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of three races – the Bustino Stakes (3.10); the Duke of Edinburgh Stakes (3.40); and the Ewar Stud Farms Stakes for Apprentices (4.10).

4.25 Dallas. JR has a plan to find out who is the traitorous mole in his office (r). (Ceefax).

5.10 Three Monks. An animated film made by the Shanghai Animation Film Studio (r).

5.30 News summary with subtitles.

5.35 Inside Women's Magazines. Part four of the five-programme series tracing the history of journals for women deals with Feminism and Femininity (r).

6.00 The Invaders. Science fiction serial starring Roy Thinnes.

6.50 100 Great Sporting Moments. Australian Ron Clarke running in the three mile event of the 1965 AAA Championships.

7.05 Best of Brass 84. The third first round contest finds the Midlands champions, Desford Colliery Dowty Band playing against the Welsh champions, Parc and Dare Band.

7.40 The World About Us: Sport Fishing Down Under. Malcolm Florence fishing in the waters surrounding the Great Barrier Reef and on Lake Pedda in Tasmania (r).

8.30 Gardeners' World. Geoff Hamilton and Roy Lancaster at the all-year round garden of Pat and Michael Edwards in Albrighton, Wolverhampton.

9.00 M*A*S*H. The first of a new series of black comedies about the staff of the 4077th.

9.25 Freud. Part five of the six-episode dramatisation of the life of the celebrated psychoanalyst. (Ceefax). (See Choice).

10.25 Jack High. The semi-finals of the Gateway Masters Bowls Tournament.

10.55 Newsnight includes an appraisal of the Prime Minister's speech at the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton.

11.45 Film: Shadow of Doubt* (1943) starring Joseph Cotten. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. Ends at 1.35. (See Choice).

CHANNEL 4

9.30 Conservatives '84. Llew Gardner and Brian Shalcross report from Brighton on the last day of the Conservative Party Conference. Ends at 12.00.

2.15 Conservatives '84.

3.35 The US Presidential Election Debates. It is the vice-presidential candidates' turn and George Bush and Geraldine Ferraro question each other's domestic and foreign policies.

5.00 The Addams Family*. Lurch, the ghoulish family's butler, is smitten by an old school friend of Morticia's.

5.30 The Tube. The second programme of the new series presented by Jools Holland, Paula Yates and Muriel Gray. There are the latest videos, bands and news plus music from guests including Bronski Beat, Hanoi Rocks, Sheila E and Level 42.

7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons includes report on the Prime Minister's speech to the Conservative Party Conference.

7.30 Right to Reply. Scotland's Story producer Tom Steel is accused of making the series too upper crust, wooden and unimaginative.

8.00 A Week in Politics examines the conflict between the miners and the law and asks "is political concensus breaking down". Among those in the studio is Jack Taylor, president of the Yorkshire miners.

8.40 Lubo's World. The first of four humorous documentaries purporting to be a Russian's eye view of today's London. In this programme the intrepid Lubo Gracisiscak "the Russian Alan Whicker" visits what he believes are the fashionable centres of the capital – Kings Road and the Hippodrome, accompanied by his constant minder, Ludmilla.

9.00 Tell the Truth. Panel game presented by Graeme Garden. Sue Arnold, Gyles Brandreth, Libby Purves and James Whitaker are given the task of discovering which of three people is telling the truth.

9.30 In Search of Paradise. The fourth programme in the series tracing the history of gardens examines gardens of the Renaissance. The programme visits Rome's Villa Medici; the botanic gardens of Padua; and the grounds of the Villa d'Este (r).

10.00 Reggie. American version of the successful Reginald Perrin comedy series starring the late Leonard Rossiter.

10.30 Food for Thought. This week's edition of the food programme examines the contents labels on tins and packages.

11.20 Film: Zardoz (1973) starring Sean Connery and Charlotte Rampling. Science fiction drama set in the year 2293 in which Connery plays a waste-land-living Exterminator who decides to invade the land of the elite. Directed by John Boorman.

1.10 Closedown.

Radio 4

On long wave. † denotes stero as VHF.

5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Prayer for the Day.

6.30 Today, incl. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.43 The Awakening by Kate Chopin (5). Read by Sarah Badel. 8.57 Weather; Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 Desert Island Disc. The castaway is jazz musician John Surman (r).

9.45 Feedback.

10.00 News: International Assigment.

10.30 Morning Story: "From 5 till 6" by Jane Hanley. Read by Sean Barrett.

10.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 67)†

11.00 News: Travel: Analysis examines the nuclear 'star wars' scenario (r).

11.48 Natural Selection. Pat Morris on the feet of animals – and men.

12.00 News: You and Yours. Consumer advice.

12.27 Top of the Form. General knowledge contest. First round – 5: North (1) Derby High School, Bury, versus Moorhead High School, Accrington. (r). 12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World at One: News.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.

2.00 News: Woman's Hour from Bristol. Includes Mary Wilson on her correspondance with Sir John Betjeman. And there is the fourth episode of Vernon Scannell's The Tiger and the Rose, read by the author.

3.00 News: Masters' India. An 18-part serialization of John Master's saga of the Savage family spanning the years 1825-1956. Book One: The Deceivers, dramatised in five parts (2) (r)†

4.00 News: Home and Abroad. Olive Shapley considers family history.

4.10 Rebels. Hugh Sykes examines the life of the singer, Janis Joplin (See Choice).

4.40 Story Time: "Mr Stone and Knight's Companion" by V S Naipaul (2). Read by Bill Wallis.

5.00 News. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather.

6.00 The Six O'clock News: Financial Report.

6.30 Going Places. The world of transport and travel. With Clive Jacobs.

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 Pick of the Week. With Margaret Howard†

8.20 Stop Press. Nigel Rees examines the way newspapers have handled this week's news.

8.45 Any Question? from Saltdean, Sussex. With Adam Raphael, Gavin Laird, Ann Leslie, Jeremy Hanley and (in the chair) John Timpson.

9.30 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes comment on Gene Wilder's film The Woman in Red and the RSC's Love's Labours Lost. Also discussed tonight: the Radio 3 production Scenes from an Execution, and Howard Jacobson's book Peeping Tom.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "I Heard the Owl Call My Name" by Margaret Craven (5). Read by Garrick Hagon. 10.29 Weather.

10.30 The World Tonight, incl 11.00 News Headlines.

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Week Ending. Satirical review. 12.00-12.15am News: Weather. 12.33 Shipping.

VHF (available in England and S Wales only) Radio 4 vhf is as above, except: 5.55-6.00am Weather: Travel. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Music Workship. 11.30 Exploration Earth: Introducing Geography. 11.50 See For Yourself. 1.55-3.00pm For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.05 Let's Join In. 2.25 Sounds, Words and Movement. 2.40 Listen! 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4: 11.00 Herbs, Useful Plants (2). 11.30 Por Aqui (second-stage Spanish). 12.30-1.10am Schools night-time Broadcasting: Voix de France (9 & 10).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Vivaldi's Viola d'amore Concerto, RV 396; Mendelssohn's You Spotted Snakes (from the Dream"); Beethoven's Andante con Variazioni Op 44 No 2; Schubert's Symphony No 2†

8.00 News.

8.05 Morning Concert (contd): Purcell's suite The Virtuous Wife; Elgar's The Torch (Robert Tear); Faure's Pavane; Mozart's Concerto in E flat, K 365 (Artur Schnabel and Karl Ulrich Schnabel, pianos).

9.00 News.

9.05 This Week's Composer: Martinu. Recordings of the Nonet: Two Madrigals; Vigilia; and the Prophesy of Isiah†

10.00 Bach, Berkeley, Bartok: Julie Adam (piano) plays Bach's Preludes and Fugues from Book 2; No 1 in C; No 15 in G; Lennox Berkeley's Six Preludes, Op 23; Bartok's Suite Op 14†

10.30 Bournemouth Sinfonietta (Wangenheim conducts): Haydn's Symphony No 93; Peter Copley's Divertimento for chamber orchestra; Mozart's Symphony No 36†

11.30 Songs with an American Connection: Henry Herford (baritone) with Robin Bowman (piano) in works by Samuel Barber, Conrad Susa; and Charles Ives (recorded at Third American Music Conference)†

12.15 Midday Concert: BBC Philharmonic, with Peter Frankl (piano), with Downes conducting. Part one. Borodin's overture Prince Igor; Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto No 1† 1.00 News.

1.05 Concert: part two. Rachmaninov's Symphony No 2†

2.10 Ysaye and Chausson: Kazuki Sawa (violin) and Gordon Back (piano). Ysaye's Sonata Op 27 No 3; Chausson's Poème, Op 25†

2.35 Britten: Prince of the Pagodas: Prelude and Dances (Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra under Segal).

3.10 Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet: Works by Heinrich Isaac; Thomas Simpson; Robert Johnson; Byrd; Locke; Ryohei Hirose; Boismortier; and Stevie Wonder (You Are the Sunshine of My Life)†

4.00 Choral Evensong: from St Michael's College, Tenbury†

4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another selection of records presented by Geoffrey Norris†

6.30 Music for Guitar: Angel Romero plays works by Sanz (arr Romero), Granados, Tarrega, Celedonio Romero†

7.00 Woman with Bicycle: Maureen O'Brien reads Jane Oxenford's short story.

7.30 BBC SO (Elder conducting). Part one. With BBC Symphony Chorus, London Philharmonic Choir, Nelly Mincloiu (soprano), Peter Donohoe (piano), Roland Sidwell (tenor), Yuri Masurok (bass). Strauss's Symphonic Poem Till Eulenspiegel; Dominic Muldowney's Piano Concerto†

8.20 Wittgenstein Contra Shakespeare: George Steiner examines Wittgenstein's newly proclaimed doubts about the Bard's genius.

8.40 Concert: part two. Rachmaninov's Choral Symphony: The Bells (sung in Russian)†

9.30 Music Group of London: Mozart's Piano Trio in C, K 548; Ravel's Piano Trio in A minor†

10.25 Opera: Pomme d'Api, by Offenbach. Manuel Rosenthal conducts the Monte Carlo Philharmonic. Sung in French. With soloists Jean-Philippe Lafont, Leonard Pezzino and Mady Mesplét

11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF only: Open University. 11.20am OU Psychological Society's Lecture. Ends at 12.10am.

Radio 2

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00). Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. 4.00am Martin Keiner† 5.30 Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan† including 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00pm Colin Berry† including 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way† 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 7.30 Friday Night is Music Night from St David's Hall, Cardiff. Singers: Lorna Dallas, Joan Savage, John Lawrenson. With Pete Allen Jazz Band† 9.30 The Organist Entertains† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Show With No Name. 10.30 Broadway Babes. 14: Barbara Cook and Tammy Grimes. 11.00 Late Night Friday. 1.00am Jean Challis presents Nightride† 3.00 Big Band Special† 3.30-4.00 String Sound†

Radio 1

On medium wave. † denotes VHF stereo. News on the half hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12 midnight. 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00pm Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Mark Page. 4.30 Select-a-Disc with Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable with Richard Skinner. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00-12.00am The Friday Rock Show. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 Roots And Branches. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Incredible Flautists. 8.30 Worlds Of Faith. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Persona Grata. 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 I've Heard That Song Before. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 John Peel. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 Letterbox. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Three Italian Writers. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 World Today. 5.00 News. 5.09 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.15 Music Now. 8.45 Nineteen Eighty-four. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Second Hearing. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Recording of the Week. 1.00 News Summary. 1.01 Outlook. 1.30 I've Heard That Song Before. 1.45 Letterbox. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Talking About Music. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 That's Trad. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 4.35-4.55 Heartbeat (as BBC1 4.50 pm). 4.55-5.35 Crackerjack (as BBC1 5.15 pm). 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 The Good Life. 12.10-12.15 News and weather. Scotland 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.35 Reporting Scotland. 7.15-9.00 Film: The Horse Soldiers. (1959) (John Wayne, William Holden). 12.10pm-12.15 News and weather. Northern Ireland 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 12.10am-12.15 News and weather. England 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines.

S4C Starts: 9.30am Conservative '84. 12.00 Interval. 2.00pm Ffenestri. 2.20 5 Lôn Goch. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Conservative '84. 3.20 Interval. 3.50 Old Country. 4.20 Scotland's Story. 4.50 Hanner Awr Fwy. 5.30 The Tube. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Trebor. 8.00 Pobol Y Cwm. 8.30 Dweud Eich Dweud. 9.15 Chance in a million. 9.45 Tell the Truth. 10.15 CO. 11.15 Reggie. 11.45 Soap. 12.15am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 We'll Meet Again. 2.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. 3.00 Three Little Words. 3.30-4.00 Bounder. 6.00 Scotland today. 6.35-7.00 Funny You Should Say That. . . 10.30-11.00 Teachers Only. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05am Portrait of a Legend. 12.35 Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Tarnished Heroes (Anton Rodgers). 3.00-3.30 Moviemakers. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Let's Go. 10.30 Your Say. 10.35-11.00 West This Week. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 11.22am-11.37 About Wales. 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Week in the Life of Emanuels.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Film: Niagara (Marilyn Monroe). 6.00-7.00 News. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.35 Road Dreams. 11.45 Darts. 12.45am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20 pm News 1.30-3.00 Film: Twice Round the Daffodils (Juliet Mills) 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 6.00 Lookaround 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road 10.30-11.00 Bette Midler 12.00 News, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20 pm News 3.00 Film: Green Grow the Rushes (Richard Burton) 6.00-7.00 North Tonight 10.30-11.00 Crossfire 12.00 News. Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20 News. 1.30 Film: Desert Fox. 3.10 Nahanni. 3.30-4.00 Silver Spoons. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 What's on Where. 12.00 Benson. 12.25am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-3.00 Film: Turnabout. Comedy. 3.25 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 At Ease. 10.30-11.00 Bette Midler. 12.00 Film: And Now the Screaming Starts (Peter Cushing). 1.40am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.32 Return of the Saint. 2.30 Three Little Words. 3.00 Afternoon Club. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Country Ways. 10.30-11.00 Whole New Ball Game. 12.00 Genesis concert. 12.30am Company. Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30-3.00 Film: Beyond the Curtain (Richard Greene). 3.30-4.00 The Protectors. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.45-7.00 Advice With Anne Hailes. 10.30 Witness. 10.35-11.00 On Stage Tonight. 11.55 News, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: In Tandem. 2.55-3.00 Poets in the Sky. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 10.30-11.00 Bette Midler. 12.00 Rock of the Seventies. 12.30am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.00 Film: Abbott and Costello in Hollywood.* 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 11.30-11.00 Tory Conference. 12.00 Film: Fiend Without a Face. 1.30am Goodnight Folk, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20 pm News 1.30 Film: Rommel, Desert Fox (James Mason) 3.00 Nahanni 3.30-4.00 Silverspoon 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm 6.00 Today South West 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead 10.35-11.00 Bette Midler 12.00 Benson 12.25 am Postscript, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.00 Film: Trygon Factor (Stewart Granger). 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32-11.00 Bette Midler 12.00 Film: Man at the Top (Kenneth Haig). 1.30am Three's Company, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

Entertainments

Lord Shinwell reflects on his first 100 years

By Alan Hamilton

He was born in another age, when Victoria had 17 years still to reign and Gordon was defending Khartoum against the Mahdi. He arrived in a world in which Gladstone was promoting a Bill to give the vote to every householder, when it seemed that the glorious summer of 19th century England would never end.

If age brings honour, Lord Shinwell – Emanuel Shinwell as was – is our most honoured parliamentarian. Next Thursday, he achieves his century.

Even now, retirement is a word with little meaning to him. He intends to mark his first 100 years with an address from the floor of the lords, the first time that a centenarian will have done so in a chamber that is light on youth.

Members have been digging into their pockets, to a suggested minimum of £5, for his birthday celebration, which will be a rare occasion, not least because the Queen has given permission for it to be held in the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster.

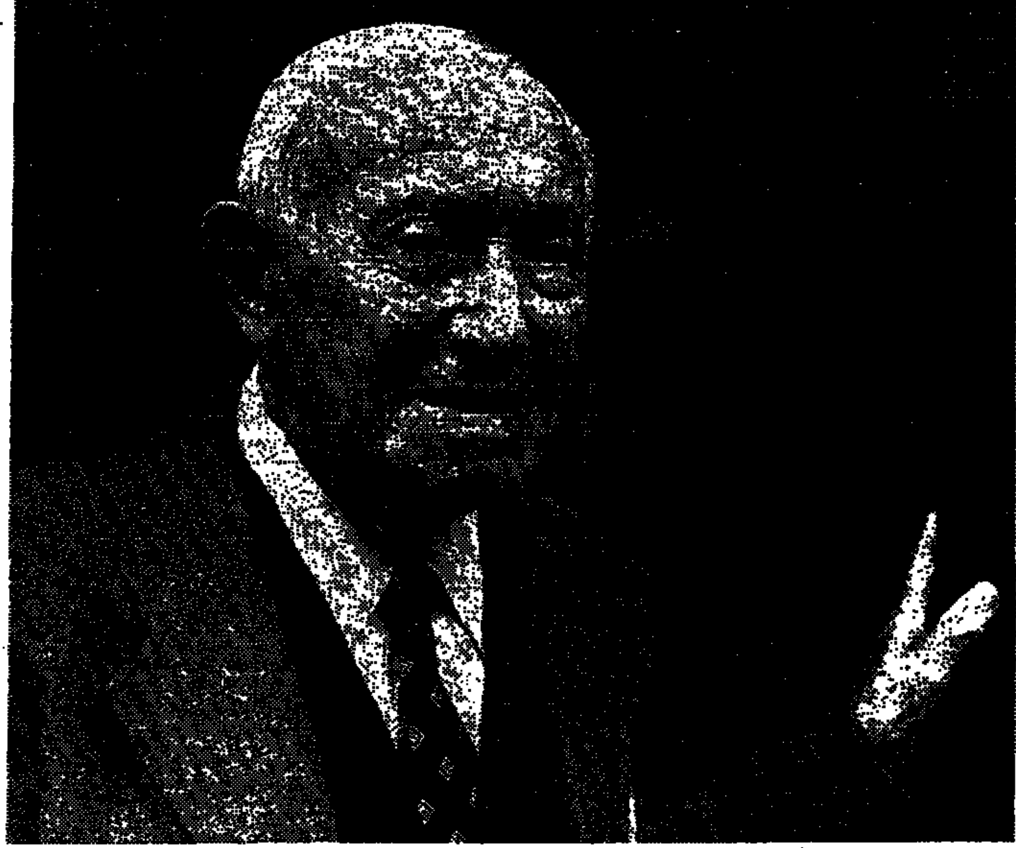
Such a span gives a man a mite of historical perspective. He can review a Commons career that began with his election as Labour Member for Linlithgow in 1922, and ended in 1970 with his elevation to the ermine from the Labour seat of Easington, co Durham.

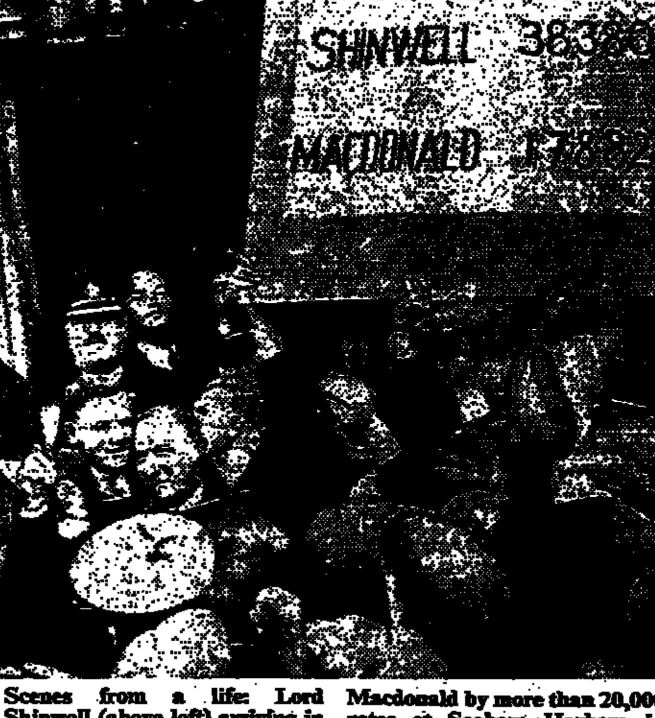
The man who, in 1924, proposed Ramsay Macdonald for the leadership of his party, has a view on an endless procession of premiers. Asquith? No high opinion of the Commons, but like Lloyd George a generous man and a bit of a rascal. Chamberlain? A good municipal worker, but led astray by Hitler. Attlee? A dapper little man, but too much influenced by Bevin.

Wilson? He held the Labour Party together where Callahan and Foot failed. Baldwin? Good. Eden? A good foreign secretary. Home? A gentleman. Mrs Thatcher? A graceful and capable woman.

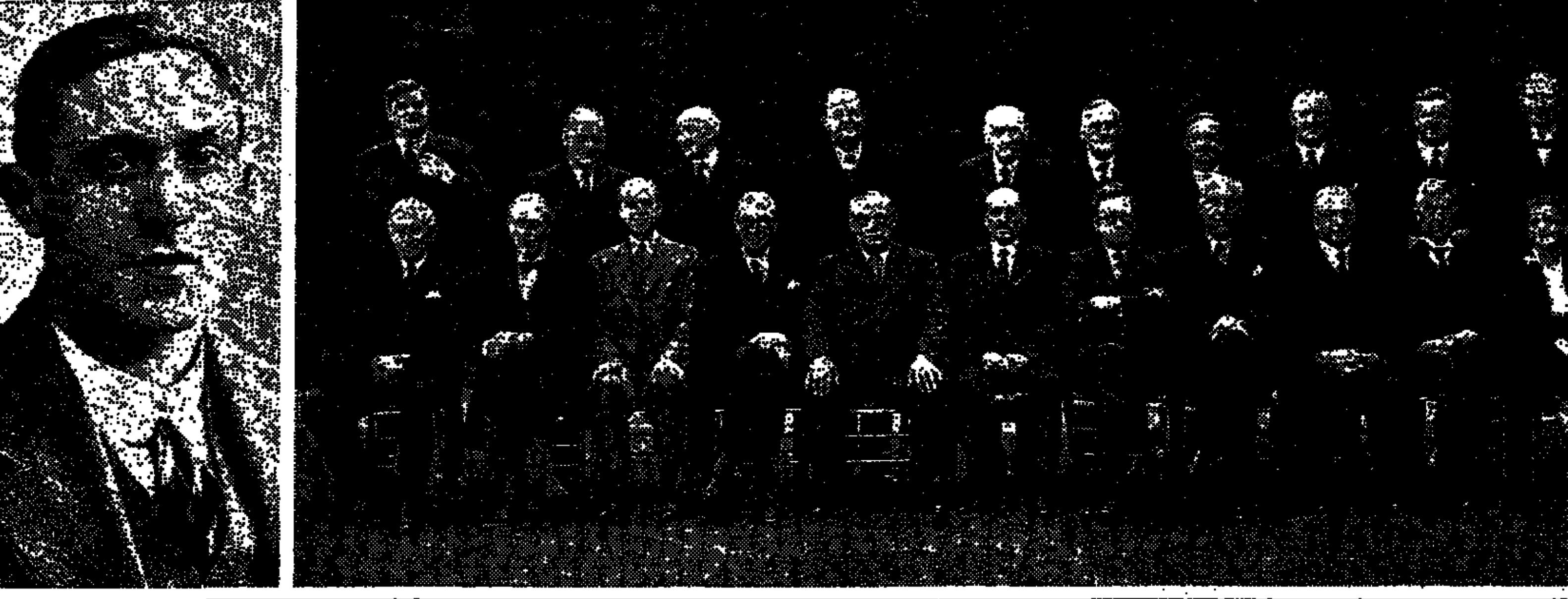
Macmillan? Ah, now there was a different story. "The best prime minister, apart from Churchill in wartime, the most astute prime minister we ever had. He knew his stuff. I hope he lives to be 120."

And what of the man of the hour? "Scargill has little case but the men who follow Scargill have got a case: they are afraid of losing their jobs. I remember in Jarrow and Northumberland when men were getting six shillings for an eight-hour shift underground. They did not have much to lose. When they are getting over £150 a week and buy cars and colour television, *then* they are frightened of losing their jobs.





Scenes from a life: Lord Shinwell (above left) arriving in London yesterday for the preview of "The Oldest Rebel", a television documentary to be shown next week in honour of his 100th birthday; celebrating his victory over Ramsay Macdonald by more than 20,000 votes at Seaham Harbour in 1935 (above); posing with fellow members of the post-war Labour Government in 1945 (below); and as a young man from Clydeside at the end of World War I.



Secret charge airmen remanded

Three British airmen charged under the Official Secrets Act after a security inquiry in Cyprus were further remanded in custody until October 22 at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Senior Aircraftmen Adam Lightowler, aged 21, Christopher Payne, aged 24, and Geoffrey Jones, aged 21, are accused of having passed secrets that might be useful to the enemy.

Coal imports to prevent power cuts

Continued from page 1

stations, coal-burning at its present level could be kept up until late next year, or, according to the most optimistic view within the generating industry, the spring of 1987.

The industry's current calculations also do not take into account the 3 million tonnes of high-quality coal held in stock by the CEGB in Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The CEGB has not brought in any of this coal, but has een selling from its stockpiles to the coal board, which has been using it to meet long-term contracts for Scandinavian coal-fired power stations.

The use of such coal and coal from the opencast stockpiles as well as that from the working mines in Nottinghamshire – now standing at nearly 4 million tonnes – would also help to prepare much of the coal in pit-head stocks for the power stations.

Coal from the deep mines in Wales, Yorkshire and Kent has to be "washed" before delivery to the power stations. Although many power stations can burn unwashed coal – the process changes the ash content and the chlorine level from deep-mined coal – washing can be avoided by blending higher-quality open-cast coal with the lower grades.

Englishwoman's body found

The body of an English schoolmistress, Miss Deborah Martin, aged 44, from Cambridge, who disappeared in Switzerland two years ago after setting out to walk up the Rigi mountain was found yesterday.

A surveyor taking measurements on the Rigi slopes discovered it. Police said she has obviously fallen to her death.

Frank Johnson in Brighton

Tebbit succeeds to Darling title

Mr Norman Tebbit was yesterday appointed Darling of the Conservative Conference in succession to Mr Michael Heseltine, who had held the title for eight years. (For a full account of Mr Heseltine's stewardship of the office, and tributes, see this space yesterday.)

Darling of the Conservative Conference is an unpaid, ceremonial post without political power. It is comparable to such dignities as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Master Cutler of Sheffield, Mr Roy Hattersley, and husband of Miss Zsa Zsa Gabor.

The Darling's duties are light, being largely confined to one peroration in a seaside town each autumn. Conservatives who have previously been Darling have included, besides Mr Heseltine, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Mr Enoch Powell, Disraeli and a succession of men and women from the West Midlands who during the years have made speeches insisting that, while they held no brief for racialism, it was time the powers that be took note of the fact that opinion polls showed overwhelming public support for capital punishment if it was the only way of returning to tried and trusted teaching methods in our schools.

Apparently, he had wanted to continue as Darling until his retirement in about 20 years. He had indicated that, like Disraeli, he felt able in due course and given continued good health, to combine his position as Darling with being Prime Minister. But the organizers appear to have felt that this might place too great a strain on him and them.

Mr Tebbit became Darling at a simple ceremony involving his receiving a longer standing ovation than Mr Heseltine's the previous day. But there were suggestions, behind the scenes, that Mr Heseltine had not relinquished the post entirely of his own volition.

Mr Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was replying to yesterdays debate on his department's concern. As soon as he rose, it was clear that, no matter what he said, he was going to be given the Darlingship. The process of conferring the honour upon him had been taken place over the last two conferences.

By yesterday, the conference had firmly decided tha[t] Mr Tebbit's constituency [of] Chingford, rather than M[r] Heseltine's more pretentio[us] Henley, now embodied th[e] party's idealized vision [of] itself. On the one hand, ther[e] was Henley, with its prancin[g] antique dealers and res[taurants] serving tiny bits [of] expensive, under-cooked duc[k] smothered idiotically in blac[k]berries or syrup – the whol[e] offering being described [as] *nouvelle cuisine*.

On the other, there wa[s] sturdy Chingford with i[ts] chiming doorbells and simp[le] airline pilot stock such as M[r] Tebbit himself. The party ha[d] made its choice, and nothin[g] Mr Tebbit actually said woul[d] have affected it.

In fact, he made a r[e]strained and thoughtful speec[h] – this from a man onc[e] accused in the Commons [of] advising a Labour membe[r] recently recovered fro[m] serious illness, to go and hav[e] another heart attack.

By his moderation yeste[r]day, Mr Tebbit showed the[re] were few limits to which h[e] would not go. "What h[as] pleased me particularly is th[at] we have had no bashing [of] nationalized industry worke[rs] of management", he sai[d]. "They are not idlers; they a[re] not fools." That is contrary [to] conference policy.

Perhaps, being a sentime[n]tal body, the conferen[ce] preferred to remember t[he] Tebbit who used to t[ell] Labour MPs to have hea[rt] attacks. Mr Tebbit spo[ke] authoritatively of somethi[ng] called Cocom, and of extr[a]territorial controls on tec[h]nology. Out in the vast ha[ll] they had no idea what he w[as] talking about. Eyes glazed.

Mr Tebbit got on to M[r] Hattersley and Mr Kinnoc[k]. People perked up. But he w[as] no more than moderately ru[de] about them.

So this year he was puttin[g] the emphasis on ideolo[gy] rather than personalities. B[ut] the conference forgave him f[or] it. It is his personality th[at] they like, even when he is n[ot] dwelling on other people's.

It was an excellent speec[h]. Above all, it was an excelle[nt] peroration – an excelle[nt] peroration being, by de[fi]nition, a short one. Excelle[nt] speech or poor speech; sho[rt] peroration or peroration [of] Heseltinian proportions, it d[id] not matter. In the mysterio[us] way that the conference has, [it] had now firmly decided th[at] Mr Tebbit was its Darling.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duchess of Gloucester presents the awards at the annual nurses' prize-giving at the Brompton Hospital, London, SW3, 2.15.

Prince Michael of Kent attends the Anglo Hellenic League reception in Belgrave Square, at 6.30.

New exhibitions

A West Coast Sketchbook: watercolours by Maggie Scott and Andrew Miller Munday; Malcolm Innes Gallery, 67 George St, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 10 to 1; (end Oct 23).

Paintings and drawings by Brian Ballard; Gordon Gallery, 36 Ferryquay St, Londonderry, Northern Ireland; Mon to Fri 11 to 5.30, Sat 11 to 1, closed Sun and Thurs; (ends Oct 27).

Exhibitions in progress

Views of Oxfordshire: new works by local artists; Dorchester Galleries, Rotten Row, Dorchester, Oxon; Mon to Sun 10 to 6, closed Weds; (ends Oct 21).

Paintings, drawings and photographs by Joan Eardly; The architects of Victorian and Edwardian St. Andrews; and Craftwork from Fife; all at the Crawford Centre for Arts, St Andrews University, Fife; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (end Oct 21).

Music

Recital by Marisa Robles (harp) and Maurice Hasson (violin); St Alban's Church, Highgate, Birmingham, 7.30.

Organ recital by Roger Rayner; St Peter Mancroft Church, Norwich, 1.10.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra; Wyvern Theatre, Swindon, 7.30.

Concert by the United Jazz and Rock Ensemble; Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester, 7.30.

Concert by the Scottish National Orchestra; Usher Hall, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Concert by the BBC Concert Orchestra; St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

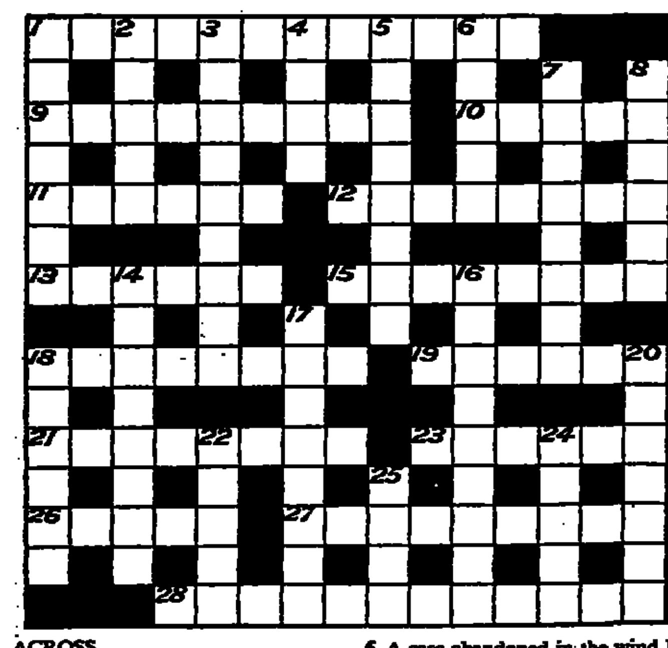
Piano recital by William Howard; Lower College Hall, St Andrews University, Fife, 8.

General

National Craft and Design Show; Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire; 1 to 6.30, tomorrow and Sun 10 to 6.30.

Book Market; Wagner Hall, Brighton, 10 to 5.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,559



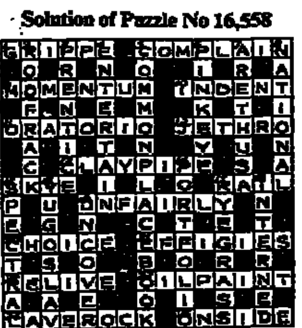
ACROSS

1 Novel result of traffic-light malfunction? (7,5).
9 Reward for author with connexions at court (9).
10 Greeting first two characters from tragedy (5).
11 Behind a lot of bones (6).
12 Introduction for you, say, in a theatre box (8).
13 Small, nasty, tailless, beetle (6).
15 Babe's recollected by everybody for this (8).
18 Money doubled by a girl I found in Wales (8).
19 Model of perseverance wretched king spied (6).
21 Dictates letters for crucial trial (4,4).
23 Mainly loyal worker is absentee (6).
26 Satan's other side (5).
27 Story – one of many written by Kipling (9).
28 Gay entertainment, not for the choosy? (7,5).

DOWN

1 Anticipated number reportedly observed (7).
2 Work of poet audience might think is Frost? (5).
3 Card from Italian gentleman (9).
4 Best rating in the navy? That's right, they say (4).
5 A case abandoned in the wind I found (8).
6 Bet he'll avoid extremes for her (5).
7 Conservative group prior to change in Whitehall (3,5).
8 Look carefully for American poet (6).
14 He assesses what's written in the papers (8).
16 Naturally nobody speaks this form of neat prose (9).
17 Grace's approval (8).
18 To create a ferment, go South? (6).
20 Building seen, in grand tour, perhaps – not Greek (7).
22 Plant 2 for 2 (5).
24 Quick article, as it happens (5).
25 Test part that's finished (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,558



Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Anniversaries

Births: Edward VI, reigned 1547-53, Hampton Court, 1537; Elmer Sperry, inventor of the gyrocompass, Cortland, New York, 1860; James Ramsay MacDonald, prime minister 1924, 1929-31, 1931-35, Lossiemouth, 1866; Ralph Vaughan Williams, Down Ampney, Gloucestershire, 1872.

Deaths: Elizabeth Fry, Quaker and prison reformer, Ramsgate, Kent, 1845; Robert Stephenson, civil engineer, builder of the Menai bridge, London, 1859; Nurse Edith Cavell, executed in Brussels, 1915; Anatole France, writer, Saint-Cyr-sur-Loire, 1924.

Roads

Wales and West: A390: Roadworks in St Ives; delays; temp traffic lights between 9am and 5pm. M5: Roadworks on northbound carriageway between junction 13 (Stroud) and 14 (Thornbury); contraflow on southbound.

The Midlands: M6: Lane closures between junctions 6 (Birmingham Central) and 7 (Walsall); no entry from Salford Circus; junction 7 southbound entry closed, 7-10am weekdays; junction 4 northbound entry closed, 7.30-9am. A5: Contraflow SE of Tamworth.

The North: A19: Lane closures and diversions between Borrowby and S of Thirsk. A69: Roadworks on Gateshead western bypass; lane restriction. M6: Roadworks between junction 32 (Preston) and 33 (Lancaster); contraflow on northbound carriageway; delays.

Information supplied by the AA

Crash phone number

Scotland Yard issued this emergency telephone number for friends and relatives of passengers involved in the north-west London train crash yesterday: 01-828 5666.

Food prices

Mushrooms, which we tend to take for granted, are in fact a highly nutritious food, rich in vitamins, mineral salts, fibre and, unlike most vegetables, protein. They are free of carbohydrates and contain only 13 calories a hundred grammes. Size and appearance depends on age; at the button stage they are at present 55-65p a half pound, cups are 45-60p and full grown flat are 35-50p. Supplies of Brussels sprouts are increasing and this week they are cheaper, at 26-36p a lb. English root vegetables are plentiful and the quality is good: carrots, 10-18p a lb, parsnips 18-25p, swedes 12-16p and potatoes 7-12p a lb. Green peppers are very good value at 48-70p a lb. Pickling onions, also good for stews and quiches, are 14-20p a lb. Tomato and cucumber prices are down, and range from 28-45p a lb and 35-55p each respectively.

The Spainsh citrus fruit season has started, with Clausellinas, a sweet seedless variety, at 55-65p a lb. Grapefruit from South Africa, Cuba and the Caribbean and Israel range from 13p to 28p each. Small and medium sized pineapples are still a good buy at 50-95p each.

A rise in beef wholesale prices has so far not affected the retail market. Stewing steak ranges from £1.26 to £1.59 a lb and fore rib on the bone from £1.28 to £1.70. Restrictions, following lamb dipping and improved exports, have caused a slight rise in home prices. Whole leg ranges from £1.32 to £1.70 a lb, whole shoulder 28p to £1.14 and best end chops £1.24 to £1.85. Some good buys this week are Safeway fresh turkey down 10p to 89p a lb and whole leg of pork 99p.

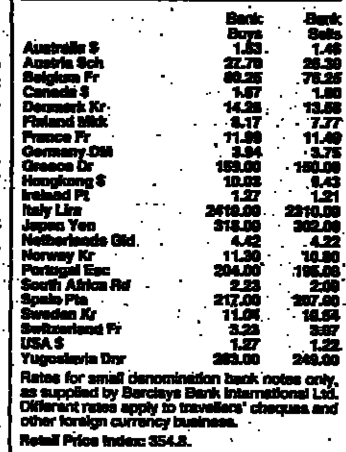
Top films

The top box office films in London:
1 (1) Company of Wolves
2 (2) Top Secret
3 (3) Paris, Texas
4 (–) Once Upon a Time in America
5 (5) Bostonians
6 (4) Streets of Fire
7 (6) Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom
8 (–) Electric Dreams
9 (7) Romancing the Stone
10 (8) The Bounty

The top films in the provinces:
1 Comfort and Joy
2 Company of Wolves
3 Top secret
4 Bachelor Party
5 Streets of Fire

Supplied by *Screen International*

The pound



	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.53	1.46
Austria Sch	27.70	26.30
Belgium Fr	80.25	76.25
Canada $	1.67	1.60
Denmark Kr	14.25	13.58
Finland Mkk	8.17	7.77
France Fr	11.98	11.40
Germany Dm	3.94	3.75
Greece Dr	159.00	150.00
Hongkong $	10.03	9.43
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yen	318.00	302.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.22
Norway Kr	11.30	10.80
Portugal Esc	204.00	195.00
South Africa Rd	2.23	2.09
Spain Pta	217.00	207.00
Sweden Kr	11.04	10.54
Switzerland Fr	3.23	3.07
USA $	1.27	1.22
Yugoslavia Dnr	263.00	249.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 354.8.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 3.8 at 870.6.

Portfolio

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day. The list is divided into four groups of ten shares (1-10, 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40) and every Portfolio card contains two numbers from each group.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e., largest increase or lowest loss) of a combination of eight (two from each group) of the 40 shares which on any day, comprise The Times Portfolio list.

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in The Times.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of The Times.

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of News International plc and its subsidiaries and of Europrint Group Limited (producers and distributors of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason The Times Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play – Daily Dividend

On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and industrial shares published in The Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the columns provided next to your shares note the price change (+ or –), in pence, as published in that day's Times.

After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or –).

Check your overall total against The Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches The Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

● Rules will appear again in Monday's paper

Weather

Pressure will remain high over S parts of Britain, while weak troughs of low pressure will move across some N areas.

6am to midnight

London SE, central S England, East Anglia, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands, S, N Wales: Dry, sunny periods after early mist and fog patches; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

SW England: Dry, apart from a little coastal drizzle; sunny periods inland; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

E, NW, central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy; mostly dry apart from a little rain at first; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 15C (59F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Cloudy, a little rain or drizzle in places; drier and brighter later; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 14C (57F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry with sunny periods at first; rain spreading from SW later; wind variable, light, becoming S or SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13C (55F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll: Rather cloudy; rain and drizzle at times; wind S or SW, fresh or strong; max temp 13C (55F).

Northern Ireland: Rain early and late; bright intervals; wind S or SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Changeable in the N, dry and sunny in the S after overnight fog patches; rather warm generally.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind W backing SW moderate, occasionally fresh; showers; visibility good, locally poor; sea slight locally moderate. **English Channel (E), Strait of Dover:** Wind SW backing S light or moderate; mainly fair; visibility mainly good, but some coastal fog patches at first; sea smooth or slight. **St George's Channel, Irish Sea:** Wind S or SW moderate increasing strong; rain locally; visibility good locally poor; sea slight increasing mainly rough.

Sun rises: 7.20 am — Sun sets: 6.14 pm

Moon sets: 9.48 am — Moon rises: 7.15 pm

Last quarter: October 17.

Lighting-up time

London 6.44 pm to 6.51 am
Bristol 6.53 pm to 7.01 am
Edinburgh 6.49 pm to 7.10 am
Manchester 6.49 pm to 7.02 am
Penzance 7.07 pm to 7.11 am

Yesterday

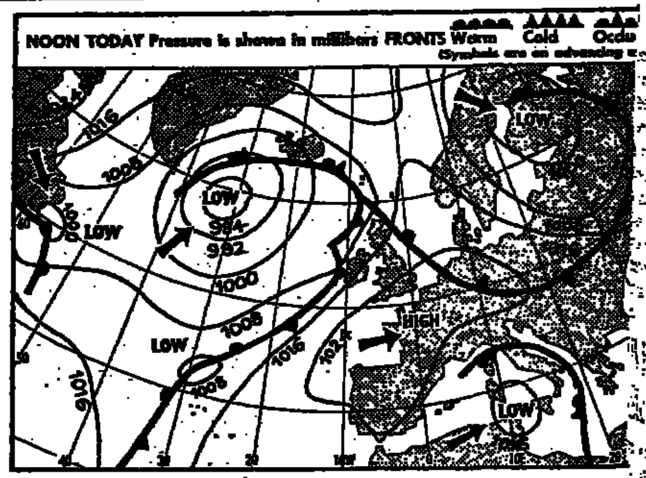
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

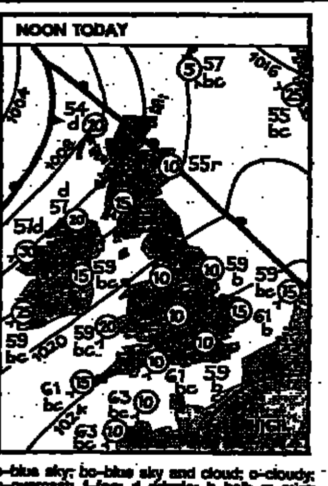
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	11	52	Guernsey	s	14	57
Birmingham	c	14	57	Inverness	s	10	50
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	f	15	59
Bristol	c	14	57	London	f	17	63
Cardiff	c	14	57	Manchester	c	13	55
Edinburgh	f	13	55	Newcastle	f	13	55
Glasgow	f	13	55	Ronaldsway	c	13	55

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Guernsey, 18C (64F); Lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Diabaig, 0.43in; highest sunshine: Eastbourne, 9.2hr.

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b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

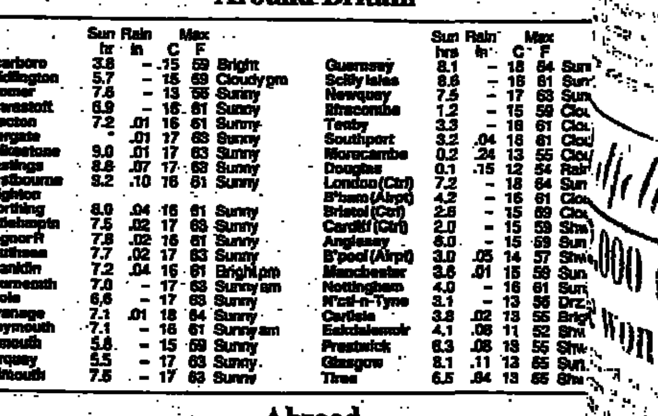
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM
London Bridge	4.00	7.0	4.05
Aberdeen	3.05	4.2	3.38
Avonmouth	9.20	12.8	9.35
Belfast	12.51	3.2	1.14
Cardiff	9.05	11.6	9.21
Devonport	7.50	5.4	8.01
Dover	12.54	6.4	1.0[illegible]
Falmouth	7.20	5.2	7.31
Glasgow	2.53	4.9	3.0[illegible]
Harwich	1.48	3.9	1.5[illegible]
Holyhead	12.06	5.5	12.2[illegible]
Hull	8.20	7.4	8.4[illegible]
Ilfracombe	8.00	8.9	8.1[illegible]
Leith	4.28	5.4	4.5[illegible]
Liverpool	1.07	9.3	1.2[illegible]
Lowestoft	11.27	2.5	
Margate	2.00	4.6	2.0[illegible]
Milford Haven	8.16	6.8	8.3[illegible]
Newquay	7.06	6.8	7.2[illegible]
Oban	7.39	3.9	7.5[illegible]
Penzance	6.48	5.5	7.0[illegible]
Portland	9.02	2.2	9.2[illegible]
Portsmouth	1.22	4.5	1.4[illegible]
Shoreham	12.59	5.9	1.1[illegible]
Southampton	12.43	4.5	1.0[illegible]
Swansea	8.23	9.3	8.4[illegible]
Tees	5.33	5.4	5.5[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	1.42	4.1	1.5[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.28[illegible]

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	3.8	–	15	59	Bright
Bridlington	5.7	–	15	59	Cloudy pm
Cromer	7.6	–	13	55	Sunny
Lowestoft	6.9	–	16	61	Sunny
Clacton	7.2	.01	16	61	Sunny
Margate	*	.01	17	63	Sunny
Folkestone	9.0	.01	17	63	Sunny
Hastings	8.8	.07	17	63	Sunny
Eastbourne	9.2	.10	16	61	Sunny
Brighton					
Worthing	8.0	.04	16	61	Sunny
Littlehampton	7.5	.02	17	63	Sunny
Bognor R	7.8	.02	16	61	Sunny
Southsea	7.7	.02	17	63	Sunny
Shanklin	7.2	.04	16	61	Bright pm
Bournemouth	7.0	–	17	63	Sunny am
Poole	6.6	–	17	63	Sunny
Swanage	7.1	.01	18	64	Sunny
Weymouth	7.1	–	16	61	Sunny am
Exmouth	5.8	–	15	59	Sunny
Torquay	5.5	–	17	63	Sunny
Falmouth	7.5	–	17	63	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	8.1	–	18	64	Sun[illegible]
Scilly Isles	8.6	–	16	61	Sun[illegible]
Newquay	7.5	–	17	63	Sun[illegible]
Ilfracombe	1.2	–	15	59	Clo[illegible]
Tenby	3.3	–	16	61	Clo[illegible]
Southport	3.2	.04	16	61	Clo[illegible]
Morecambe	0.2	.24	13	55	Clo[illegible]
Douglas	0.1	.15	12	54	Rai[illegible]
London (Ctrl)	7.2	–	18	64	Sun[illegible]
B'ham (Airpt)	4.2	–	16	61	Clo[illegible]
Bristol (Ctrl)	2.5	–	15	59	Clo[illegible]
Cardiff (Ctrl)	2.0	–	15	59	Sh[illegible]
Anglesey	6.0	–	15	59	Sun[illegible]
B'pool (Airpt)	3.0	.05	14	57	Sh[illegible]
Manchester	3.6	.01	15	59	Sun[illegible]
Nottingham	4.0	–	16	61	Sun[illegible]
N'ctl-n-Tyne	3.1	–	13	55	Drz[illegible]
Carlisle	3.8	.02	13	55	Brig[illegible]
Eskdalemuir	4.1	.08	11	52	Sh[illegible]
Prestwick	6.3	.08	13	55	Sh[illegible]
Glasgow	8.1	.11	13	55	Sun[illegible]
Tiree	6.5	.04	13	55	Sh[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F	
Ajaccio	f	21	70	Cologne	c	15	59	Majorca	f	22	72	Rome
Akrotiri	s	31	88	Copenhgn	f	15	59	Malaga	s	23	73	Salzburg
Alexandria	s	31	88	Corfu	s	30	86	Malta	c	26	79	Sao Paulo*
Algiers*	r	16	61	Dublin	c	13	55	Melbourne	s	19	66	S Francisco*
Amsterdam	s	15	59	Dubrovnik	f	21	70	Mexico C*	s	21	70	Santiago*
Athens	s	30	86	Faro	s	22	72	Miami*	s	29	84	Seoul
Bahrain	s	33	91	Florence	th	22	72	Milan	c	16	61	Singapore
Barbados*	c	28	81	Frankfurt	c	16	61	Montreal*	c	13	55	Stockholm
Barcelona	f	22	72	Funchal	f	22	72	Moscow	c	11	52	Strasbourg
Beirut	s	30	86	Geneva	s	15	59	Munich	c	12	54	Sydney
Belgrade	f	21	70	Gibraltar	s	19	66	Nairobi*	f	23	73	Tangier
Berlin	c	17	63	Helsinki	r	10	50	Naples	f	24	75	Tel Aviv
Bermuda*	c	23	73	Hongkong	c	26	79	New Delhi	s	30	86	Tenerife
Biarritz	c	17	63	Innsbruck	c	15	59	New York				Tokyo
Boulogne	s	14	57	Istanbul	s	24	75	Nice	f	22	72	Toronto
Bordeaux	fg	12	54	Jiddah	s	24	93	Oslo	f	11	52	Tunis
Brussels	f	16	61	Jo'burg				Paris	c	17	63	Valencia
Budapest	f	17	63	Karachi*	s	34	93	Peking	c	17	63	Vancouver*
Buen Aires*	s	28	82	Las Palmas	s	26	79	Perth	c	20	68	Venice
Cairo	s	34	93	Lisbon	s	16	61	Prague	c	18	64	Vienna
Cape Tn	s	20	68	Locarno	c	14	57	Reykjavik	s	3	37	Warsaw
C'blanca	s	22	72	L Angeles*	c	22	72	Rhodes	s	30	86	Washington
Chicago*	c	16	61	Luxembg	c	15	59	Riyadh*	s	36	97	Wellington*
Ch'church*	s	16	61	Madrid	s	21	70	Rio de Jan	f	24	75	Zurich

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available

